



Gay Community Periodic Survey

QUEENSLAND 2008

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GCPS Report 1/2009

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'Supplement: Tables corresponding to the figures' is available appended to the electronic version of the report at <http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au/publications/>

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Glossary

AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ART antiretroviral treatment/therapies

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

HIV-seroconcordant relationship a relationship in which both partners are of the same HIV serostatus, either HIV-positive or HIV-negative

HIV-serodiscordant relationship a relationship in which both partners are known (as a result of testing) to be of different HIV serostatus, e.g. HIV-positive and HIV-negative

HIV-serononconcordant relationship a relationship in which the HIV serostatus of at least one partner in the relationship is not known, e.g. HIV-positive and untested, HIV-negative and untested or both untested

HIV serostatus a person's antibody status in relation to HIV infection, i.e. HIV-negative (confirmed by testing), HIV-positive (confirmed by testing), or unknown (i.e. untested)

MSM men who have sex with men

PEP (post-exposure prophylaxis) a drug or procedure used to reduce the risk of infection after potential exposure has occurred, e.g. antiretrovirals administered to reduce the risk of HIV transmission after a condom has broken during sex

STI sexually transmissible infection

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners



Executive summary

In 2008, 1243 men were recruited at 19 data collection sites in Queensland: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Brisbane Pride Fair Day. The data presented in this report are from the period from 2002 to 2008.

Demographic profile

- As in previous surveys, men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan Queensland, were well educated and in full-time employment.

HIV testing, treatment and serostatus

- In 2008 the majority (87.7%) of men reported ever having been tested for HIV. Of the entire sample, 84.1% of men reported being HIV-negative, 7.2% reported that they were HIV-positive and 8.7% were of unknown HIV serostatus.
- The proportion of HIV-positive men who reported using combination antiretroviral therapies has increased steadily over time, rising from 48.8% in 2002 to 70.2% in 2008.

Sexual practices

- In 2008, 25.8% of men reported having a regular partner only, 25% had had casual partners only and 29.2% had both regular and casual partners. About 20% of men had no sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey.
- Of those men with regular partners, most (65.4%) were in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships, while smaller proportions were in HIV-positive seroconcordant (4.9%), HIV-serodiscordant (8.3%) or HIV-serononconcordant (21.4%) relationships.
- Among men who had had regular partners, just over a third reported having had any unprotected anal intercourse with a regular partner (UAIR). This proportion has increased significantly during the period 2002 to 2008.
- The occurrence of unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners varied according to the match of HIV serostatus between partners. Men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships were the most likely to report having had UAIR. Smaller proportions of men in relationships in which there was a potentially greater risk of HIV transmission (i.e. men in HIV-serononconcordant or HIV-serodiscordant relationships) reported having had UAIR.

- During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been an increase in the proportion of men with regular partners who had agreements that allowed for some unprotected anal intercourse within the relationship, as well as an increase in the proportion who had agreed that neither they nor their partner were to have any sexual contact with casual partners.
- Among men who had had casual partners, just over a third (35.6%) reported having had any unprotected anal intercourse with their casual partners (UAIC). This proportion has increased significantly during the period 2002 to 2008. A higher proportion of HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men and men of unknown serostatus reported having engaged in UAIC.
- Similarly, a greater proportion of HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to casual partners. The proportion of men with casual partners who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to any of their casual partners has been continually increasing since 2002.
- Of men who had had casual partners, 44.1% reported having had group sex involving casual partners only; among men who had had regular partners, 30.8% had engaged in group sex involving their regular partner and at least one other man.
- This pattern indicates increased risk-taking during the reporting period, both with regular and casual sex partners, although this occurred in the same period as increasing disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners.

Sexual health

- Since 2003, men have been reporting more comprehensive testing for STIs other than HIV, with testing of anal, throat and penile swabs and urine samples increasingly common. However, coverage with STI testing has not changed during this time period. During the reporting period, rates of testing for STIs other than HIV have been consistently higher among HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men.

Drug use

- In 2008 drug use was common within the sample, with the most commonly used drugs being marijuana (used by 37%), amyl/poppers (used by 36%), ecstasy (used by 32.7%) and speed (used by 16.7%). HIV-positive men continued to report higher rates of drug use than HIV-negative men. Few men (4.4%) reported having engaged in any injecting drug use.
- From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported having used ecstasy and Viagra. Among HIV-negative men, use of amyl, ecstasy and Viagra has increased significantly during the reporting period.



1 About the study

Introduction

The Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey is an annual cross-sectional survey of gay and other homosexually active men recruited from a range of gay community sites in Queensland. The major aim of the survey is to provide a snapshot of gay men's sexual practices related to the transmission of sexually transmissible infections, including HIV. Similar recruitment strategies and questionnaires have been used since the first survey in 1998, making it possible to examine changes and trends in these practices over time (Frankland et al., 2008b).

The survey uses a short, self-administered questionnaire that takes about 10 minutes to complete (see Appendix 1). It collects information on types of sexual relationships and number of partners, anal and oral intercourse, unprotected anal intercourse, testing for HIV and other STIs, HIV serostatus, recreational drug use, as well as demographic characteristics such as sexual identity and age. To compare gay men's sexual practices across different states and territories of Australia, similar gay community periodic surveys have been regularly carried out in other state capital cities using questionnaires designed to maximise comparability (Frankland et al., 2008a; Zablotska et al., 2007).

The project has been funded by Queensland Health. The survey was implemented in association with the Queensland Association for Healthy Communities.

Methods

Study design

As with previous gay community periodic surveys, this study employed the time–location sampling frame. Men who had sex with men (MSM) were recruited at certain types of locations and at times when they were most likely to attend them. These locations were gay social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the annual Brisbane Pride Fair Day. This survey methodology produces convenience samples which may not be able to be generalised to the whole population of MSM, but data collected are highly informative for the purposes of determining policy and intervention strategies.

Sample

In 2008, 1243 men were recruited at 19 data collection sites: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Brisbane Pride Fair Day. This survey employed the same recruitment distribution that has been used in previous years.

Sample sizes of men recruited from all sites, and from gay social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Brisbane Pride Fair Day, are presented in Table 1. In 2008, 1900 men were asked to complete the questionnaire and 1243 did so, providing a response rate of 67.8%. The 2008 sample therefore consisted of 1243 men.

Table 1: Sample sizes across time for men recruited from all sites, and from gay social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and Brisbane Pride Fair Day

Year	Total no. of men approached	Total response rate (%)	Total no. of surveys completed		Gay social venues		Gay sex-on-premises venues		Sexual health clinics		Brisbane Pride Fair Day	
			<i>N</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2002	2149	83.0	1787	100	101	59.4	321	18.0	106	5.9	299	16.7
2003	1795	84.0	1510	100	876	58.0	232	15.4	77	5.1	325	21.6
2004	2214	75.0	1667	100	759	45.5	187	11.2	96	5.8	625	37.5
2005	1768	78.0	1382	100	824	59.6	219	15.8	11	0.8	328	23.7
2006	1701	75.0	1276	100	695	54.5	172	13.5	15	1.2	393	30.8
2007	1929	73.5	1417	100	652	46.0	158	11.2	31	2.2	576	40.6
2008	1900	67.8	1243	100	549	44.2	180	14.5	77	6.2	437	35.2

Reporting

This report presents the results from the 2008 survey and compares them with the results from previous surveys conducted from 2002 to 2007. Except where indicated, data are provided for all sites. All trends over time were analysed using the χ^2 test for trend and only *p*-values for this test are reported (*p*-trend). The differences in the proportions were assessed using Pearson's χ^2 test for independence, and similarly only *p*-values are reported (*p*).

The tables corresponding to Figures 1 to 27 in this report are available as an appendix to the .pdf version of the report on the NCHSR website. See <http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au/publications> then go to 'HIV and sexual health' and 'See all gay community periodic surveys'.



2 Demographic profile

In 2008 the Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey recruited 1243 men. Their sociodemographic characteristics are presented below.

Residential location

In 2008 the majority of participants came from the Brisbane metropolitan region: 68.5% came from metropolitan Brisbane, 5.2% from the Gold Coast, 2.5% from the Sunshine Coast and 4.2% from Cairns/Townsville. About 20% of respondents lived either elsewhere in Queensland (13.7%) or outside the state (5.9%). Compared with the 2007 sample, there were no significant differences in these proportions.

Trend over time: During the period from 2002 to 2008 there has been a small but significant increase in the proportion of men from within metropolitan Brisbane (p -trend < .05) and a corresponding significant decrease in the proportion of respondents from the Sunshine Coast and Cairns/Townsville (p -trend < .05 for each).

Age

In 2008 the median age of participants was 33 years and the maximum age was 84. About a quarter of the sample (26.2%) were aged under 25, 15.4% were aged between 25 and 29, 27.1% were aged between 30 and 39, and the remaining 31.3% were aged over 40. Compared with the previous survey, there was a significantly greater proportion of men aged 40 to 49 (p < .05).

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men aged under 25 and a decrease in the proportion of men aged between 30 and 39 (p < .05 for each).

Ethnicity

As in all previous surveys, the sample in 2008 was predominantly composed of respondents of Anglo-Australian background (78.6%). Smaller proportions of men were of European (8.8%) or 'other' ethnic background (8%) or identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent (4.6%). These proportions have not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men from 'other' ethnic backgrounds (p -trend < .001). The proportion of men in the remaining categories has not changed significantly during this period.

Education

As in previous surveys, this sample was relatively well educated in comparison with the general population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008). In 2008, 41.7% of the sample reported having completed a university degree or CAE course, while 24.1% had obtained some other form of tertiary education such as a trade certificate. About 22.2% reported having completed secondary education only and the remaining 12.1% had completed Year 10 only. Compared to the previous survey, there was a smaller proportion of men who reported their highest level of education as Year 12 ($p < .01$).

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of men educated up to Year 10 only (p -trend $< .05$). The proportion of men in the other categories has not changed significantly during this period.

Employment

In 2008 almost 70% of respondents reported being in full-time employment, with another 11.7% employed part time. These figures are consistent with those from the previous survey. The proportion of men who were not in the workforce (19.3%) was fairly high compared with the general population (4.9%) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008) and can be attributed in part to a relatively high percentage of HIV-positive men who did not participate in the workforce and received some form of social security payment. In 2008 a significantly greater proportion of HIV-positive men were unemployed (32.9%) compared to HIV-negative men (16.6%) and men of unknown HIV serostatus (25.5%).

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 the proportion of men in full-time employment has increased significantly (p -trend $< .001$), accompanied by a significant decrease in the proportions of men who reported being employed part time (p -trend $< .05$) or unemployed (p -trend $< .001$).

3 HIV testing, treatment and serostatus

HIV testing and serostatus of participants

Note: Men recruited from sexual health clinics were excluded from this analysis as these men tend to differ considerably from the general sample in that they are being tested while attending the clinic. In 2008, 12.3% of all respondents reported that they had never been tested for HIV (see Figure 1). This proportion has decreased significantly since the previous survey ($p < .05$).

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who reported never having been tested for HIV (p -trend $< .05$).

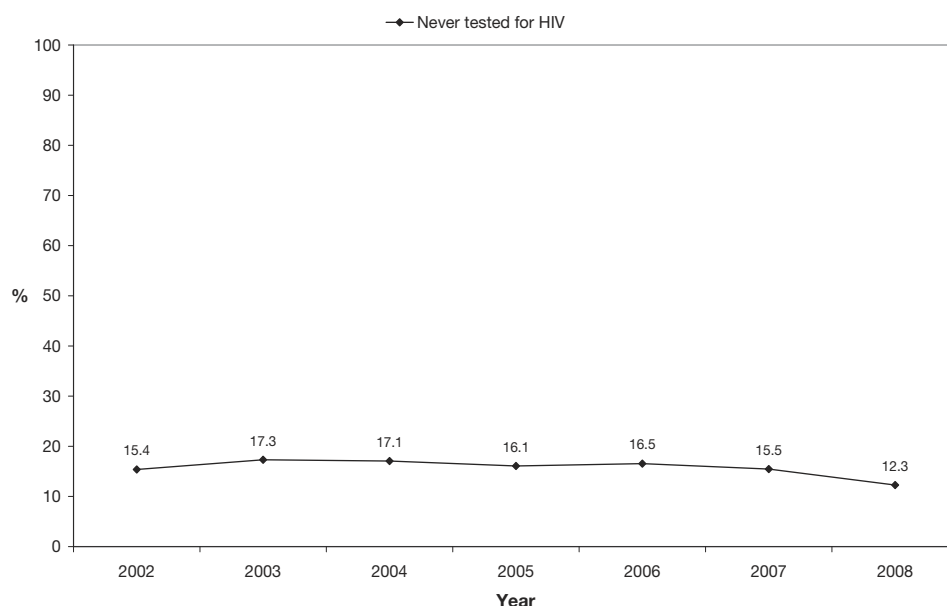


Figure 1: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

Figure 2 shows the HIV serostatus of men recruited from social venues, sex-on-premises venues and the Brisbane Pride Fair Day. In 2008, 84.1% of these men reported that they were HIV-negative, 7.2% that they were HIV-positive and 8.7% did not know their HIV serostatus. In 2008 a significantly smaller proportion of men had not been tested or did not know their HIV serostatus compared to the previous survey ($p < .05$).

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who had not been tested or did not know their HIV serostatus (p -trend < .001) and an increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men (p -trend < .05). The proportion of HIV-positive men has remained stable during this period.

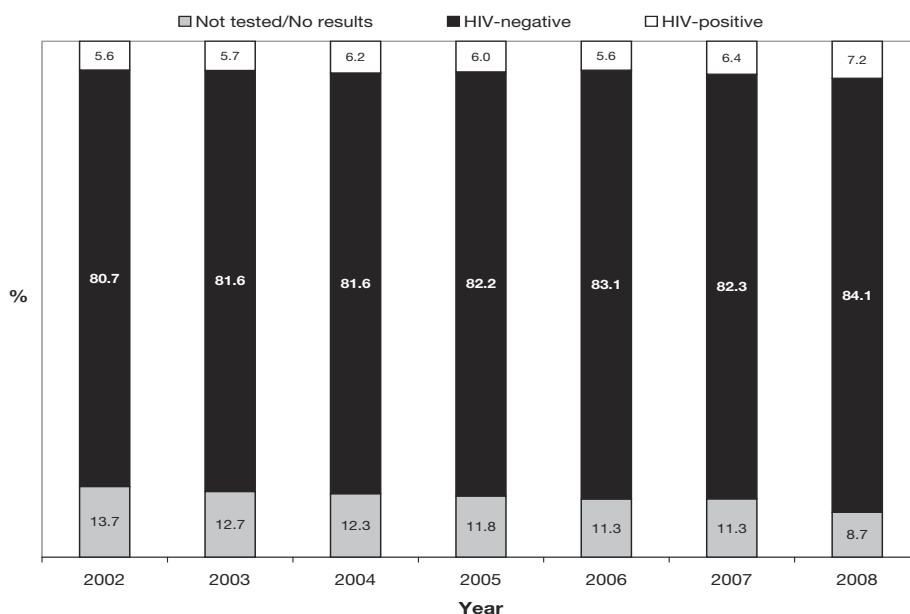


Figure 2: Reported HIV test results among men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

In 2008 nearly three-quarters (73.2%) of all non-HIV-positive respondents who had ever been tested for HIV reported that their most recent HIV test had been in the 12 months prior to the survey (see Figure 3). There were no significant changes compared with the previous year.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 the proportion of men who reported that they had been tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has increased significantly (p -trend < .001).

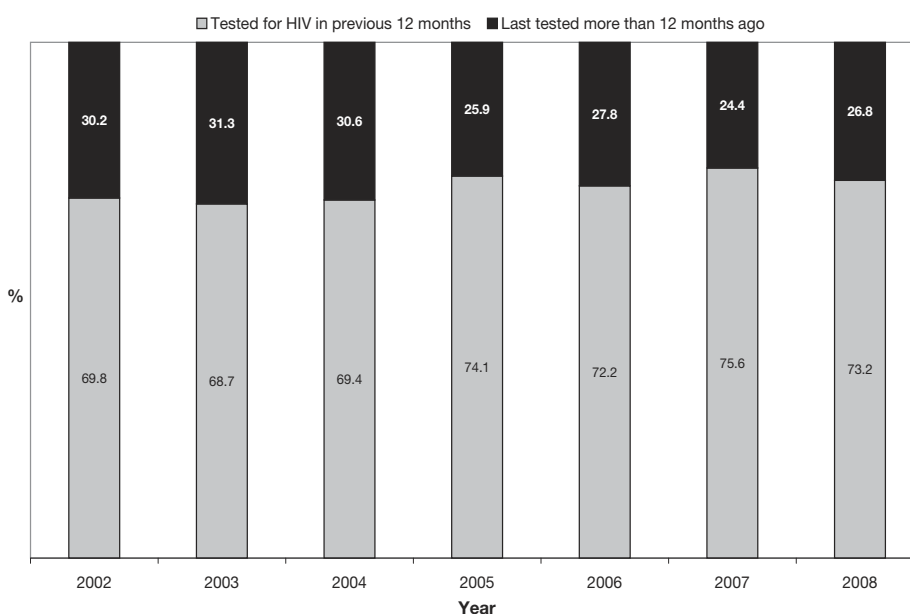


Figure 3: Proportion of non-HIV-positive men tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey, among men who had ever been tested, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

HIV-positive men: antiretroviral treatment and viral load

Among HIV-positive respondents surveyed in 2008, 70.2% indicated that they were taking combination antiretroviral therapies (see Figure 4). This proportion has not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 the proportion of HIV-positive men taking combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) has increased significantly (p -trend < .01).

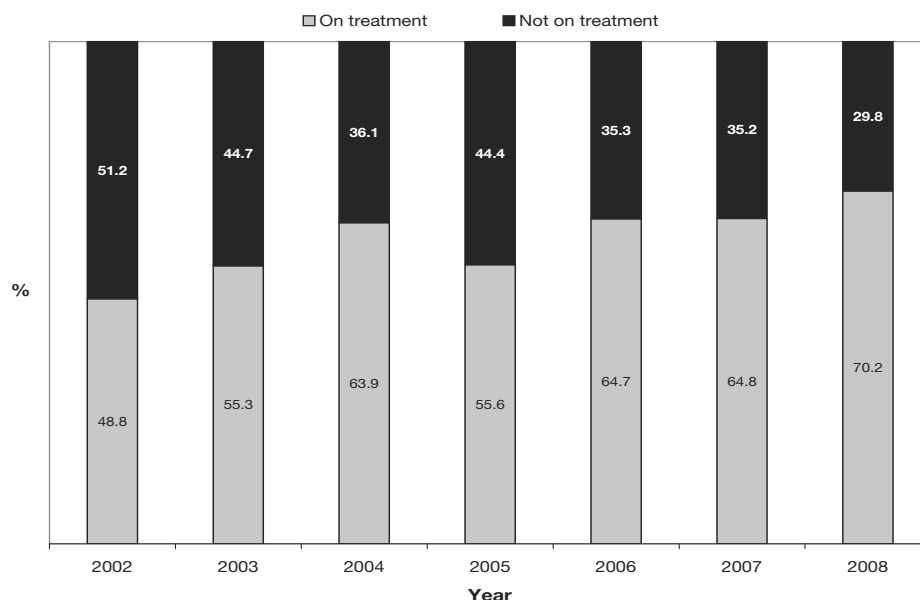


Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment

Table 2 shows the proportions of men who were and were not on ART and whether or not their viral loads were detectable. In 2008, men who were using ART were more likely to report having an undetectable viral load (84.5%) than those who were not on treatment (32%) ($p < .001$).

Table 2: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies (ART), and viral load

	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)
Using ART						
Undetectable viral load	38 (74.5)	63 (80.8)	38 (84.4)	33 (75.0)	44 (77.2)	49 (84.5)
Detectable viral load	13 (25.5)	15 (19.2)	7 (15.6)	9 (20.5)	12 (21.1)	8 (13.8)
Don't know/Unsure	–	–	–	2 (4.5)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.7)
Total	51 (100)	78 (100)	45 (100)	44 (100)	57 (100)	58 (100)
Not using ART						
Undetectable viral load	8 (19.5)	12 (27.3)	13 (38.2)	6 (25.0)	3 (9.7)	8 (32.0)
Detectable viral load	27 (65.9)	31 (70.5)	18 (52.9)	18 (75.0)	24 (77.4)	16 (64.0)
Don't know/Unsure	6 (14.6)	1 (2.3)	3 (8.8)	–	4 (12.9)	1 (4.0)
Total	41 (100)	44 (100)	34 (100)	24 (100)	31 (100)	25 (100)

Awareness of post-exposure prophylaxis

In 2008 over half (58.5%) of all respondents reported being aware that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was currently available, 37.7% had not heard of PEP and 3.8% believed it would become available in the future (see Figure 5). In 2008, 7.4% of respondents reported having had PEP in the six months prior to the survey (data not shown).

Compared with the 2007 data, a significantly higher proportion of men in 2008 were aware that PEP was currently available and significantly smaller proportions of men had never heard of it ($p < .01$ for each).

Trend over time: Although data were not available for 2005 and 2006, 2008 data reflect an increasing trend in the proportion of men who knew that PEP was readily available (p -trend $< .001$).

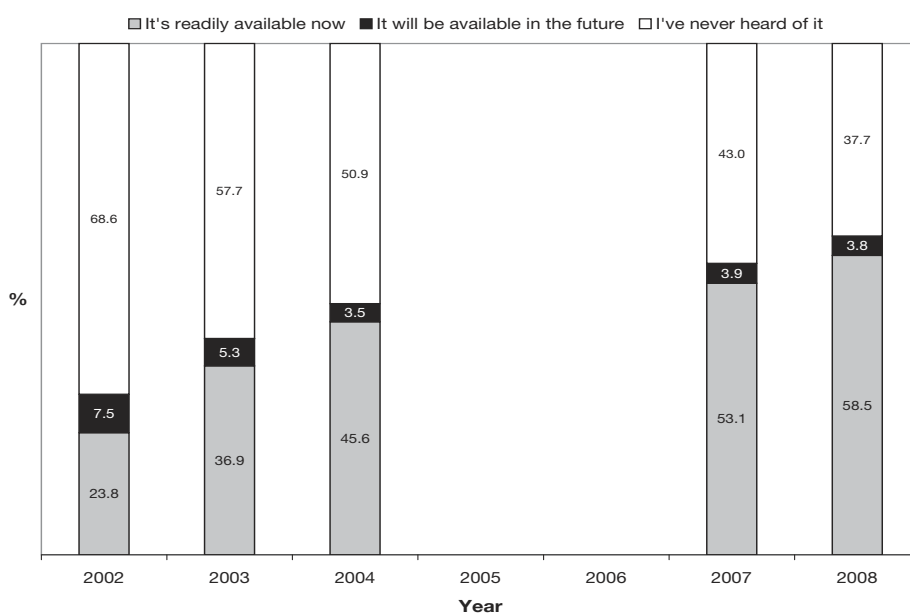


Figure 5: Knowledge of the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis

Note: In 2005 and 2006 the survey questionnaire did not include an item to gauge participants' knowledge of the availability of PEP.

4 Sexual practices

Sexual contact with other men

In 2008, as in all previous surveys, the majority of men reported being in a regular relationship with a man at the time of completing the survey (see Figure 6). Of the total sample, just over a quarter (25.8%) reported having had sex with regular partners only, while 29.2% reported having had sex with both regular and casual partners. A quarter (25%) had had sex with casual partners only. The remaining 20% had no sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey. These figures are consistent with those from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a small but significant increase in the proportion of men who reported having sex with regular partners only (p -trend < .01). The proportions of men in the remaining categories have not changed significantly during this period.

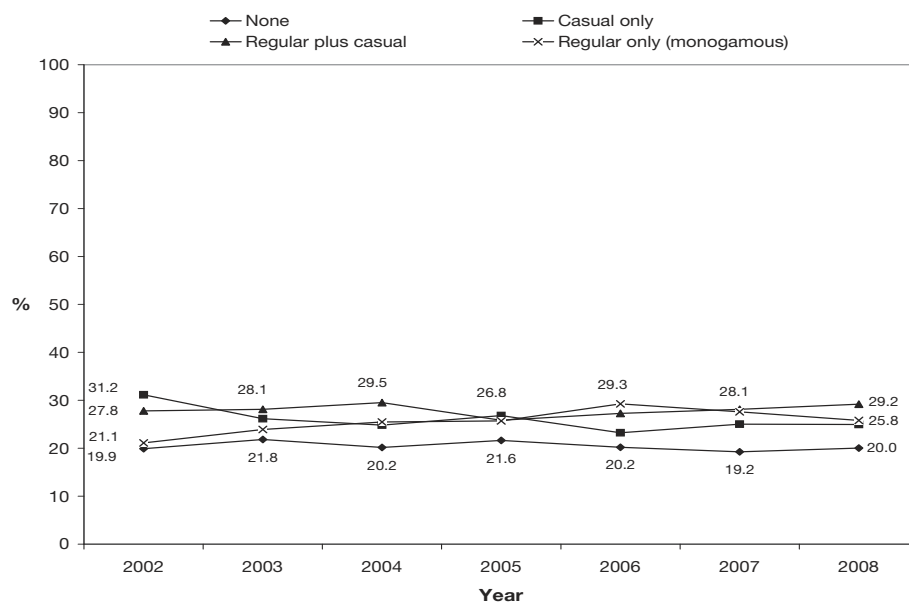


Figure 6: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

In 2008 two questions were introduced to elicit information about group sex with regular and casual partners. Among those who reported having had sex with casual partners, a much higher proportion (44.1%) reported that they had engaged in group sex involving at least two other men. Among men with regular partners, 30.8% had engaged in group sex involving their partner and at least one other man.

Agreements about sex

Among men who reported having a regular partner, the majority reported having a clear, spoken agreement with their partner about sex *within* the relationship (see Figure 7). Just under 40% of men reported that they had an agreement with their partner that permitted anal intercourse without a condom, while about a third (33.6%) had an agreement specifying that anal intercourse was permitted only with a condom. Roughly 20% had no agreement with their partner about sex within the relationship, while the remaining 8.3% had agreed not to have any anal intercourse. These figures are consistent with those from the previous survey.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been an increase in the proportion of men who had an agreement that allowed for anal intercourse without a condom (p -trend < .05) and a decrease in the proportion of men who reported having no formal agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship (p -trend < .001). The proportions of men in the remaining categories have remained stable during this period.

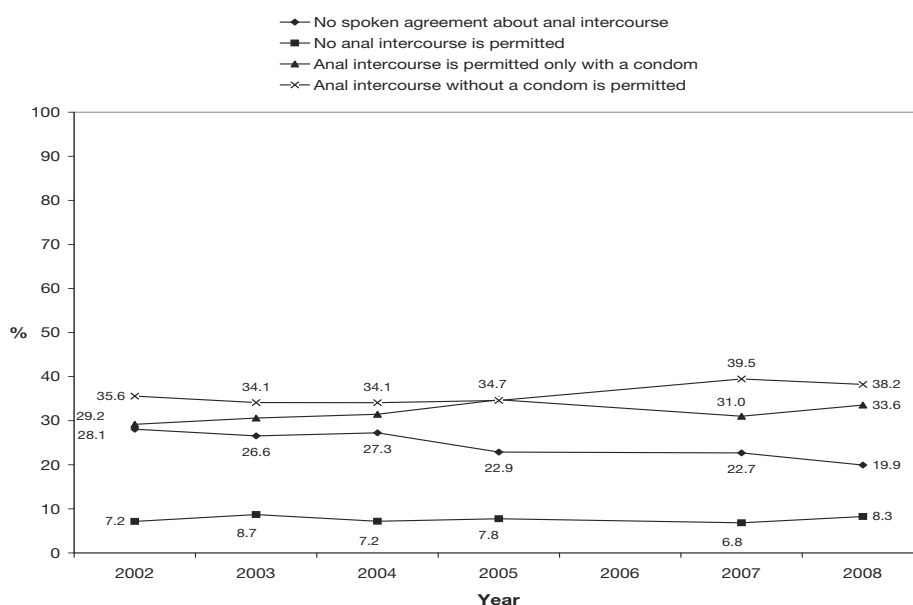


Figure 7: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

Note: Questions on agreements about sex were not included in the 2006 questionnaire.

In 2008 a quarter (26.5%) of men reported that they had no spoken agreement with their regular partner about sex *outside* the relationship (see Figure 8). Just over a third (34.6%) had agreed not to have any sexual contact with other men, while 29.7% had an agreement that permitted anal intercourse with other men as long as condoms were used. A very small proportion of men (2.4%) had agreements that permitted unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners. These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who had an agreement with their partner that neither was to have sexual contact with any casual partners outside of the relationship (p -trend < .05). Over the same period there have also been significant decreases in the proportions of men who had no spoken agreement with their partner about casual sex or had an agreement that permitted anal intercourse with casual partners without condoms (p -trend < .05 for each). The proportions of men in the remaining categories have remained stable during this period.

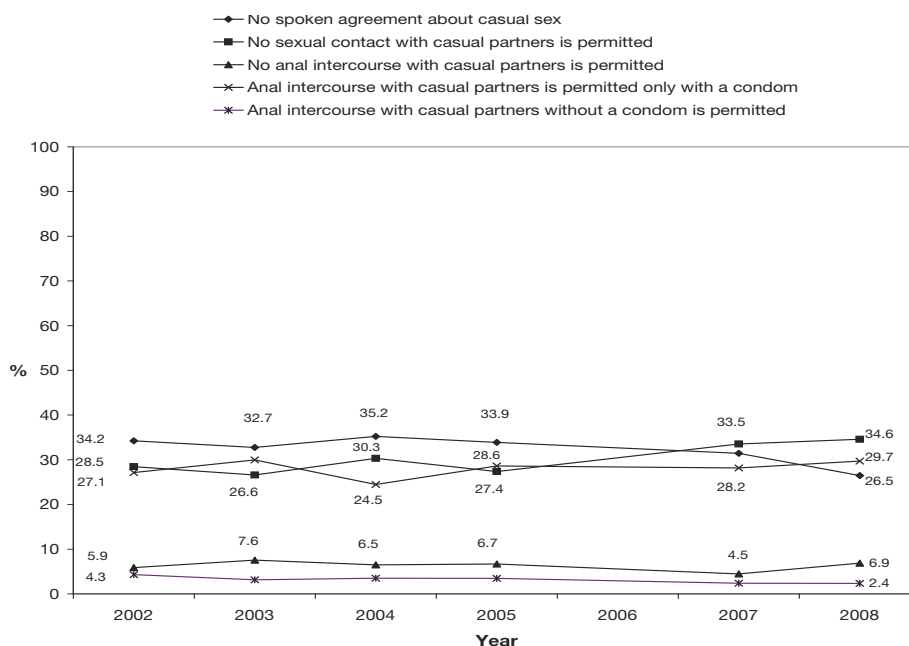


Figure 8: Agreements with regular male partners about sex outside the relationship, among men who had regular partners

Note: Questions on agreements about sex were not included in the 2006 questionnaire.

Sexual practices within regular relationships

Match of HIV serostatus within regular relationships

In 2008 the majority (65.4%) of men with regular partners reported being in an HIV-negative seroconcordant relationship, 4.9% were in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships, 21.4% were in HIV-serononconcordant relationships and the remaining 8.3% were in HIV-serodiscordant relationships (see Figure 9). There have been no changes in the match of HIV serostatus between regular partners since the previous survey.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant changes in the match of HIV serostatus between men in regular relationships.

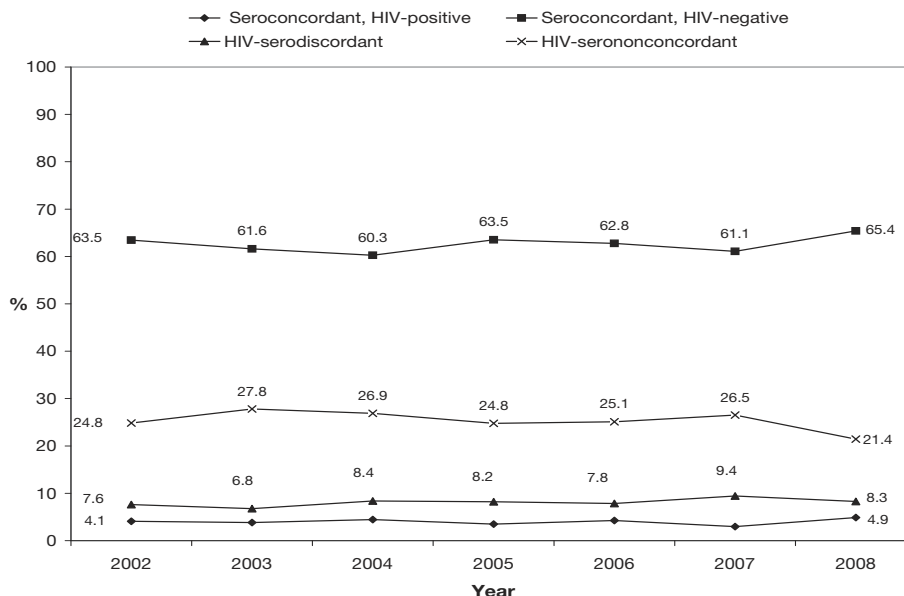


Figure 9: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners

Anal intercourse with regular partners

Among men who reported having a regular partner in the six months prior to the survey, 8.5% indicated that they had had no anal intercourse with their partner (see Figure 10). Just under a third (32%) reported having always used a condom for anal intercourse, while 59.5% reported having sometimes engaged in anal intercourse without a condom. These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been an upward trend in the proportion of men with regular partners who reported that some unprotected anal intercourse had taken place (p -trend < .05). There have been no significant changes in the proportions of men who either reported not having engaged in anal intercourse with their regular partner or having always used a condom.

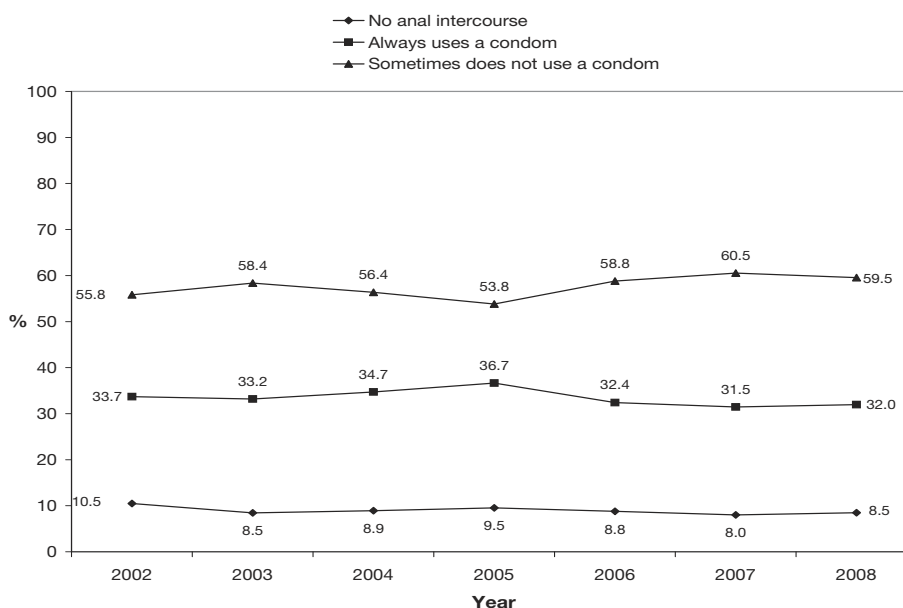


Figure 10: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners, among men who reported having regular partners

Figure 11 shows the proportions of men who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with a regular partner (UAIR), based on the match of HIV serostatus between regular partners. In 2008, 87% of men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships had had UAIR, as had 66.6% of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships. In the two remaining categories, in which there was a potentially greater risk of HIV transmission, roughly half reported having engaged in any UAIR. Since the previous survey there have been no significant changes in these figures.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported any UAIR (p -trend < .05). The proportions of men in the remaining categories who reported having engaged in any UAIR have not changed significantly during this period.

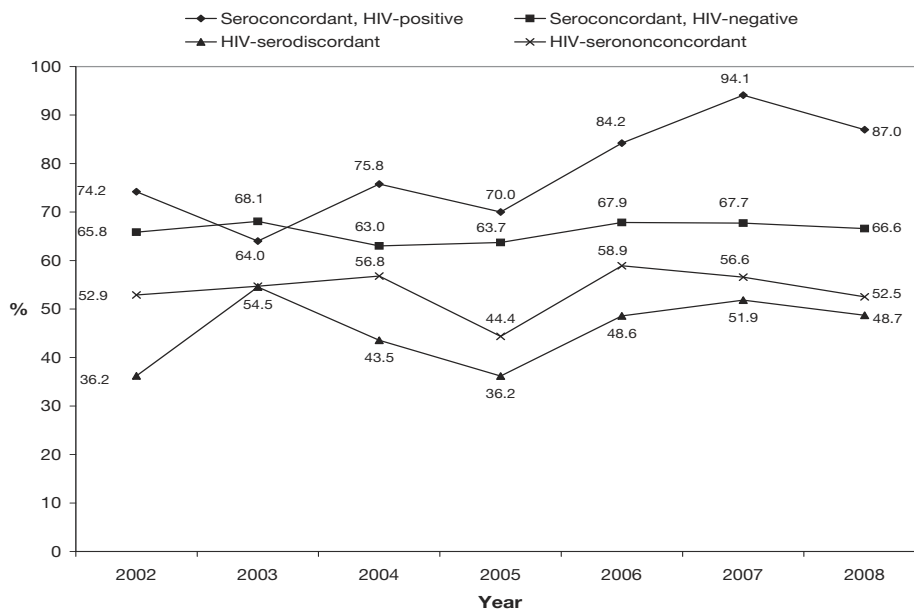


Figure 11: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

In 2008, 45.9% of all HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships reported having had receptive UAIR that included ejaculation (see Figure 12). In comparison, 34.5% of HIV-negative respondents in HIV-serononconcordant relationships reported having had any receptive UAIR that included ejaculation. These proportions are consistent with those from the previous survey.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of HIV-negative men in either HIV-seroconcordant or -serononconcordant relationships who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with ejaculation.

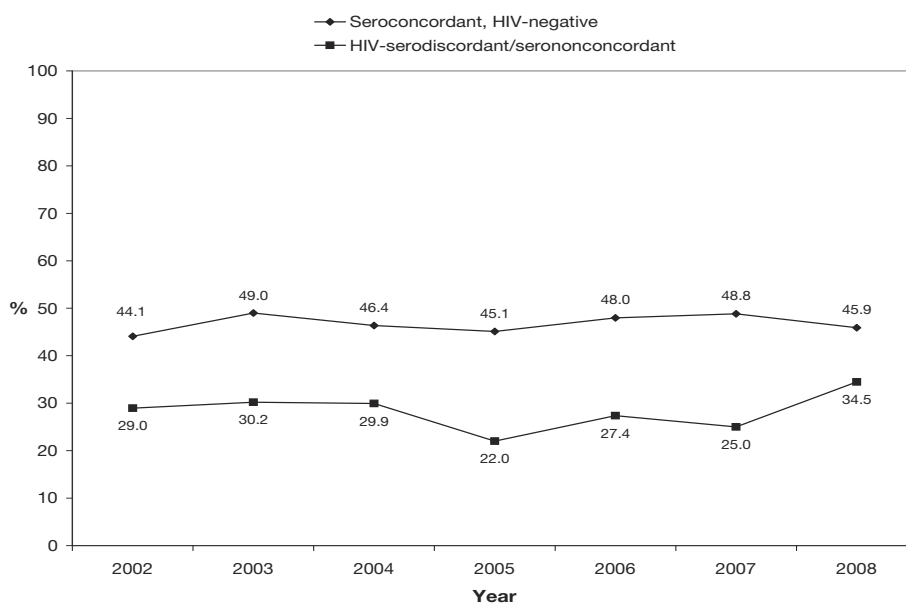


Figure 12: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

In 2008, 40.9% of all HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included withdrawal prior to ejaculation (see Figure 13). A noticeably smaller proportion (29.9%) of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships reported having engaged in this practice. There were no significant changes in either category from the previous survey.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships who reported engaging in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation ($p < .05$). No such change was seen among HIV-negative men in serodiscordant and serononconcordant relationships.

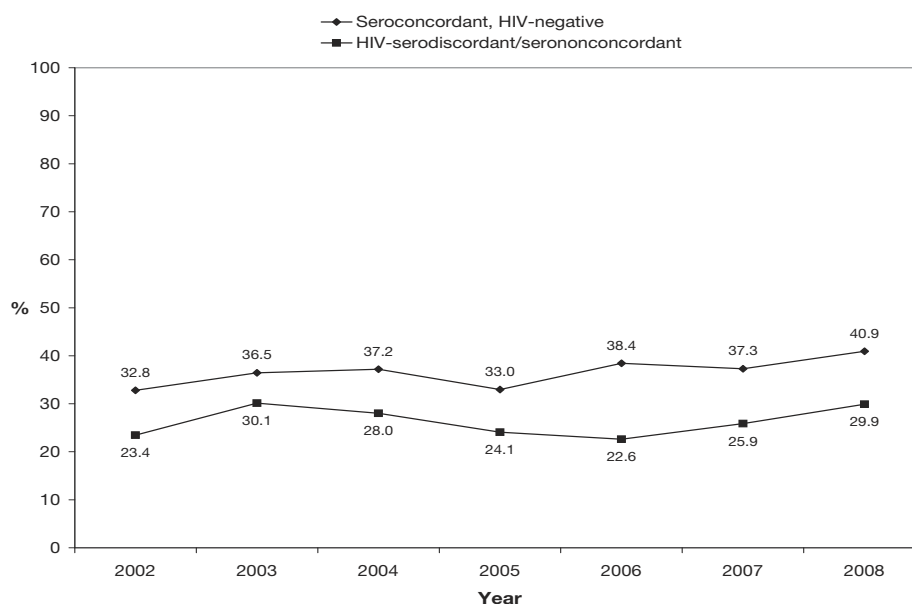


Figure 13: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

Sexual practices with casual partners

Unprotected anal intercourse

In 2008, among those who reported having had casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, 19.2% indicated that they had not engaged in anal intercourse with a casual partner, 45.2% had always used condoms when having sex with casual partners and 35.6% reported that they had engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC) (see Figure 14). As in previous surveys, a higher proportion (45.2%) of men had always used condoms while having anal intercourse with casual partners than of men who reported having had anal intercourse within regular relationships (32%).

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men with casual partners who reported having engaged in any UAIC (p -trend $< .01$) and a decrease in the proportion who had not engaged in any anal intercourse (p -trend $< .01$).

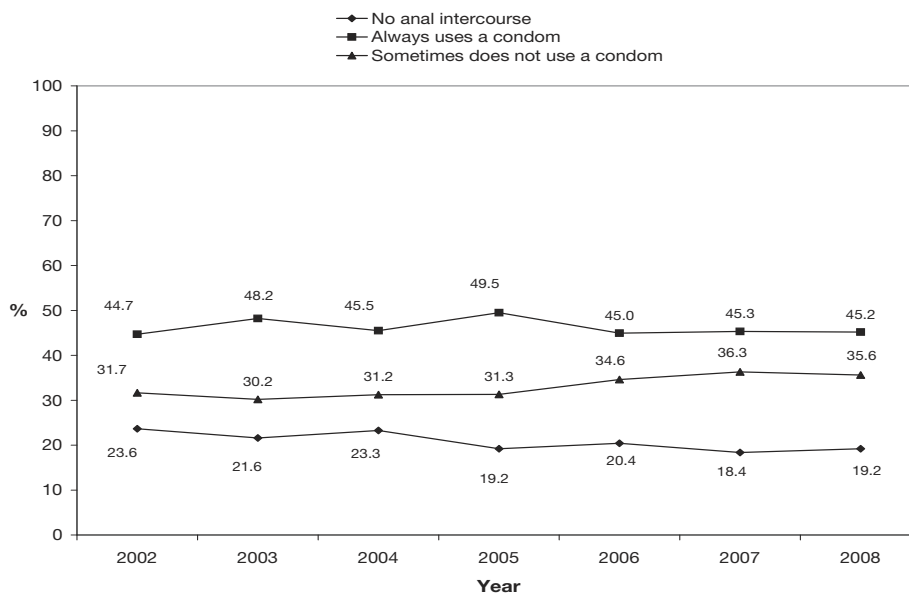


Figure 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners, among men who reported having had casual partners

Figure 15 shows the proportions of men who had had casual partners and who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of the respondent. In 2008, 61% of HIV-positive men, 33.9% of HIV-negative men and 31.8% of men of unknown HIV serostatus reported having engaged in any UAIC. These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey.

Trend over time: During 2002 to 2008 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC (p -trend < .05 for each). The proportion of men of unknown HIV serostatus who reported having had any UAIC has not changed significantly during this period.

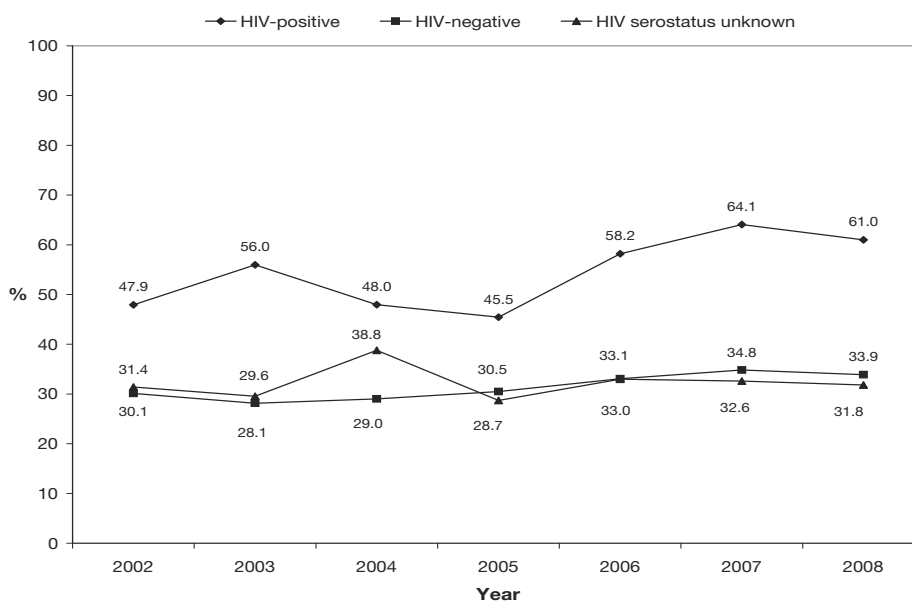


Figure 15: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent

Safer sex practices with casual partners

In 2008 over half of all respondents who had had anal intercourse with casual partners reported having always used condoms (see Figure 16). When examined by HIV serostatus, more HIV-negative men (58%) and men of unknown HIV serostatus (58%) had always used condoms than HIV-positive men (32.1%). There have been no changes in these figures since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported always having used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners (p -trend < .05). There have been no significant changes in the proportions of HIV-positive men or men of unknown HIV serostatus who reported always having used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners.

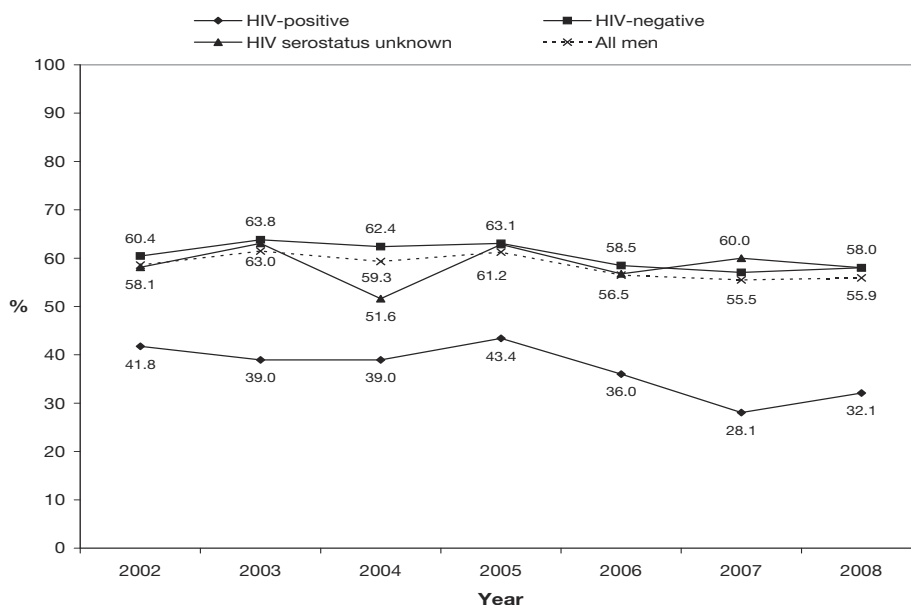


Figure 16: Proportion of men who had always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had anal intercourse with casual partners

In 2008 disclosure was highest among HIV-positive men, over three-quarters (79%) of whom had disclosed their HIV serostatus to some of their casual partners (see Figure 17). A smaller proportion (51.2%) of HIV-negative men reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to casual partners. No significant changes from the previous survey were noted.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 the proportion of HIV-negative men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to casual partners has increased (p -trend < .001). Any observed changes in the proportions of HIV-positive men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus were not statistically significant.

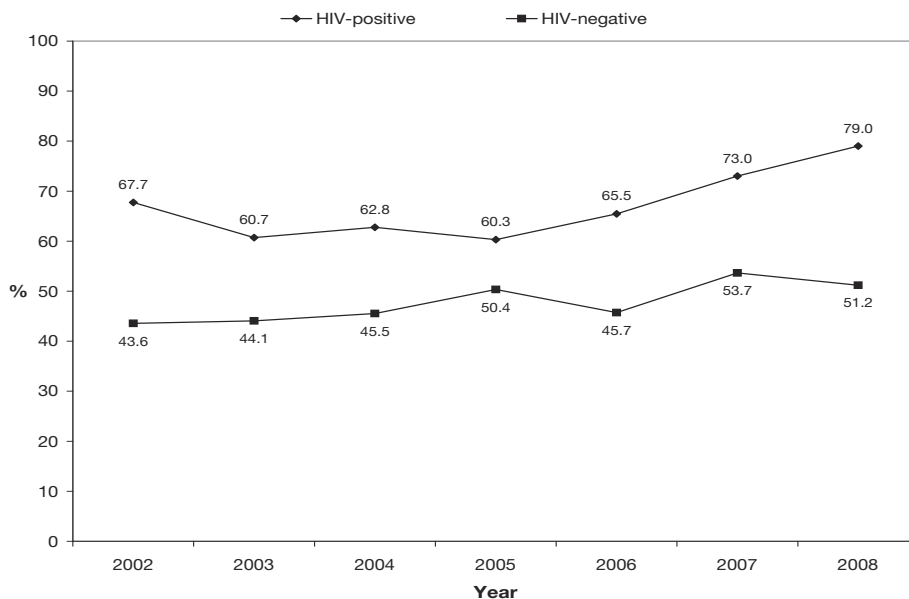


Figure 17: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to ‘some’ or ‘all’ of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners

Note: In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred ‘before’ sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

When asked about disclosure *by* casual partners, 72.1% of HIV-positive men reported that ‘some’ or ‘all’ of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus before sex (see Figure 18). A smaller proportion (52.1%) of HIV-negative men reported that ‘some’ or ‘all’ of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus before sex. A greater proportion of HIV-positive men than in the 2007 survey reported that some of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus before sex ($p < .01$).

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there have been significant increases in the proportions of both HIV-positive and HIV-negative men who reported that any of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus before sex (p -trend $< .01$ for each).

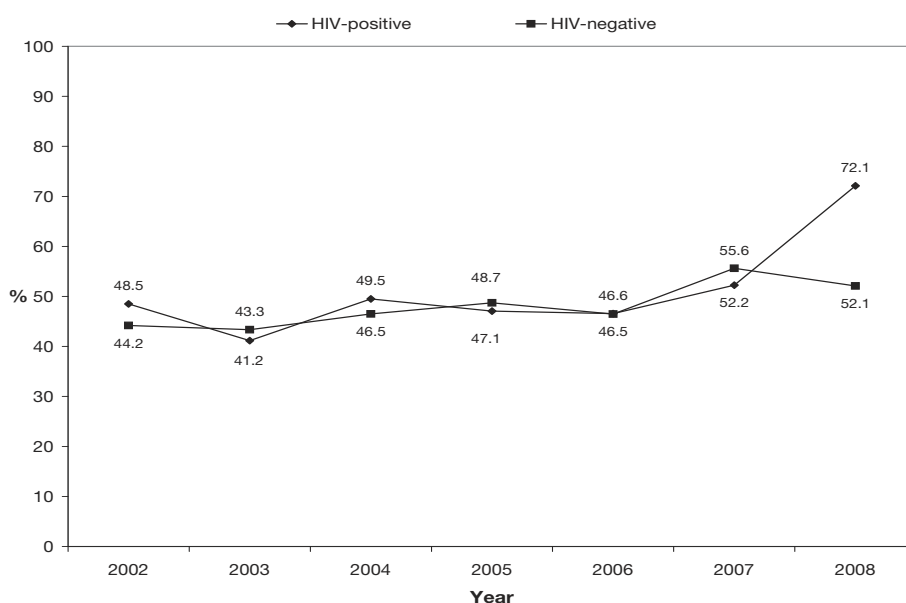


Figure 18: Proportion of men who reported that ‘some’ or ‘all’ of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent

Note: In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred ‘before’ sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

In 2008, among men who reported having engaged in some UAIC, 28% indicated that they had disclosed their serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners (see Figure 19). This proportion has not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC and who reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners (p -trend < .01).

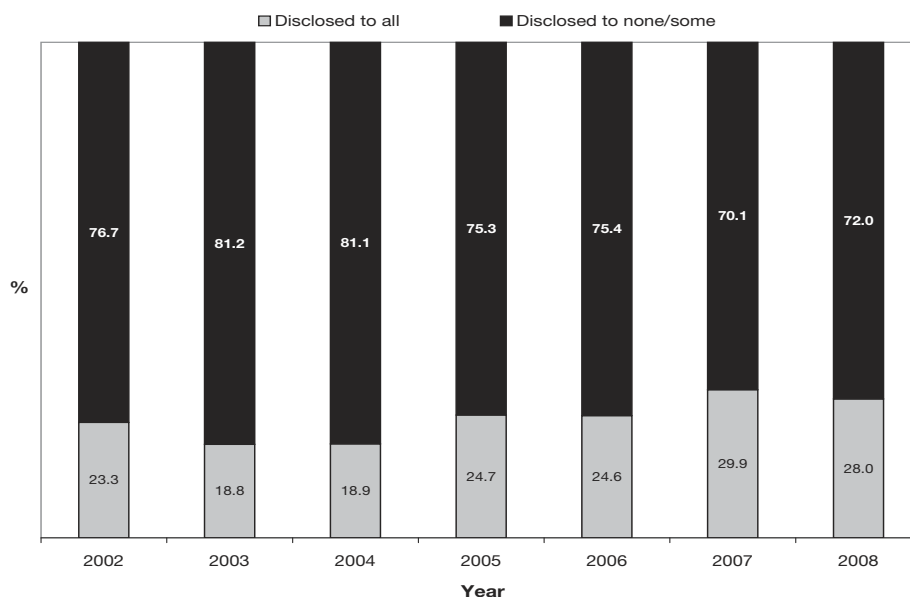


Figure 19: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC

Note: In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

In 2008, among HIV-positive men who reported having had casual partners, the majority (67.7%) reported having engaged in reciprocal (both receptive and insertive) unprotected anal intercourse (see Figure 20). These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey.

Trend over time: There have been no significant changes over the period 2002 to 2008 among HIV-positive men with regards to positioning during UAIC.

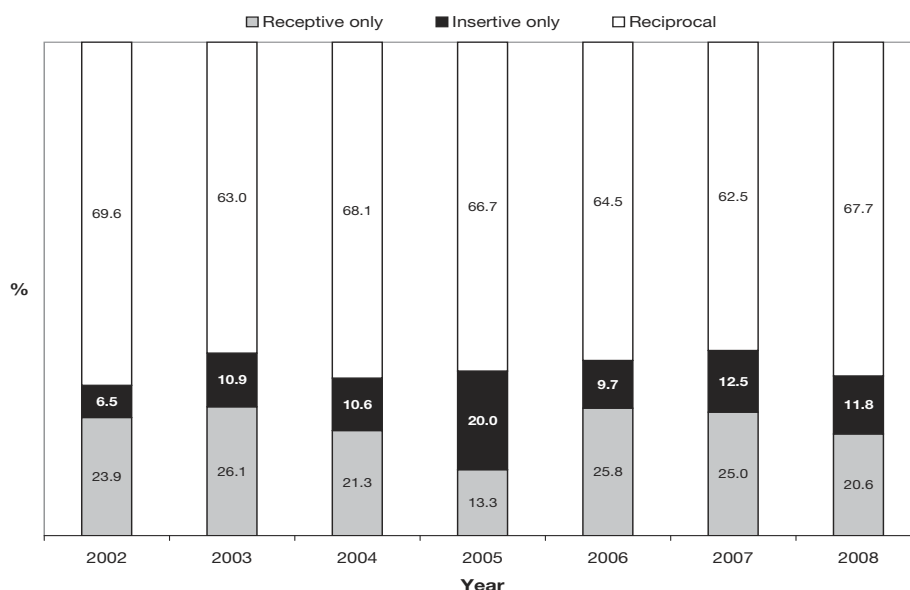


Figure 20: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-positive men who reported having engaged in UAIC

In 2008, among HIV-negative men who had had casual partners, nearly two-thirds (61.4%) reported having engaged in reciprocal UAIC, while 27.8% had engaged in insertive-only UAIC and the remaining 10.8% in receptive-only UAIC (see Figure 21). These figures have not changed significantly since 2007. As in previous surveys, a greater proportion of HIV-negative men with casual partners (27.8%) than HIV-positive men with casual partners (11.8%) reported having had insertive-only UAIC.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported reciprocal positioning during UAIC (p -trend < .05). The proportions of men in the remaining categories have not changed significantly over this time.

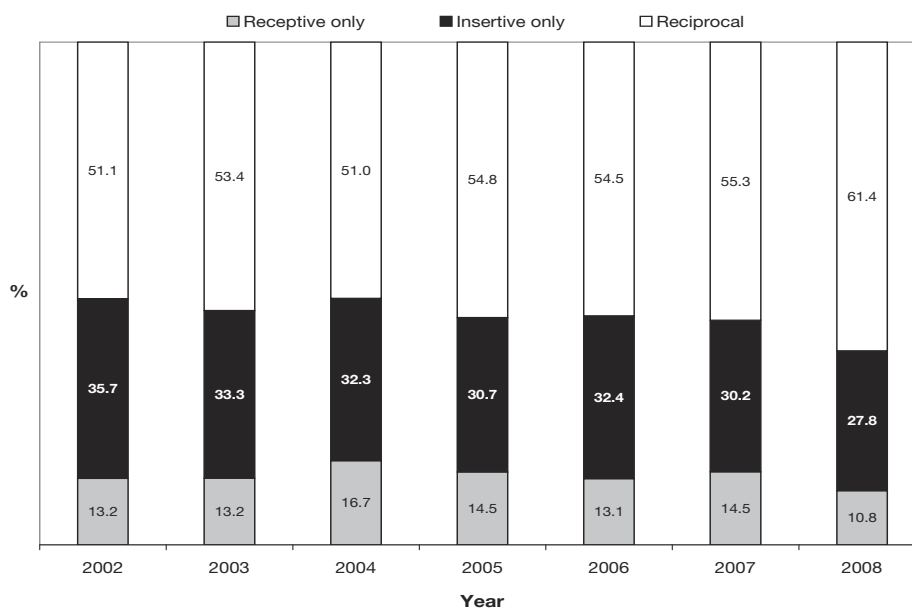


Figure 21: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

Where men looked for sex partners and how many they found

Questions about where men looked for sexual partners were first introduced in 2006. Table 3 shows how often men looked for sex partners at various venues.

In 2008 the majority of participants reported having visited gay bars (69.6%) or used the internet (62.5%) to look for sex partners. A large proportion also reported having gone to dance parties (44.2%) and gay saunas (44.5%) for this purpose. The only significant change from the previous survey was a slight increase in the proportion of men who had sought out male sex partners at sex-on-premises venues (p < .05).

Trend over time: Since 2006, when these questions were first introduced, there have been significant increases in the proportions of men who reported looking for sexual partners at gay saunas (p -trend < .05) and/or other sex-on-premises venues (p -trend < .01). The proportions of men who reported looking for sexual partners at other venues have not changed significantly.

Table 3: Where men looked for sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Internet			
Never	466 (41.2)	500 (39.9)	409 (37.5)
Occasionally	449 (39.7)	501 (40.0)	464 (42.6)
Often	216 (19.1)	251 (20.1)	217 (19.9)
Total	1131 (100)	1252 (100)	1090 (100)
Gay bar			
Never	327 (28.0)	413 (32.3)	339 (30.4)
Occasionally	559 (47.9)	604 (47.2)	580 (52.1)
Often	282 (24.1)	262 (20.5)	195 (17.5)
Total	1168 (100)	1279 (100)	1114 (100)
Beat			
Never	743 (68.3)	768 (65.2)	663 (64.9)
Occasionally	238 (21.9)	293 (24.9)	267 (26.1)
Often	107 (9.8)	117 (9.9)	92 (9.0)
Total	1088 (100)	1178 (100)	1022 (100)
Sex venue			
Never	749 (69.5)	785 (67.0)	637 (62.4)
Occasionally	237 (22.0)	279 (23.8)	277 (27.1)
Often	91 (8.4)	108 (9.2)	107 (10.5)
Total	1077 (100)	1172 (100)	1021 (100)
Dance party			
Never	626 (57.5)	674 (57.6)	575 (55.8)
Occasionally	345 (31.7)	374 (31.9)	354 (34.4)
Often	117 (10.8)	123 (10.5)	101 (9.8)
Total	1088 (100)	1171 (100)	1030 (100)
Gym			
Never	843 (78.7)	893 (78.1)	751 (75.5)
Occasionally	183 (17.1)	197 (17.2)	198 (19.9)
Often	45 (4.2)	53 (4.7)	46 (4.6)
Total	1071 (100)	1143 (100)	995 (100)
Private sex party			
Never	–	964 (85.1)	827 (83.5)
Occasionally	–	129 (11.4)	132 (13.3)
Often	–	40 (3.5)	31 (3.1)
Total	–	1133 (100)	990 (100)
Gay sauna			
Never	651 (59.8)	704 (58.5)	589 (55.5)
Occasionally	307 (28.2)	356 (29.6)	344 (32.4)
Often	131 (12.0)	144 (11.9)	128 (12.1)
Total	1089 (100)	1204 (100)	1061 (100)

In 2008 similar proportions of HIV-positive men (57.5%), HIV-negative men (63.6%) and men of unknown serostatus (59.8%) reported having used the internet to look for male sex partners (see Figure 22). There have been no significant changes in these proportions since the previous survey.

Trend over time: There have been no significant changes in these proportions since 2006 when the questions on where men looked for sexual partners were first introduced.

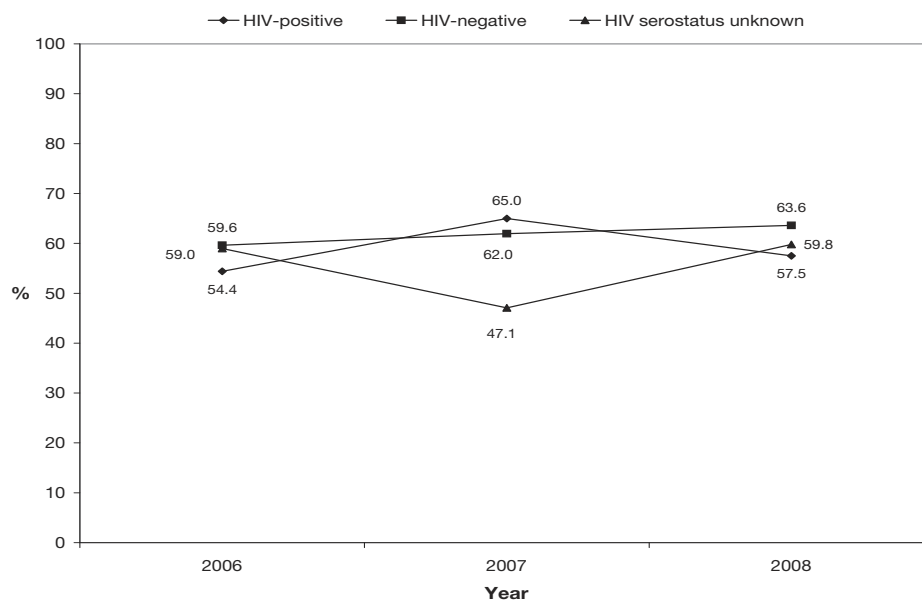


Figure 22: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

In 2008, among men who reported having used the internet to look for sex partners, the majority (70.7%) reported having found at least one such partner. Just under half (47.8%) indicated that they had found between one and five partners, while smaller proportions reported having found between six and 10 partners (11.4%) and more than 10 partners (11.5%).



5 Sexual health

Figure 23 shows testing rates for sexually transmissible infections (STIs) other than HIV among HIV-positive men. In 2008, HIV-positive men reported high rates of testing for STIs other than HIV. Blood tests were the most common tests undertaken (by 75.6%), followed by urine sample tests (by 62.8%). There have been no significant changes in these proportions since the previous survey.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-positive men who reported having had anal, throat and penile swabs (p -trend < .01 for each). The proportions of HIV-positive men who reported having had urine sample tests and/or blood tests have not changed significantly. During this period, the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported having had *any* STI test has not changed significantly.

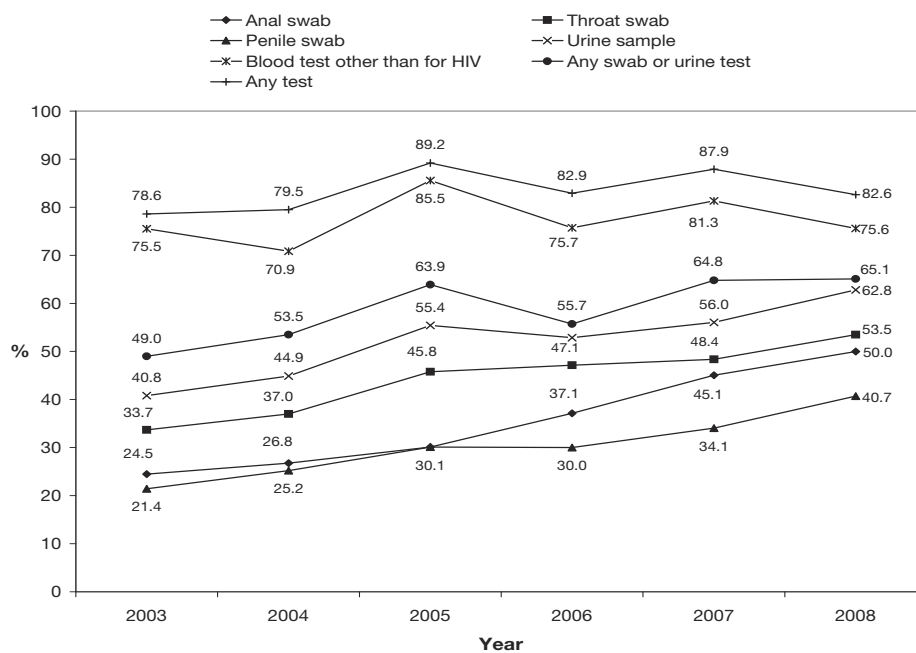


Figure 23: Trends in testing for STIs other than HIV among HIV-positive men

In 2008 smaller proportions of HIV-negative men than HIV-positive men reported having undertaken testing for STIs other than HIV (see Figure 24). Less than half of all HIV-negative men reported having had any of the three swab tests, while just over half reported having supplied urine samples or blood for testing. These figures are consistent with those reported in 2007.

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-negative men who reported having had anal, throat and penile swabs (p -trend < .001 for each). The proportions of HIV-negative men who reported having had urine sample tests or blood tests have not changed significantly. Over this time the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having had any STI test has not changed significantly.

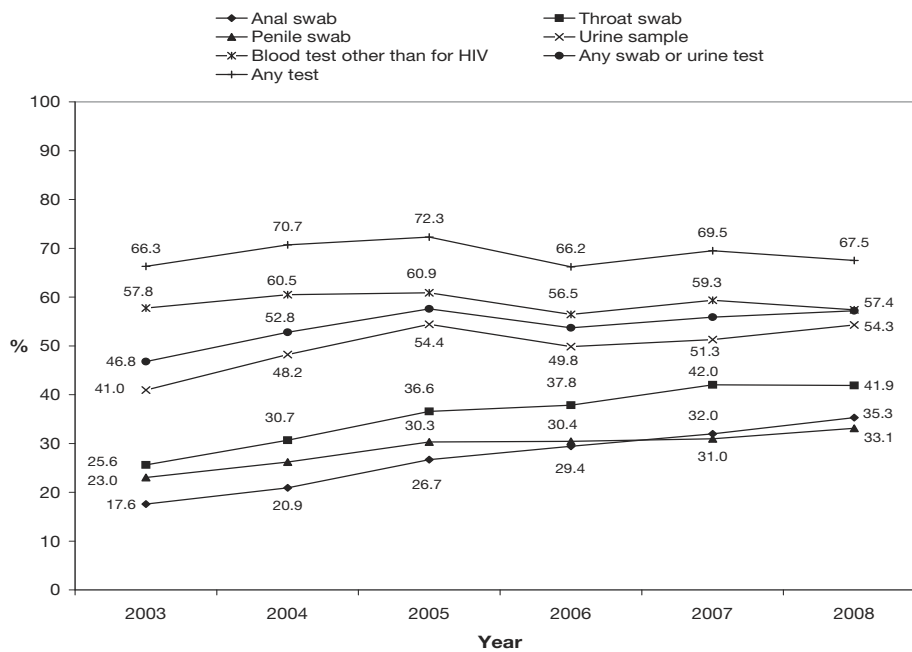


Figure 24: Trends in testing for STIs other than HIV among HIV-negative men



6 Drug use

In 2008 the drugs most commonly used in the six months prior to the survey were marijuana (by 37% of men), amyl/poppers (by 36%) and ecstasy (by 32.7%). Smaller proportions of men reported having used speed (16.7%), cocaine (12.6%), Viagra (12.4%) and crystal meth (11.2%). Very few men reported any recent use of GHB (7.9%), LSD (7.2%), Special K (5%), heroin (2.2%) or steroids (2.2%). Since the previous survey a significantly smaller proportion of men reported having used speed ($p < .05$) and a greater proportion reported having used GHB ($p < .05$).

In 2008, among HIV-positive participants, use of drugs was generally higher than among the total sample (see Figure 25). In the six months prior to the survey, amyl was used by 59.3% of all HIV-positive men, ecstasy by 41.9%, Viagra by 30.2% and crystal meth by 29.1%. There have been no changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the reported use of ecstasy among HIV-positive men (p -trend $< .05$). Since 2003, when Viagra was first included in the question about drug use, there has also been a significant increase in the reported use of Viagra (p -trend $< .01$). There have been no significant changes in the reported use of other drugs among HIV-positive men over this period.

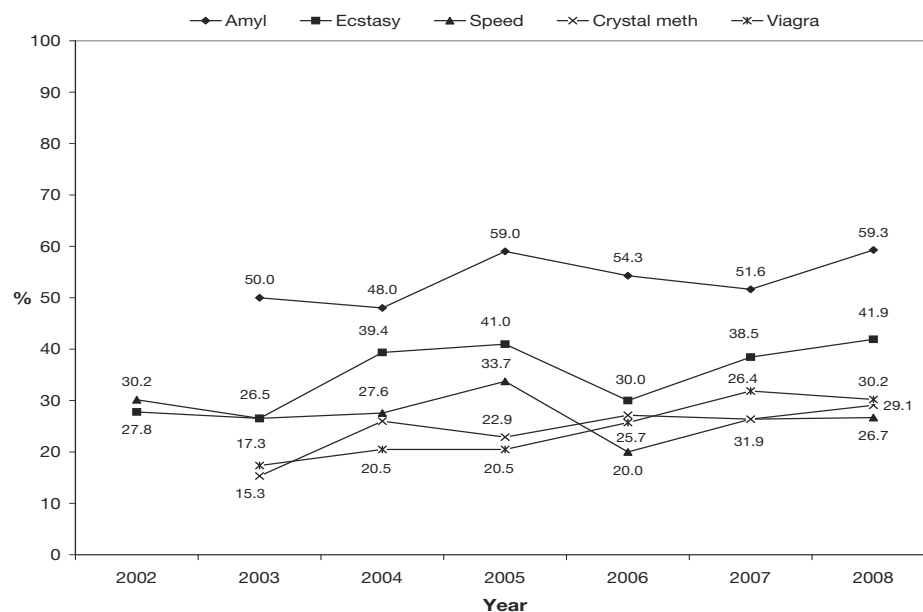


Figure 25: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men

In 2008, patterns of reported drug use among HIV-negative participants were consistent with those of the overall sample (see Figure 26). Since the previous survey a significantly smaller proportion of HIV-negative men reported having used crystal meth or speed ($p < .05$ for each).

Trend over time: During the period 2002 to 2008 there have been increases in the proportions of HIV-negative men who reported having used amyl (p -trend $< .01$), ecstasy (p -trend $< .01$) and Viagra (p -trend $< .001$). In the same period there has also been a downward trend in the proportion who reported the use of speed (p -trend $< .001$). There have been no changes in the reported use of other drugs among HIV-negative men from 2002 to 2008.

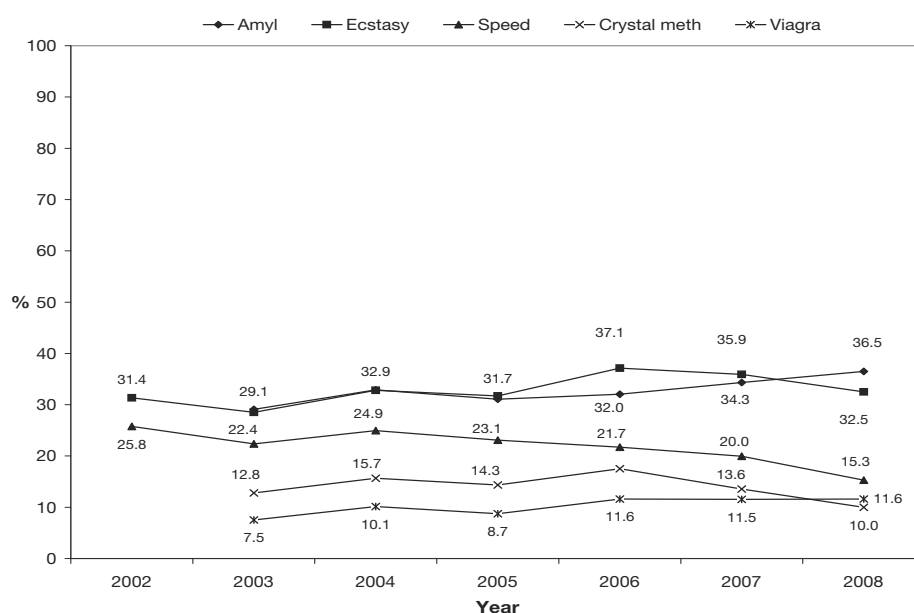


Figure 26: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

In 2006 the questions to elicit information about injecting drug use were replaced with a single item that asked about 'any' use of injected drugs in the six months prior to the survey. In 2008 the majority (95.1%) of respondents reported that they had not injected any drugs, while 2.6% had done so occasionally. Only 2.3% of all participants had injected drugs on a regular basis. These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey.

In 2008, respondents were asked about their use of party drugs for the purposes of sex (see Figure 27). Over three-quarters (80.8%) had not used any party drugs for this purpose in the six months prior to the survey, 10.5% had done so less often than monthly, 4.3% had done so monthly and only 4.3% had done so on a weekly basis.

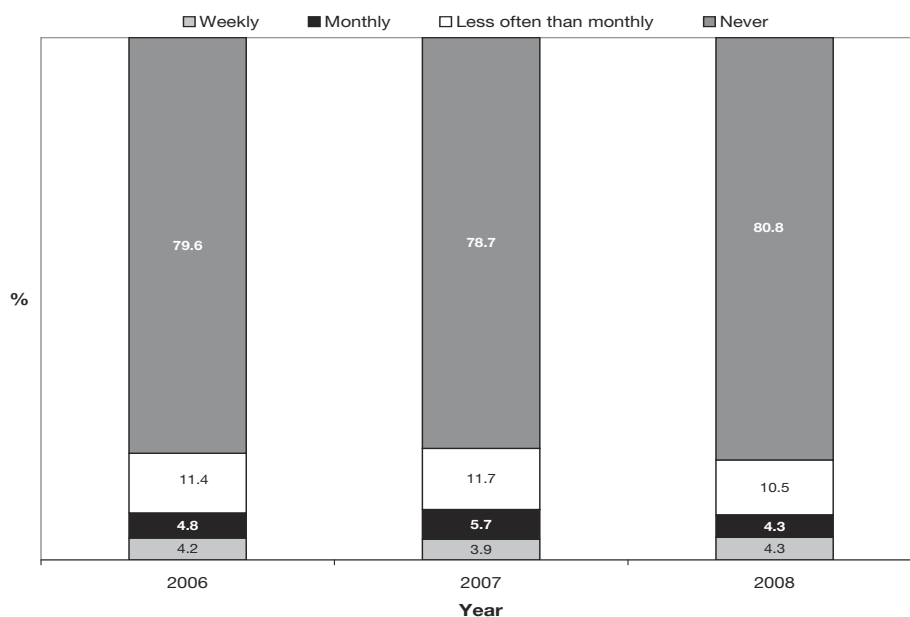


Figure 27: Use of party drugs for the purposes of sex

In 2008 an additional question was introduced to ask about group sex that occurred while using, or after using, party drugs. Only 14% of the total sample reported that group sex involving drugs had taken place in the six months prior to the survey, with most of these men reporting that it had occurred only ‘once or a few times’.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2008). *Year Book Australia, 2008* (Number 1301.0). Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Frankland, A., Zablotska, I., Prestage, G., Batrouney, C., Kennedy, M., Clift, P., Nixon, R., & de Wit, J. (2008a). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Melbourne 2008* (GCPS Report 3/2008). Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.

Frankland, A., Zablotska, I., Prestage, G., O'Connor, S., Martin, P., & Imrie, J. (2008b). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2007* (GCPS Report 1/2008). Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.

Zablotska, I., Prestage, G., Frankland, A., Chong, S., Sutherland, R., Corrigan, N., Honnor, G., & Kippax, S. (2007). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Sydney, February 2007*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales. Available at http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au/publications_gay.html

See overleaf.

Qld Gay Community Periodic Survey

This survey is for men who have had sex with another man in the past five years.
Your responses are very important to us.

PLEASE DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU HAVE ALREADY DONE SO THIS WEEK.

For each question, please TICK one box only.

1. Do you think of yourself as:
- Gay/homosexual _1
Bisexual _2
Heterosexual _3
- Other (please specify) _____

In this survey we distinguish between
REGULAR (boyfriend/lover) and **CASUAL** partners . . .

2. Do you currently have sex with **casual** male partners?
No _1 Yes _2
3. Do you currently have sex with a **regular** male partner?
No _1 Yes _2
4. How would you describe your sexual relationship with your **current regular** male partner? (tick one)

we are monogamous – neither of us has casual sex _1
both my partner and I have casual sex with other men _2
I have casual sex with other men but my partner does not _3
my partner has casual sex with other men but I do not _4
I have several regular male partners _5
no current regular male partner _6

5. For how long have you been with your (primary / main) **regular** partner?
- Less than 6 months _1
6–11 months _2
1–2 years _3
More than 2 years _4
Not in a regular relationship with a man _5
6. How many different **men** have you had sex with in the past six months?
- None _1
One _2
2–5 men _3
6–10 men _4
11–50 men _5
More than 50 men _6

Regular male partners — last 6 months

7. Have you had sex with regular male partner/s in the last six months? Yes _1 No _2 Go directly to Q. 19

➔
In the past **SIX MONTHS** which of the following have you done with any or your **REGULAR** male partner/s?

8. **Oral sex:** I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
9. **Oral sex:** He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
10. **Oral sex:** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
11. **Oral sex:** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

Anal sex

12. I fucked him **with a condom**
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
13. He fucked me **with a condom**
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
14. I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
15. He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he came
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
16. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
17. He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
18. How often did **you and your regular partner** have **group sex** that included at least one other man in the past six months?
Every week _1 At least monthly _2
Every 3 months _3 Once or a few times _4 Never _5

Casual male partners — last 6 months

19. Have you had any sex with any casual male partner/s in the last six months? Yes _1 No _2 Go directly to Q. 38 (over page)

➔
In the past **SIX MONTHS** which of the following have you done with any of your **CASUAL** male partners?

20. **Oral sex:** I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
21. **Oral sex:** He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

22. **Oral sex:** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
23. **Oral sex:** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

Anal sex

24. I fucked him **with a condom**
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
25. He fucked me **with a condom**
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
26. I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
27. He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he came
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
28. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
29. He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3
30. How often did you have **group sex** involving at least two other men (apart from your regular partner) in the past six months?
Every week _1 At least monthly _2
Every 3 months _3 Once or a few times _4 Never _5

31. Do you prefer to have sex with **casual** partners who are:

HIV-Positive _1 HIV-Negative _2 HIV status doesn't matter _3

32. With casual partners, is it your rule to have anal sex with a **condom** if a partner is:

HIV-positive No _1 Yes _2
HIV-negative No _1 Yes _2
Unknown status No _1 Yes _2

33. With casual partners, is it your rule to have anal sex **without a condom** if a partner is:

HIV-positive No _1 Yes _2
HIV-negative No _1 Yes _2
Unknown status No _1 Yes _2

In the last 6 months:

34. How many of your **casual** partners did you tell your **HIV status** before sex
None _1 Some _2 All _3
35. How many of your **casual** partners told you their **HIV status** before sex
None _1 Some _2 All _3
36. In the last 6 months, who usually talked about HIV status first?
We didn't _1 My casual partners did _3
I did _2 Equally often them or me _4
continues other side

56. Where did you have a **sexual health check-up** in the last 12 months?
 GP/doctor No Yes
 Sexual health clinic No Yes
 Sauna clinic No Yes
 Outside of the state No Yes
 Other place No Yes
 No sexual health check-up in the last 12 months
57. What do you know about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)?
 It's readily available now
 It will be available in the future
 I've never heard about it
58. Have you received PEP in the last 6 months? No Yes
59. Please look at the resource materials on the reverse side of the Information Sheet. Which ones have you **seen** before?
 A: No Yes B: No Yes
 C: No Yes D: No Yes
60. How often have you **used** these drugs in the past **6 months**?

	1-5	6-10	11-20	More than 20
	times	times	times	times
Amyl/Poppers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Viagra/Cialis etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crystal Meth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LSD / trips	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GHB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special K	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other drug	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
61. How often have you **injected** drugs in the past **6 months**?
 Weekly Less than monthly
 Monthly Never
62. In the past six months, how often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex?
 Weekly Less than monthly
 Monthly Never
63. In the past **6 months**, how often have you had **group sex** after or while using party drugs?
 Every week At least monthly
 Every 3 months Once or a few times Never

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

1-2008-

46. How old are you? years
47. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
 No Yes
48. What is your ethnic background? (eg Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)
 Anglo-Australian only
 Other (please specify) _____
49. Where do you live? Postcode
 OR Suburb/Town: _____
50. Are you: (tick one only)
 Employed full-time A student
 Employed part-time Unemployed
 On pension / social security Other
51. What is your occupation? (eg bartender, teacher, welder)
 (please specify) _____
52. What is the highest level of education you have had?
 Primary school only
 Up to 3 years of high school/Year 10
 Up to Year 12/Senior Certificate
 Tertiary diploma or trade certificate
 University or CAE
53. Where do you look for male sex partners?

Internet	Never <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/>	Often <input type="checkbox"/>
Gay bar	Never <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/>	Often <input type="checkbox"/>
Dance party	Never <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/>	Often <input type="checkbox"/>
Gym	Never <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/>	Often <input type="checkbox"/>
Beat	Never <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/>	Often <input type="checkbox"/>
Gay sauna	Never <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/>	Often <input type="checkbox"/>
Other sex venue	Never <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/>	Often <input type="checkbox"/>
Private sex parties	Never <input type="checkbox"/>	Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/>	Often <input type="checkbox"/>
54. In the last 6 months, how many of your male sexual partners did you find on the **Internet**?
 None 6-10 men
 One 11-50 men
 2-5 men More than 50 men
55. Which of these sexual health tests have you had in the last 12 months?

Anal swab	None <input type="checkbox"/>	Once <input type="checkbox"/>	Twice <input type="checkbox"/>	3 or more <input type="checkbox"/>
Throat swab	None <input type="checkbox"/>	Once <input type="checkbox"/>	Twice <input type="checkbox"/>	3 or more <input type="checkbox"/>
Penile swab	None <input type="checkbox"/>	Once <input type="checkbox"/>	Twice <input type="checkbox"/>	3 or more <input type="checkbox"/>
Urine sample	None <input type="checkbox"/>	Once <input type="checkbox"/>	Twice <input type="checkbox"/>	3 or more <input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for HIV	None <input type="checkbox"/>	Once <input type="checkbox"/>	Twice <input type="checkbox"/>	3 or more <input type="checkbox"/>
Other blood test	None <input type="checkbox"/>	Once <input type="checkbox"/>	Twice <input type="checkbox"/>	3 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

37. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test? No Yes
38. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?
 Less than a week ago
 1-4 weeks ago
 1-6 months ago
 7-12 months ago
 More than 4 years ago

39. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests, what is your HIV status?
 No test/Don't know
 Negative
 Positive

If you are **HIV positive**, please complete the next two questions.
 40. When were you first diagnosed as HIV-positive?
 Year

41. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?
 No Yes

42. Is your viral load?
 Undetectable
 Detectable
 Don't know / unsure

If you are in a **regular relationship with a man** at present please complete the next three questions...

43. Do you know the result of your regular partner's HIV antibody test?
 Yes—Positive
 Yes—Negative
 I don't know / He hasn't had a test

44. Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about anal sex (fucking) within your relationship?
 No agreement
 Agreement: No anal sex at all
 Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
 Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom

45. Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about sex with casual partners?
 No agreement
 Agreement: No sex at all
 Agreement: No anal sex at all
 Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
 Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom

Supplement

Tables corresponding to the figures

Table corresponding to Figure 1: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Never tested for HIV	251 (15.4)	248 (17.3)	263 (17.1)	212 (16.1)	201 (16.5)	175 (15.5)	124 (12.3)
Total	1633 (100)	1432 (100)	1541 (100)	1318 (100)	1215 (100)	1132 (100)	1010 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 2: Reported HIV test results among men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Not tested/No results	223 (13.7)	174 (12.7)	183 (12.3)	151 (11.8)	134 (11.3)	147 (11.3)	98 (8.7)
HIV-negative	1315 (80.7)	1118 (81.6)	1216 (81.6)	1050 (82.2)	988 (83.1)	1071 (82.3)	947 (84.1)
HIV-positive	91 (5.6)	78 (5.7)	92 (6.2)	76 (6.0)	67 (5.6)	84 (6.5)	81 (7.2)
Total	1629 (100)	1370 (100)	1491 (100)	1277 (100)	1189 (100)	1302 (100)	1126 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 3: Among men who had ever been tested, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics, proportion of non-HIV-positive men tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	892 (69.8)	754 (68.7)	813 (69.4)	760 (74.1)	669 (72.2)	645 (75.6)	564 (73.2)
Last tested more than 12 months ago	386 (30.2)	344 (31.3)	358 (30.6)	266 (25.9)	258 (27.8)	208 (24.4)	206 (26.8)
Total	1278 (100)	1098 (100)	1171 (100)	1026 (100)	927 (100)	853 (100)	770 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
On treatment	59 (48.8)	52 (55.3)	78 (63.9)	45 (55.6)	44 (64.7)	57 (64.8)	59 (70.2)
Not on treatment	62 (51.2)	42 (44.7)	44 (36.1)	36 (44.4)	24 (35.3)	31 (35.2)	25 (29.8)
Total	121 (100)	94 (100)	122 (100)	81 (100)	68 (100)	88 (100)	84 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 5: Knowledge of the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
It's readily available now	383 (23.8)	532 (36.9)	734 (45.6)	–	–	711 (53.1)	682 (58.5)
It will be available in the future	121 (7.5)	77 (5.3)	57 (3.5)	–	–	52 (3.9)	44 (3.8)
I've never heard of it	1102 (68.6)	831 (57.7)	820 (50.9)	–	–	576 (43.0)	439 (37.7)
Total	1606 (100)	1440 (100)	1611 (100)	–	–	1339 (100)	1165 (100)

¹ In 2005 and 2006 the survey questionnaire did not include an item to gauge participants' knowledge of the availability of PEP.

Table corresponding to Figure 6: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
None	351 (19.9)	302 (21.8)	309 (20.2)	272 (21.6)	234 (20.2)	260 (19.2)	232 (20.0)
Casual only	549 (31.2)	362 (26.2)	380 (24.8)	337 (26.8)	269 (23.2)	338 (25.0)	289 (25.0)
Regular plus casual	490 (27.8)	389 (28.1)	452 (29.5)	325 (25.9)	316 (27.3)	380 (28.1)	338 (29.2)
Regular only (monogamous)	372 (21.1)	331 (23.9)	390 (25.5)	323 (25.7)	339 (29.3)	373 (27.6)	299 (25.8)
Total	1762 (100)	1384 (100)	1531 (100)	1257 (100)	1158 (100)	1351 (100)	1158 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 7: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse	251 (28.1)	211 (26.6)	247 (27.3)	162 (22.9)	–	153 (22.7)	111 (19.9)
No anal intercourse is permitted	64 (7.2)	69 (8.7)	65 (7.2)	55 (7.8)	–	46 (6.8)	46 (8.3)
Anal intercourse is permitted only with a condom	261 (29.2)	243 (30.6)	285 (31.5)	246 (34.7)	–	209 (31.0)	187 (33.6)
Anal intercourse without a condom is permitted	318 (35.6)	271 (34.1)	309 (34.1)	245 (34.6)	–	266 (39.5)	213 (38.2)
Total	894 (100)	794 (100)	906 (100)	708 (100)	–	674 (100)	557 (100)

¹ Questions on agreements about sex were not included in the 2006 questionnaire.

Table corresponding to Figure 8: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
No spoken agreement about casual sex	309 (34.2)	260 (32.7)	331 (35.2)	244 (33.9)	–	211 (31.4)	146 (26.5)
No sexual contact with casual partners is permitted	257 (28.5)	211 (26.6)	285 (30.3)	197 (27.4)	–	225 (33.5)	191 (34.6)
No anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted	53 (5.9)	60 (7.6)	61 (6.5)	48 (6.7)	–	30 (4.5)	38 (6.9)
Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted only with a condom	245 (27.1)	238 (30.0)	230 (24.5)	206 (28.6)	–	189 (28.2)	164 (29.7)
Anal intercourse with casual partners without a condom is permitted	39 (4.3)	25 (3.1)	33 (3.5)	25 (3.5)	–	16 (2.4)	13 (2.4)
Total	903 (100)	794 (100)	940 (100)	720 (100)	–	671 (100)	552 (100)

¹ Questions on agreements about sex were not included in the 2006 questionnaire.

Table corresponding to Figure 9: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	31 (4.1)	25 (3.8)	33 (4.5)	20 (3.5)	19 (4.3)	17 (3.0)	23 (4.9)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	483 (63.5)	401 (61.6)	446 (60.3)	364 (63.5)	280 (62.8)	350 (61.1)	308 (65.4)
HIV-serodiscordant	58 (7.6)	44 (6.8)	62 (8.4)	47 (8.2)	35 (7.8)	54 (9.4)	39 (8.3)
HIV-serononconcordant	189 (24.8)	181 (27.8)	199 (26.9)	142 (24.8)	112 (25.1)	152 (26.5)	101 (21.4)
Total	761 (100)	651 (100)	740 (100)	573 (100)	446 (100)	573 (100)	471 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 10: Anal intercourse with regular partners and condom use, among men who reported having regular partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
No anal intercourse	111 (10.5)	76 (8.5)	92 (8.9)	81 (9.5)	70 (8.8)	73 (8.0)	67 (8.5)
Always uses a condom	357 (33.7)	298 (33.2)	358 (34.7)	312 (36.7)	258 (32.4)	287 (31.5)	253 (32.0)
Sometimes does not use a condom	591 (55.8)	524 (58.4)	581 (56.4)	458 (53.8)	468 (58.8)	552 (60.5)	471 (59.5)
Total	1059 (100)	898 (100)	1031 (100)	851 (100)	796 (100)	912 (100)	791 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 11: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	23 (74.2)	16 (64.0)	25 (75.8)	14 (70.0)	16 (84.2)	16 (94.1)	20 (87.0)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	318 (65.8)	273 (68.1)	281 (63.0)	232 (63.7)	190 (67.9)	237 (67.7)	205 (66.6)
HIV-serodiscordant	21 (36.2)	24 (54.5)	27 (43.5)	17 (36.2)	17 (48.6)	28 (51.9)	19 (48.7)
HIV-serononconcordant	100 (52.9)	99 (54.7)	113 (56.8)	63 (44.4)	66 (58.9)	86 (56.6)	53 (52.5)

Table corresponding to Figure 12: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	205 (44.1)	192 (49.0)	204 (46.4)	161 (45.1)	129 (48.0)	167 (48.8)	140 (45.9)
HIV-serodiscordant/ serononconcordant	42 (29.0)	42 (30.2)	47 (29.9)	24 (22.0)	23 (27.4)	29 (25.0)	30 (34.5)

Table corresponding to Figure 13: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	148 (32.8)	140 (36.5)	161 (37.2)	116 (33.0)	103 (38.4)	126 (37.3)	122 (40.9)
HIV-serodiscordant/ serononconcordant	34 (23.4)	41 (30.1)	44 (28.0)	26 (24.1)	19 (22.6)	30 (25.9)	26 (29.9)

Table corresponding to Figure 14: Anal intercourse with casual partners and condom use, among men who reported having had casual partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
No anal intercourse	295 (23.6)	228 (21.6)	269 (23.3)	187 (19.2)	174 (20.4)	180 (18.4)	165 (19.2)
Always uses a condom	558 (44.7)	509 (48.2)	526 (45.5)	482 (49.5)	383 (45.0)	444 (45.3)	388 (45.2)
Sometimes does not use a condom	395 (31.7)	319 (30.2)	361 (31.2)	305 (31.3)	295 (34.6)	356 (36.3)	306 (35.6)
Total	1248 (100)	1056 (100)	1156 (100)	974 (100)	852 (100)	980 (100)	859 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 15: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	46 (47.9)	47 (56.0)	47 (48.0)	30 (45.5)	32 (58.2)	41 (64.1)	36 (61.0)
HIV-negative	290 (30.1)	228 (28.1)	260 (29.0)	232 (30.5)	218 (33.1)	271 (34.8)	232 (33.9)
HIV serostatus unknown	49 (31.4)	34 (29.6)	45 (38.8)	29 (28.7)	32 (33.0)	30 (32.6)	21 (31.8)

Table corresponding to Figure 16: Proportion of men who had always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had anal intercourse with casual partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	33 (41.8)	30 (39.0)	30 (39.0)	23 (43.4)	18 (36.0)	16 (28.1)	17 (32.1)
HIV-negative	443 (60.4)	402 (63.8)	431 (62.4)	396 (63.1)	307 (58.5)	360 (57.1)	320 (58.0)
HIV serostatus unknown	68 (58.1)	58 (63.0)	48 (51.6)	49 (62.8)	42 (56.8)	45 (60.0)	29 (58.0)
All men	558 (58.6)	509 (61.5)	526 (59.3)	482 (61.2)	383 (56.5)	444 (55.5)	388 (55.9)

Table corresponding to Figure 17: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	63 (67.7)	51 (60.7)	59 (62.8)	38 (60.3)	36 (65.5)	46 (73.0)	45 (79.0)
HIV-negative	390 (43.6)	335 (44.1)	387 (45.5)	357 (50.4)	284 (45.7)	388 (53.7)	325 (51.2)

¹In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

Table corresponding to Figure 18: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	49 (48.5)	35 (41.2)	50 (49.5)	32 (47.1)	27 (46.6)	35 (52.2)	44 (72.1)
HIV-negative	395 (44.2)	332 (43.3)	392 (46.5)	346 (48.7)	289 (46.5)	406 (55.6)	333 (52.1)

¹In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

Table corresponding to Figure 19: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Disclosed to none/some	290 (76.7)	254 (81.2)	287 (81.1)	222 (75.3)	214 (75.4)	242 (70.1)	211 (72.0)
Disclosed to all	88 (23.3)	59 (18.8)	67 (18.9)	73 (24.7)	70 (24.6)	103 (29.9)	82 (28.0)
Total	378 (100)	313 (100)	354 (100)	295 (100)	284 (100)	345 (100)	293 (100)

¹In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

Table corresponding to Figure 20: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-positive men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Receptive only	11 (23.9)	12 (26.1)	10 (21.3)	4 (13.3)	8 (25.8)	10 (25.0)	7 (20.6)
Insertive only	3 (6.5)	5 (10.9)	5 (10.6)	6 (20.0)	3 (9.7)	5 (12.5)	4 (11.8)
Reciprocal	32 (69.6)	29 (63.0)	32 (68.1)	20 (66.7)	20 (64.5)	25 (62.5)	23 (67.7)
Total	46 (100)	46 (100)	47 (100)	30 (100)	31 (100)	40 (100)	34 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 21: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Receptive only	37 (13.2)	29 (13.2)	42 (16.7)	33 (14.5)	28 (13.1)	38 (14.5)	24 (10.8)
Insertive only	100 (35.7)	73 (33.3)	81 (32.3)	70 (30.7)	69 (32.4)	79 (30.2)	62 (27.8)
Reciprocal	143 (51.1)	117 (53.4)	128 (51.0)	125 (54.8)	116 (54.5)	145 (55.3)	137 (61.4)
Total	280 (100)	219 (100)	251 (100)	228 (100)	213 (100)	262 (100)	223 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 22: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	31 (54.4)	52 (65.0)	42 (57.5)
HIV-negative	542 (59.6)	601 (62.0)	552 (63.6)
HIV serostatus unknown	69 (59.0)	64 (47.1)	52 (59.8)

Note: These data were collected for the first time in 2006.

Table corresponding to Figure 23: Trends in testing for STIs other than HIV among HIV-positive men

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Anal swab	24 (24.5)	34 (26.8)	25 (30.1)	26 (37.1)	41 (45.1)	43 (50.0)
Throat swab	33 (33.7)	47 (37.0)	38 (45.8)	33 (47.1)	44 (48.4)	46 (53.5)
Penile swab	21 (21.4)	32 (25.2)	25 (30.1)	21 (30.0)	31 (34.1)	35 (40.7)
Urine sample	40 (40.8)	57 (44.9)	46 (55.4)	37 (52.9)	51 (56.0)	54 (62.8)
Blood test other than for HIV	74 (75.5)	90 (70.9)	71 (85.5)	53 (75.7)	74 (81.3)	65 (75.6)
Any swab or urine test	48 (49.0)	68 (53.5)	53 (63.9)	39 (55.7)	59 (64.8)	56 (65.1)
Any test	77 (78.6)	101 (79.5)	74 (89.2)	58 (82.9)	80 (87.9)	71 (82.6)

Table corresponding to Figure 24: Trends in testing for STIs other than HIV among HIV-negative men

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Anal swab	206 (17.6)	266 (20.9)	281 (26.7)	294 (29.4)	349 (32.0)	342 (35.3)
Throat swab	300 (25.6)	390 (30.7)	385 (36.6)	378 (37.8)	459 (42.0)	406 (41.9)
Penile swab	270 (23.0)	333 (26.2)	319 (30.3)	304 (30.4)	338 (31.0)	321 (33.1)
Urine sample	480 (41.0)	613 (48.2)	573 (54.4)	498 (49.8)	560 (51.3)	527 (54.3)
Blood test other than for HIV	677 (57.8)	769 (60.5)	641 (60.9)	564 (56.5)	648 (59.3)	557 (57.4)
Any swab or urine test	549 (46.8)	671 (52.8)	607 (57.6)	536 (53.7)	610 (55.9)	555 (57.2)
Any test	777 (66.3)	898 (70.7)	761 (72.3)	661 (66.2)	759 (69.5)	655 (67.5)

Table corresponding to Figure 25: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Amyl	–	49 (50.0)	61 (48.0)	49 (59.0)	38 (54.3)	47 (51.6)	51 (59.3)
Ecstasy	35 (27.8)	26 (26.5)	50 (39.4)	34 (41.0)	21 (30.0)	35 (38.5)	36 (41.9)
Speed	38 (30.2)	26 (26.5)	35 (27.6)	28 (33.7)	14 (20.0)	24 (26.4)	23 (26.7)
Crystal meth	–	15 (15.3)	33 (26.0)	19 (22.9)	19 (27.1)	24 (26.4)	25 (29.1)
Viagra	–	17 (17.3)	26 (20.5)	17 (20.5)	18 (25.7)	29 (31.9)	26 (30.2)

Table corresponding to Figure 26: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Amyl	–	341 (29.1)	418 (32.9)	327 (31.1)	320 (32.0)	375 (34.3)	354 (36.5)
Ecstasy	433 (31.4)	334 (28.5)	417 (32.8)	334 (31.7)	371 (31.7)	392 (35.9)	315 (32.5)
Speed	356 (25.8)	262 (22.4)	317 (24.9)	243 (23.1)	217 (21.7)	218 (20.0)	148 (15.3)
Crystal meth	–	150 (12.8)	199 (15.7)	151 (14.3)	175 (17.5)	148 (13.6)	97 (10.0)
Viagra	–	88 (7.5)	129 (10.1)	92 (8.7)	116 (11.6)	126 (11.5)	113 (11.6)

**Table corresponding to Figure 27:
Use of party drugs for the purposes
of sex**

	Never n (%)	Less often than monthly n (%)	Monthly n (%)	Weekly n (%)	Total N (%)
2007	1078 (78.7)	160 (11.7)	78 (5.7)	54 (3.9)	1370 (100)
2008	968 (80.8)	126 (10.5)	52 (4.3)	52 (4.3)	1198 (100)