



Gay Community Periodic Survey

MELBOURNE 2009

Iryna Zablotska
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Iryna Zablotska¹
Garrett Prestage²
Colin Batrouney³
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Phillip Clift⁴
Matt Dixon⁴
Henry von Doussa³
John de Wit¹

¹National Centre in HIV Social Research

²National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

³Victorian AIDS Council/Gay Men's Health Centre

⁴Victorian Department of Human Services

National Centre in HIV Social Research
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
The University of New South Wales



Copies of this monograph or any other publications from this project may be obtained by contacting:

National Centre in HIV Social Research

Level 2, Robert Webster Building
University of New South Wales
Sydney NSW 2052 Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9385 6776

Fax: +61 2 9385 6455

Email: nchsr@unsw.edu.au

Website: <http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au>

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Acknowledgments	ii
List of tables	iii
Glossary	v
Executive summary	1
Demographic profile	1
HIV status and testing	1
Sexual practices	1
Drug use	2
Sexual health	2
Findings	3
Reporting	3
Tables	3
Appendix: Questionnaire	A1

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List of tables

Table 1: Recruitment venue	4
Table 2: Age	4
Table 3: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics	4
Table 4: Reported HIV test results among men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics	4
Table 5: 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	5
Table 6: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment	5
Table 7: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) and viral load (VL)	5
Table 8: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey	6
Table 9: Agreements with regular male partners about sex within the relationship, among men who had regular partners	6
Table 10: Agreements with regular male partners about sex outside the relationship, among men who had regular partners	6
Table 11: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners	7
Table 12: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners, among men who reported having regular partners	7
Table 13: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships	7
Table 14: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus	7
Table 15: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus	8
Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners, among men who reported having had casual partners	8
Table 17: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent	8
Table 18: 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	8
Table 19: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV status to 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners	9
Table 20: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent	9

Table 21: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC	9
Table 22: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-positive men who reported having engaged in UAIC	9
Table 23: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC	10
Table 24: Where men look for male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey	10
Table 25: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent	10
Table 26: Trends in STI testing among HIV-positive men	11
Table 27: Trends in STI testing among HIV-negative men	11
Table 28: Trends in drug use among all men	12
Table 29: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men 1	12
Table 30: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men 1	12
Table 31: Frequency of injected drug use in the six months prior to the survey	13
Table 32: Use of party drugs for the purpose of sex in the six months prior to the survey	13
Table 33: Use of party drugs before or while having group sex in the six months prior to the survey	13

AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ART antiretroviral treatment

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

STI sexually transmissible infection

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

Executive summary

The Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Melbourne. From its start in 1998, the project has been funded by the Department of Human Services, Victoria. The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual, drug use and testing practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay community-attached men. The most recent survey, the 11th in Melbourne, was conducted in January 2009. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-five men were recruited at nine data collection sites which included social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, gay men's sexual health clinics and the Midsumma Carnival 2009. The response rate was 60%.

Demographic profile

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

Since 2003 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men in the sample who have been recruited at gay social venues, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men recruited from the Midsumma Carnival and from sex-on-premises venues.

The age distribution of the sample has changed significantly over time. Since 2003 there has been an upward trend in the proportion of men in the sample aged under 30; over the same period, the proportion of men aged between 30 to 39 has decreased significantly.

Over time, there has been a steady increase in the ethnic diversity of the sample. Since 2003 the proportion of 'other' ethnic backgrounds has increased significantly.

HIV status and testing

In 2009 the majority of men reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV (88.1%), and this proportion has not changed during 2003–2009. Most of these men were HIV-negative (74.5%), while the remaining men were HIV-positive (5.8%) or unsure of their serostatus (19.7%). Since 2003 the proportion of HIV-positive men has decreased significantly, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of men who had not been tested or were unsure of their serostatus.

The proportion of non-HIV-positive men whose most recent HIV test was in the 12 months prior to the survey has significantly increased since 2003.

Sexual practices

In 2009 most men reported having either a regular partner (28.3%), a casual partner (23.0%) or both regular and casual partners (30.1%). A smaller proportion of men had no sexual relationships with men in the last 6 months before the survey (18.6%).

Among men who had regular partners, most were in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships (63%); smaller proportions were in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships (2.8%), HIV-serodiscordant relationships (8.2%) or HIV-serononconcordant

relationships (25.9%). Since 2003, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men in HIV serodiscordant relationships.

Over half of all men with regular partners reported some unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner (58.3%); just under a third reported that condoms were always used for anal intercourse (30.2%).

Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners varied based on the match of HIV-serostatus between partners. Men in HIV-serodiscordant relationships reported the lowest rates of UAIR (39.5%); the highest proportion of men reporting UAIR was among those in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships (85.7%).

Use of condoms for anal intercourse was higher with casual partners than with regular partners. Roughly a third of men with casual partners had unprotected anal intercourse with them (31.5%); about half reported always using condoms (41.5%). Although in 2009 a lower proportion of men—in particular HIV-negative men—reported using condoms in the context of anal intercourse with casual partners, this indicator remained stable during 2003–2008.

Unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners varied based on the HIV-status of the respondent. HIV-positive men reported the highest rates of UAIC (57.5%), followed by HIV-negative men (29.2%) and men of unknown serostatus (27.7%).

Disclosure of HIV status to casual partners has been increasing over time. Under half of all participants disclosed to ‘any’ of their casual partners (44.8%), with disclosure being higher amongst HIV-positive men (69.4%) compared to HIV-negative men (45.5%).

During 2003–2009 there has been a shift away from using sites such as gay bars, beats and sex venues to locate sexual partners, with a significant increase in the proportion of men who have used the Internet to look for partners.

Drug use

Drug use was common within the sample, with commonly used drugs including amyl/poppers (34.1%), marijuana (30.4%), ecstasy (29.5%), and speed (18.1%). In general, a greater proportion of HIV-positive men reported drug use compared to HIV-negative men.

Over time, use of Viagra and GHB has increased. Over the same period, the use of marijuana, ecstasy, amyl, speed, crystal and LSD has decreased. Very few men reported any injecting drug use (5.4%).

Sexual health

In 2009 HIV-positive men reported higher rates of STI-testing compared to HIV-negative men, with tests on blood and urine samples the most common. Since 2003 the proportion of both HIV-positive and HIV-negative men who reported having had any STI testing (other than blood tests) has increased significantly.

Over time, respondents have been reporting more comprehensive STI-testing, with anal, throat and penile swabs as well as urine sample tests increasingly common.

Reporting

Data are shown for the period from 2003 to 2009. Each table includes the statistical significance, if any, of the change in a given variable in 2009 compared to the previous year, and over time. Where *p*-values are provided, the difference is statistically significant. In each case, the direction of the change (i.e. increase or decrease) is also shown. Where there is no significant change, this is indicated by ns (non-significant).

Tables

The findings of the survey are presented in tables 1 to 33 below.

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Sexual Health Clinics	82 (4.0)	88 (4.5)	90 (5.0)	68 (3.4)	74 (3.6)	95 (4.7)	91 (4.3)	ns	ns
Gay social venues	208 (10.1)	220 (11.2)	194 (10.8)	269 (13.5)	338 (16.5)	296 (14.5)	315 (14.8)	ns	Increase (p<.001)
Sex-on-premises venues	345 (16.7)	269 (13.7)	336 (18.6)	282 (14.2)	269 (13.2)	328 (16.1)	297 (13.9)	Decrease (p<.05)	Decrease (p<.05)
Fair Day	1,429 (69.2)	1,385 (70.6)	1,184 (65.6)	1,369 (68.9)	1,362 (66.7)	1,317 (64.7)	1,432 (67.1)	ns	Decrease (p<.01)
Total	2,064 (100)	1,962 (100)	1,804 (100)	1,988 (100)	2,043 (100)	2,036 (100)	2,135 (100)	–	–

Table 2: Age

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Under 25	296 (14.9)	342 (18.4)	293 (16.4)	364 (18.5)	362 (17.9)	370 (18.5)	380 (18.4)	ns	Increase (p<.01)
25–29	304 (15.3)	325 (17.5)	289 (16.2)	379 (19.3)	383 (19.0)	355 (17.7)	385 (18.7)	ns	Increase (p<.01)
30–39	820 (41.1)	681 (36.6)	615 (34.4)	640 (32.5)	596 (29.5)	613 (30.6)	614 (29.8)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
40–49	401 (20.1)	364 (19.6)	413 (23.1)	402 (20.4)	434 (21.5)	411 (20.5)	437 (21.2)	ns	ns
50 and over	172 (8.6)	149 (8.0)	176 (9.9)	184 (9.3)	243 (12.0)	253 (12.6)	245 (11.9)	ns	Increase (p<.001)
Total	1,993 (100)	1,861 (100)	1,786 (100)	1,969 (100)	2,018 (100)	2,002 (100)	2,061 (100)	–	–

Table 3: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 ¹ n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Never tested for HIV	199 (10.0)	227 (12.1)	158 (9.2)	248 (12.9)	252 (12.8)	219 (11.4)	242 (11.9)	ns	ns
Ever tested for HIV	1,783 (90.0)	1,647 (87.9)	1,556 (90.8)	1,672 (87.1)	1,717 (87.2)	1,707 (88.6)	1,790 (88.1)	ns	ns
Total	1,982 (100)	1,874 (100)	1,714 (100)	1,920 (100)	1,969 (100)	1,926 (100)	2,032 (100)	–	–

1 From 2008, two separate items ("Have you ever been tested for HIV antibodies?" and "When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?") were combined to calculate a more accurate measure of HIV testing. Results reported here may differ from those published in previous reports.

Table 4: Reported HIV test results among men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	157 (8.1)	142 (7.7)	133 (8.0)	132 (7.1)	128 (6.7)	108 (5.8)	114 (5.8)	ns	Decrease (p<.01)
HIV-negative	1447 (76.2)	1424 (77.5)	1265 (76.5)	1428 (76.6)	1435 (75.1)	1450 (77.8)	1457 (74.5)	Decrease (p<.05)	ns
Not tested/No results	305 (15.7)	271 (14.8)	256 (15.5)	305 (16.4)	247 (18.2)	306 (16.4)	385 (19.7)	Increase (p<.01)	Increase (p<.001)
Total	1,939 (100)	1,837 (100)	1,654 (100)	1,865 (100)	1,910 (100)	1,864 (100)	1,956 (100)	–	–

Table 5: 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

	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	989 (61.1)	978 (65.3)	889 (63.0)	1,004 (65.6)	1,071 (67.7)	1,079 (68.0)	1,141 (68.4)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Tested for HIV more than 12 months ago	631 (39.0)	519 (34.7)	523 (37.0)	527 (34.4)	510 (32.3)	509 (32.1)	527 (31.6)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> <.001)
Total	1,620 (100)	1,497 (100)	1,412 (100)	1,531 (100)	1,581 (100)	1,588 (100)	1,668 (100)	–	–

Table 6: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment

	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
On treatment	99 (55.9)	96 (60.4)	95 (58.6)	90 (58.8)	96 (64.0)	99 (65.1)	98 (67.6)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.05)
Not on treatment	78 (44.1)	63 (39.6)	67 (41.4)	63 (41.2)	54 (36.0)	53 (34.9)	47 (32.4)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> <.05)
Total	177 (100)	159 (100)	162 (100)	153 (100)	150 (100)	152 (100)	145 (100)	–	–

Table 7: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) and viral load (VL)

	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Using ART									
Undetectable viral load	73 (74.5)	68 (72.3)	79 (83.2)	72 (80.9)	81 (84.4)	92 (93.9)	91 (92.9)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Detectable viral load	22 (22.5)	21 (22.3)	12 (12.6)	13 (14.6)	13 (13.5)	6 (6.1)	6 (6.1)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> <.001)
Don't know/Unsure	3 (3.1)	5 (5.3)	4 (4.2)	4 (4.5)	2 (2.1)	0 (0)	1 (1.0)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> <.05)
Total	98 (100)	94 (100)	95 (100)	89 (100)	96 (100)	98 (100)	98 (100)		
Not using ART									
Undetectable viral load	13 (16.9)	10 (16.4)	7 (11.1)	22 (34.9)	7 (13.0)	13 (25.5)	3 (6.4)	Decrease (<i>p</i> <.05)	ns
Detectable viral load	58 (75.3)	45 (73.8)	52 (82.5)	38 (60.3)	38 (70.4)	33 (64.7)	38 (80.9)	ns	ns
Don't know/Unsure	6 (7.8)	6 (9.8)	4 (6.4)	3 (4.8)	9 (16.7)	5 (9.8)	6 (12.8)	ns	ns
Total	77 (100)	61 (100)	63 (100)	63 (100)	54 (100)	51 (100)	47 (100)		

Table 8: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
None	294 (15.6)	270 (14.8)	238 (14.4)	283 (15.6)	321 (16.9)	317 (16.7)	372 (18.6)	ns	ns
Casual only	460 (24.4)	457 (25.1)	431 (26.0)	411 (22.6)	466 (24.6)	492 (25.9)	460 (23.0)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	607 (32.2)	576 (31.6)	503 (30.4)	551 (30.4)	570 (30.0)	582 (30.6)	602 (30.1)	Decrease (p<.05)	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	523 (27.8)	518 (28.5)	483 (29.2)	570 (31.4)	541 (28.5)	509 (26.8)	567 (28.3)	ns	Increase (p<.05)
Total	1,884 (100)	1,821 (100)	1,655 (100)	1,815 (100)	1,898 (100)	1,900 (100)	2,001 (100)	–	–

Table 9: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse	222 (22.3)	228 (23.4)	188 (22.2)	221 (21.7)	239 (23.1)	238 (23.5)	264 (24.7)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	82 (8.3)	82 (8.4)	52 (6.1)	86 (8.4)	79 (7.6)	83 (8.2)	84 (7.9)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	317 (31.9)	278 (28.5)	259 (30.6)	294 (28.8)	321 (31.0)	303 (29.9)	299 (28.0)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse without a condom permitted	373 (37.5)	386 (39.6)	348 (41.1)	420 (41.1)	398 (38.4)	390 (38.5)	422 (39.5)	ns	ns
Total	994 (100)	974 (100)	847 (100)	1,021 (100)	1,037 (100)	1,014 (100)	1,069 (100)	–	–

Table 10: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No spoken agreement about casual sex	279 (28.9)	304 (31.8)	228 (27.4)	285 (28.2)	308 (29.9)	291 (29.1)	360 (34.2)	Increase (p<.05)	ns
No sexual contact with casual partners permitted	304 (31.5)	291 (30.5)	286 (34.4)	381 (37.7)	351 (34.1)	319 (31.9)	333 (31.6)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	54 (5.6)	48 (5.0)	71 (8.5)	61 (6.0)	61 (5.9)	64 (6.4)	60 (5.7)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	293 (30.4)	277 (29.0)	221 (26.6)	244 (24.2)	283 (27.6)	288 (28.8)	268 (25.5)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	35 (3.6)	35 (3.7)	26 (3.1)	39 (3.9)	26 (2.5)	37 (3.7)	32 (3.0)	ns	ns
Total	965 (100)	955 (100)	832 (100)	1,010 (100)	1,029 (100)	999 (100)	1,053 (100)	–	–

Table 11: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	30 (3.3)	38 (4.3)	35 (4.6)	50 (5.4)	32 (3.4)	45 (5.1)	28 (2.8)	Decrease (p<.05)	ns
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	548 (61.0)	554 (63.0)	458 (60.3)	569 (61.6)	558 (56.8)	536 (60.2)	622 (63.0)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	96 (10.7)	69 (7.8)	75 (9.9)	63 (6.8)	70 (7.5)	67 (7.5)	81 (8.2)	ns	Decrease (p<.05)
Serononconcordant	224 (24.9)	219 (24.9)	192 (25.3)	242 (26.2)	273 (29.3)	243 (27.3)	256 (25.9)	ns	ns
Total	898 (100)	880 (100)	760 (100)	924 (100)	933 (100)	891 (100)	987 (100)	–	–

Table 12: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners, among men who reported having regular partners

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	171 (13.2)	154 (12.1)	115 (9.9)	138 (10.5)	147 (11.2)	152 (11.8)	161 (11.5)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	437 (33.7)	405 (31.7)	379 (32.5)	401 (30.7)	458 (35.0)	414 (32.3)	424 (30.2)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	690 (53.2)	717 (56.2)	671 (57.6)	768 (58.8)	703 (53.8)	717 (55.9)	818 (58.3)	ns	ns
Total	1,298 (100)	1,276 (100)	1,165 (100)	1,307 (100)	1,308 (100)	1,283 (100)	1,403 (100)	–	–

Table 13: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	24 (80.0)	26 (68.4)	28 (80.0)	43 (86.0)	25 (78.1)	36 (80.0)	24 (85.7)	ns	ns
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	359 (65.5)	369 (66.6)	321 (70.1)	397 (69.8)	360 (64.5)	366 (68.3)	437 (70.3)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	39 (40.6)	24 (34.8)	31 (41.3)	29 (46.0)	22 (31.4)	26 (38.8)	32 (39.5)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	104 (46.4)	120 (54.8)	107 (55.7)	127 (52.5)	136 (49.8)	119 (49.0)	132 (51.6)	ns	ns

Table 14: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	241 (45.6)	253 (46.7)	224 (50.7)	286 (51.4)	236 (43.5)	260 (49.8)	307 (51.5)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant/ Serononconcordant	40 (24.8)	39 (26.9)	29 (20.6)	34 (24.5)	37 (22.4)	38 (25.0)	31 (20.5)	ns	ns

Table 15: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	184 (35.3)	188 (35.8)	166 (39.0)	211 (39.5)	194 (36.6)	197 (38.0)	231 (39.2)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant/ Seroneonconcordant	42 (27.1)	48 (33.6)	39 (27.7)	43 (31.2)	38 (23.5)	31 (20.4)	34 (22.7)	ns	ns

Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners, among men who reported having had casual partners

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	323 (22.6)	341 (25.5)	289 (23.4)	276 (21.1)	327 (23.5)	340 (23.8)	391 (27.0)	Increase (p<.05)	ns
Always uses a condom	682 (47.7)	646 (48.3)	579 (46.9)	653 (49.8)	669 (48.1)	671 (46.9)	600 (41.5)	Decrease (p<.01)	- ¹
Sometimes does not use a condom	424 (29.7)	351 (26.2)	367 (29.7)	381 (29.1)	396 (28.4)	420 (29.3)	455 (31.5)	ns	ns
Total	1,429 (100)	1,338 (100)	1,235 (100)	1,310 (100)	1,392 (100)	1,431 (100)	1,446 (100)	-	-

1 Although in 2009 a lower proportion of men reported using condoms in the context of anal intercourse with casual partners, this indicator has remained stable during 2003–2008.

Table 17: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	90 (57.0)	59 (47.2)	64 (50.4)	69 (57.5)	69 (53.5)	70 (56.9)	73 (57.5)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	287 (26.5)	250 (23.8)	258 (27.7)	268 (26.4)	266 (25.5)	297 (26.9)	314 (29.2)	ns	ns
HIV status unknown	47 (25.1)	39 (24.5)	43 (25.0)	43 (24.6)	58 (26.9)	48 (25.4)	65 (27.7)	ns	ns

Table 18: 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

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	46 (33.8)	45 (43.3)	42 (39.6)	35 (33.7)	42 (37.8)	32 (31.4)	34 (31.8)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	548 (65.6)	532 (68.0)	450 (63.6)	529 (66.4)	536 (66.8)	555 (65.1)	481 (60.5)	ns	- ¹
HIV status unknown	88 (65.2)	68 (63.6)	85 (66.4)	89 (67.4)	90 (60.8)	81 (62.8)	83 (56.1)	ns	ns
All men	682 (61.7)	646 (64.8)	579 (61.2)	653 (63.2)	669 (62.8)	671 (61.5)	600 (56.9)	Decrease (p<.05)	Decrease (p<.05)

1 Although in 2009 a lower proportion of HIV-negative men reported using condoms in the context of anal intercourse with casual partners, this indicator has remained stable during 2003–2008.

Table 19: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV status to 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	98 (67.6)	85 (71.4)	88 (75.2)	76 (65.0)	80 (65.6)	81 (69.2)	86 (69.4)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	464 (46.5)	409 (42.4)	399 (46.2)	445 (46.6)	369 (39.3)	473 (46.1)	467 (45.5)	ns	ns
All men	611 (46.4)	538 (43.7)	535 (46.9)	567 (46.0)	504 (40.7)	609 (46.0)	614 (44.8)	ns	ns

¹From 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 20: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	77 (53.9)	70 (60.9)	66 (57.4)	64 (55.7)	65 (54.2)	76 (65.0)	71 (58.2)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	462 (46.4)	405 (41.9)	398 (46.1)	429 (45.0)	356 (37.8)	471 (45.9)	470 (45.6)	ns	ns
All men	583 (44.5)	519 (42.2)	519 (45.8)	546 (44.5)	473 (38.1)	598 (45.2)	611 (44.5)	ns	ns

¹From 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 21: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Disclosed to all	102 (25.2)	64 (19.1)	81 (22.9)	99 (26.7)	82 (21.5)	100 (24.4)	108 (24.3)	ns	ns
Disclosed to none/some	302 (74.8)	271 (80.9)	272 (77.1)	272 (73.3)	299 (78.5)	309 (75.6)	337 (75.7)	ns	ns
Total	404 (100)	335 (100)	353 (100)	371 (100)	381 (100)	409 (100)	445 (100)	–	–

¹From 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 22: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-positive men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Receptive only	15 (17.4)	12 (20.7)	7 (10.9)	10 (14.9)	11 (16.7)	11 (16.2)	15 (21.1)	ns	ns
Insertive only	11 (12.8)	5 (8.6)	5 (7.8)	3 (4.5)	12 (18.2)	5 (7.3)	7 (9.9)	ns	ns
Reciprocal	60 (69.8)	41 (70.7)	52 (81.3)	54 (80.6)	43 (65.1)	52 (76.5)	49 (69.0)	ns	ns
Total	86 (100)	58 (100)	64 (100)	67 (100)	66 (100)	68 (100)	71 (100)	–	–

Table 23: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Receptive only	30 (11.1)	23 (9.4)	25 (10.3)	32 (12.7)	43 (16.8)	33 (11.7)	39 (12.9)	ns	ns
Insertive only	95 (35.2)	97 (39.6)	84 (34.4)	78 (30.8)	77 (30.1)	92 (32.6)	95 (31.5)	ns	ns
Reciprocal	145 (53.7)	125 (51.0)	135 (55.3)	143 (56.5)	136 (53.1)	157 (55.7)	168 (55.6)	ns	ns
Total	270 (100)	245 (100)	244 (100)	253 (100)	256 (100)	282 (100)	302 (100)	–	–

Table 24: Where men look for male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Internet	825 (52.2)	866 (48.9)	844 (56.1)	944 (57.5)	1,079 (61.0)	1,084 (61.4)	1 185 (63.3)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
Gay bar	1,189 (70.2)	1,072 (60.5)	1,049 (67.0)	1,165 (67.8)	1,167 (65.8)	1,170 (66.2)	1,163 (62.4)	Decrease ($p < .05$)	Decrease ($p < .05$)
Beat	612 (39.0)	550 (31.3)	473 (33.5)	494 (31.4)	487 (29.3)	498 (29.9)	470 (27.0)	ns	Decrease ($p < .001$)
Sex venue	1,040 (59.8)	958 (54.0)	467 (33.5)	518 (33.7)	510 (31.0)	524 (31.8)	504 (29.4)	ns	Decrease ($p < .001$)
Dance party	707 (46.0)	653 (37.0)	681 (47.3)	730 (46.7)	744 (44.9)	711 (42.7)	672 (38.5)	Decrease ($p < .05$)	ns
Gym	–	–	304 (22.1)	322 (21.6)	326 (20.3)	338 (20.9)	338 (19.7)	ns	ns
Sex workers	–	–	85 (6.4)	72 (4.9)	88 (5.6)	97 (6.1)	103 (6.1)	ns	ns
Private sex parties	–	–	186 (13.8)	188 (12.6)	184 (11.6)	215 (13.3)	175 (10.4)	Decrease ($p < .01$)	Decrease ($p < .05$)
Gay saunas	–	–	818 (53.6)	813 (48.8)	860 (49.0)	898 (50.8)	847 (46.0)	Decrease ($p < .01$)	Decrease ($p < .01$)
Sydney	–	–	–	–	–	–	404 (23.8)	–	–

Table 25: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
HIV-positive	85 (61.2)	76 (52.1)	73 (53.7)	71 (57.3)	92 (67.7)	87 (65.4)	92 (69.7)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)
HIV-negative	612 (50.9)	658 (48.1)	658 (56.6)	729 (57.9)	815 (60.9)	833 (61.4)	896 (64.1)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
HIV status unknown	128 (53.8)	129 (51.6)	111 (54.7)	143 (55.9)	168 (57.9)	160 (59.3)	194 (58.3)	ns	Increase ($p < .05$)

Table 26: Trends in STI testing among HIV-positive men

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	72 (38.7)	72 (43.9)	84 (50.0)	82 (50.6)	87 (56.1)	96 (62.3)	94 (62.7)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Throat swab	73 (39.3)	79 (48.2)	89 (53.0)	92 (56.8)	85 (54.8)	97 (63.0)	104 (69.3)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Penile swab	55 (29.6)	59 (36.0)	65 (38.7)	61 (37.7)	70 (45.2)	67 (43.5)	66 (44.0)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Urine sample	77 (41.4)	81 (49.4)	94 (56.0)	96 (59.3)	94 (60.6)	103 (66.9)	104 (69.3)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Blood test other than for HIV	133 (71.5)	122 (74.4)	116 (69.0)	124 (76.5)	117 (75.5)	108 (70.1)	122 (81.3)	Increase (<i>p</i> <.05)	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Any STI test (excluding blood tests)	105 (56.5)	101 (61.6)	109 (64.9)	109 (67.3)	109 (70.3)	111 (72.1)	116 (77.3)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Any STI test (including blood tests)	150 (80.7)	133 (81.1)	137 (81.6)	135 (83.3)	131 (84.5)	125 (81.2)	138 (92.0)	Increase (<i>p</i> <.05)	Increase (<i>p</i> <.05)

Table 27: Trends in STI testing among HIV-negative men

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	382 (24.4)	397 (26.2)	437 (31.9)	565 (37.3)	589 (38.5)	635 (40.9)	637 (40.3)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Throat swab	465 (29.7)	503 (33.2)	527 (38.5)	639 (42.2)	666 (43.5)	688 (44.3)	701 (44.4)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Penile swab	390 (24.9)	430 (28.4)	447 (32.7)	530 (35.0)	523 (34.2)	530 (34.2)	493 (31.2)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Urine sample	600 (38.3)	667 (44.1)	652 (47.6)	744 (49.1)	775 (50.7)	838 (54.0)	830 (52.6)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Blood test other than for HIV	833 (53.2)	846 (55.9)	729 (53.3)	842 (55.6)	809 (52.9)	812 (52.3)	858 (54.3)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Any STI test (excluding blood tests)	716 (45.8)	756 (50.0)	718 (52.5)	832 (55.0)	845 (55.2)	889 (57.3)	886 (56.1)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> <.001)
Any STI test (including blood tests)	1,024 (65.4)	1,014 (67.0)	895 (65.4)	1,022 (67.5)	1,017 (66.5)	1,019 (65.7)	1,054 (66.8)	ns	ns

Table 28: Trends in drug use among all men

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	830 (40.2)	784 (40.0)	732 (40.6)	744 (37.4)	664 (32.5)	623 (30.6)	650 (30.4)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Ecstasy	745 (36.1)	659 (33.6)	689 (38.2)	702 (35.3)	666 (32.6)	590 (29.0)	630 (29.5)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Amyl	802 (38.9)	698 (35.6)	659 (36.5)	706 (35.5)	698 (34.2)	696 (34.2)	728 (34.1)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Speed	526 (25.5)	480 (24.5)	455 (25.2)	498 (25.1)	425 (20.8)	332 (16.3)	386 (18.1)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Crystal	264 (12.8)	254 (13.0)	247 (13.7)	300 (15.1)	215 (10.5)	178 (8.7)	196 (9.2)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Viagra	263 (12.7)	211 (10.8)	250 (13.9)	267 (13.4)	283 (13.9)	261 (12.8)	324 (15.2)	Increase (p<.05)	Increase (p<.01)
Cocaine	246 (11.9)	209 (10.7)	253 (14.0)	293 (14.7)	285 (14.0)	232 (11.4)	296 (13.9)	Increase (p<.05)	ns
Special K	–	243 (12.4)	243 (13.5)	272 (13.7)	206 (10.1)	163 (8.0)	128 (6.0)	Decrease (p<.05)	ns
LSD	151 (7.3)	94 (4.8)	90 (5.0)	123 (6.2)	100 (4.9)	104 (5.1)	98 (4.6)	ns	Decrease (p<.01)
GHB	–	74 (3.8)	82 (4.6)	124 (6.2)	113 (5.5)	108 (5.3)	111 (5.2)	ns	Increase (p<.001)
Steroids	41 (2.0)	39 (2.0)	33 (1.8)	38 (1.9)	35 (1.7)	38 (1.9)	39 (1.8)	ns	ns
Heroin	25 (1.2)	26 (1.3)	20 (1.1)	29 (1.5)	37 (1.8)	22 (1.1)	23 (1.1)	ns	ns

¹ From 2007 questions relating to drug use were modified to include information of the frequency of drug use.

Table 29: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men¹

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ² n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Amyl	123 (66.1)	90 (54.9)	105 (62.5)	98 (60.5)	90 (58.1)	90 (58.4)	90 (60.0)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	105 (56.5)	72 (43.9)	74 (44.0)	75 (46.3)	59 (38.1)	65 (42.2)	52 (34.7)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Speed	80 (43.0)	58 (35.4)	54 (32.1)	64 (39.5)	44 (28.4)	35 (22.7)	33 (22.0)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Crystal meth	63 (33.9)	47 (28.7)	45 (26.8)	56 (34.6)	36 (23.2)	36 (23.4)	37 (24.7)	ns	Decrease (p<.05)
Viagra	59 (31.7)	41 (25.0)	43 (25.6)	49 (30.2)	49 (31.6)	54 (35.1)	54 (36.0)	ns	ns

¹ Data on other drug use are not reported as the number of HIV-positive men was too small to calculate reliable proportions.

² From 2007 questions relating to drug use were modified to include information of the frequency of drug use.

Table 30: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men¹

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ² n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Amyl	592 (37.8)	557 (36.8)	493 (36.0)	540 (35.7)	529 (34.6)	541 (34.9)	535 (33.9)	ns	Decrease (p<.01)
Ecstasy	556 (35.5)	529 (35.0)	523 (38.2)	551 (36.4)	513 (33.5)	463 (29.8)	477 (30.2)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Speed	371 (23.7)	375 (24.8)	339 (24.8)	375 (24.8)	319 (20.8)	261 (16.8)	281 (17.8)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Crystal meth	169 (10.8)	191 (12.6)	170 (12.4)	218 (14.4)	147 (9.6)	129 (8.3)	131 (8.3)	ns	Decrease (p<.001)
Viagra	180 (11.5)	160 (10.6)	191 (14.0)	203 (13.4)	196 (12.8)	189 (12.2)	230 (14.6)	ns	Increase (p<.05)

¹ Data on other drug use are not reported as the number of HIV-negative men was too small to calculate reliable proportions.

² From 2007 questions relating to drug use were modified to include information of the frequency of drug use.

Table 31: Frequency of injected drug use in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Every week	25 (1.3)	26 (1.3)	18 (0.9)	ns	ns
At least monthly	21 (1.1)	19 (1.0)	28 (1.4)	ns	ns
Every 3 months	11 (0.6)	13 (0.7)	11 (0.6)	ns	ns
Once or a few times	39 (2.0)	37 (1.9)	50 (2.5)	ns	ns
Never	1847 (95.1)	1848 (95.1)	1871 (94.6)	ns	ns
Total	1,943 (100)	1,943 (100)	1,978 (100)	–	–

Table 32: Use of party drugs for the purpose of sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Every week	34 (1.8)	29 (1.5)	21 (1.1)	ns	ns
At least monthly	77 (4.0)	72 (3.7)	75 (3.8)	ns	ns
Every 3 months	56 (2.9)	58 (3.0)	65 (3.3)	ns	ns
Once or a few times	223 (11.5)	211 (11.0)	216 (11.0)	ns	ns
Never	1,545 (79.8)	1,557 (80.8)	1,593 (80.9)	ns	ns
Total	1,935 (100)	1,927 (100)	1,970 (100)	–	–

Table 33: Use of party drugs before or while having group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Every week	24 (1.2)	24 (1.2)	32 (1.6)	ns	ns
At least monthly	35 (1.8)	42 (2.2)	67 (3.4)	Increase (p<.05)	Increase (p<.01)
Every 3 months	35 (1.8)	43 (2.2)	41 (2.1)	ns	ns
Once or a few times	170 (8.8)	141 (7.2)	203 (10.3)	Increase (p<.01)	ns
Never	1,677 (86.4)	1,697 (87.2)	1,635 (82.7)	Decrease (p<.001)	Decrease (p<.01)
Total	1,941 (100)	1,947 (100)	1,978 (100)	–	–

National Centre in HIV Social Research
National Centre in HIV Epidemiology & Clinical Research
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

VAC/GIMHC PLWHA (VIC)
Melbourne 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 MONTH.

For each question, please TICK one box only.

1. How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?
None _1 A few _2 Some _3 Most _4 All _5
2. How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?
None _1 A little _2 Some _3 A lot _4
3. 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...

4. Do you currently have sex with casual male partners?
No _1 Yes _2
5. Do you currently have sex with a regular male partner?
No _1 Yes _2
6. 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
7. If you are in a regular relationship with a man, for how long has it been?
Less than 6 months _1 1–2 years _3
6–11 months _2 More than 2 years _4
Not in a regular relationship with a man _5

8. How many different men have you had sex with in the past six months?
None _1 2–5 men _3 11–50 men _5
One _2 6–10 men _4 More than 50 men _6

Regular male partners — last 6 months

9. Have you had sex with regular male partner/s in the last six months? Yes _1 No _2 → Go directly to Q. 20

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

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

Anal sex

14. I fucked him with a condom
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

15. He fucked me with a condom
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

16. I fucked him without a condom but pulled out before I came
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

17. He fucked me without a condom but pulled out before he came
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

18. I fucked him without a condom and came inside
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

19. He fucked me without a condom and came inside
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

Casual male partners — last 6 months

20. Have you had sex with casual male partner/s in the last six months? Yes _1 No _2 Go directly to Q.31

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

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

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

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

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

Anal sex

25. I fucked him with a condom
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

26. He fucked me with a condom
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

27. I fucked him without a condom but pulled out before I came
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

28. He fucked me without a condom but pulled out before he came
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

29. I fucked him without a condom and came inside
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

30. He fucked me without a condom and came inside
Never _1 Occasionally _2 Often _3

31. In the past six months, how often did you have group sex involving at least two other men:
Every week _1 Once a few times _4
Monthly _2 _3 _4
Never _5

without my regular partner:
including a regular partner _1 _2 _3 _4

32. In the past 6 months, how often have you had group sex after or while using party drugs?
Every week _1 At least monthly _2
Every 3 months _3 Once or a few times _4 Never _5

In the last 6 months

33. How many of your casual partners did you tell your HIV status before sex? None _1 Some _2 All _3

34. How many of your casual partners told you their HIV status before sex? None _1 Some _2 All _3

Continues on other side ↗

35. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test? No Yes

36. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?
 Never tested 7-12 months ago
 Less than a week ago 1-2 years ago
 1-4 weeks ago 2-4 years ago
 1-6 months ago More than 4 years ago

37. 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 three questions.

38. When were you first diagnosed as HIV-positive?
 Year:

39. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?
 No Yes

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

41. 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

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

43. Do you have a clear (spoken) agreement with your regular partner about anal sex (tucking) 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

44. 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

45. How old are you? _____ years

46. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
 No Yes

47. What is your ethnic background? (eg Dutch, Greek, Thai)
 Anglo-Australian only
 Other (please specify): _____

48. Are you: (tick one only)
 Employed full-time A student
 Employed part-time Unemployed
 On pension / social security Other

49. What is your occupation?: _____

50. What is the highest level of education you have had?
 than or up to 3 years of high school/Year 10
 Year 12 / HSC
 Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE
 University or CAE

51. Where do you live? Postcode
 OR Suburb/Town: _____

52. Where do you look for male sex partners?
 Internet Never Occasionally Often
 Gay bar Never Occasionally Often
 Other bars Never Occasionally Often
 Gym Never Occasionally Often
 Beat Never Occasionally Often
 Gay sauna Never Occasionally Often
 Other sex venue Never Occasionally Often
 Private sex parties Never Occasionally Often
 Sydney Never Occasionally Often

53. In the last 6 months, how many of your male sexual partners did you find on the Internet?
 None 2-5 men 11-50 men
 One 6-10 men More than 50 men

54. 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

55. Have you received PEP in the last 6 months?
 No Yes

56. At most, PEP must be commenced within what period of time after the risk event?
 12 hours 72 hours 2 weeks
 24 hours 1 week Don't know/unsure

57. Which of these sexual health tests have you had in the last 12 months?
 Anal swab None Once Twice 3 or more
 Throat swab None Once Twice 3 or more
 Penile swab None Once Twice 3 or more
 Urine sample None Once Twice 3 or more
 Blood test for HIV None Once Twice 3 or more
 Other blood test None Once Twice 3 or more

58. In the last 12 months, were you diagnosed with any sexually transmitted infection (STI or STD) other than HIV as a result of any of these tests?
 No Yes

59. Please look at the resource materials on the reverse side of the Information Sheet. Which campaign 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?
 More than 20 times
 11-20 times
 6-10 times
 1-5 times
 Never

61. How often have you injected drugs in the past 6 months?
 Every week At least monthly
 Every 3 months Once or a few times Never

62. How often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex in the past 6 months? Every week At least monthly
 Every 3 months Once or a few times Never

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME 2009/