



Gay Community Periodic Survey

MELBOURNE 2010

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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 status, 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 status, e.g. HIV-positive and HIV-negative

HIV-serononconcordant relationship a relationship in which the HIV status 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 status a person's antibody status established by HIV testing, e.g. HIV-negative, HIV-positive, or unknown (untested)

PEP post-exposure prophylaxis

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 Victorian Department of Health (formerly the Department of Human Services) and supported by the Victorian AIDS Council and PLWHA Victoria. The major aim of the survey has been to provide data on sexual, drug use and testing practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among men involved in Melbourne's gay community. The most recent survey, the twelfth in Melbourne, was conducted in January 2010. Two thousand four hundred and forty-two ($n=2,442$) men were recruited at 11 data collection sites which included social venues (e.g. bars, gyms), gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Midsumma Carnival. The response rate was 63.8%.

Compared to the 2009 survey, there was a significant increase in the proportion of men recruited at sexual health clinics, and a decrease in the proportion of men recruited from sex-on-premises venues. There was no significant change in the proportion of men recruited from social venues or the Midsumma Carnival.

Demographic profile

As with previous surveys, the 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. The age distribution of the sample has been relatively stable since 2004, apart from a decline in the proportion of men in the sample aged 30–39.

HIV status and testing

In 2010, the majority of men reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV (87.5%). This proportion was stable since 2004. Most men were HIV-negative (78.4%), with smaller groups of HIV-positive men (7.0%) and men who did not know their HIV status (14.6%). These proportions have been stable since 2004.

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 2004, and now appears to have stabilised at around 69% of men.

The proportion of HIV-positive men receiving antiretroviral treatment has been increasing since 2005. In 2010, nearly three-quarters (74.5%) of HIV-positive men reported being on treatment.

Sexual partnerships and practices

Among men who had regular partners, most were in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships (61.1%). Smaller proportions were in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships (8.3%), serodiscordant relationships (6.3%) or serononconcordant relationships (24.3%). Between 2009 and 2010, there was a significant increase in the proportion of men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships while the proportions of men in other relationships remained stable.

The majority of men with regular partners reported having unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner (UAIR) (62.1%) while just over a quarter reported that condoms were always used for anal intercourse (27.9%). Between 2009 and 2010, there was a significant increase in the proportion of men reporting UAIR. The frequency of UAIR has been increasing over time, particularly since 2007. The proportion of men who reported that condoms were always used for anal intercourse with their regular partner was stable between 2004 and 2007 and decreased significantly after 2007.

Rates of unprotected anal intercourse between regular partners varied based on HIV status of the partners. As in previous surveys, men in HIV-serodiscordant relationships reported the lowest rates of UAIR (45.2%). The highest proportion of men reporting UAIR was among those in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships (82.9%).

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2010, less than half of men with casual partners reported always using condoms (43.3%), while just over a third reported any unprotected anal intercourse (33.8%). The proportion of men who report any unprotected anal intercourse with their casual partners has been steadily increasing over time.

Unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC) varied based on the HIV status of the respondent. HIV-positive men continued to report the highest rates of UAIC (59.1%), followed by men of unknown HIV status (33.9%) and HIV-negative men (30.6%).

Disclosure of HIV status to casual partners has become more common over time. Over half of all participants disclosed to any of their casual partners (51.2%), with disclosure being more likely to be reported by HIV-positive men (73.6%) than HIV-negative men (50.8%).

In terms of knowledge about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), about two-thirds of men said they knew that PEP is readily available now (66.0%). PEP awareness has increased gradually over time.

In 2010, the most common places to meet sex partners were the internet (44.6%), gay bars (41.7%) and gay saunas (39.6%). More than a quarter of men reported having had sex with men they met in other Australian cities (28.1%) and one in four with men they met overseas (25.0%).

Drug use

Drug use was common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being amyl/poppers (38.5%), marijuana (30.0%), ecstasy (30.0%), and speed/amphetamine (16.4%), Viagra (16.1%) and cocaine (14.7%). In general HIV-positive men were more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men. In 2010, 3.9% of men reported any injecting drug use in the last 6 months. The proportion of men reporting any injecting drug use fell between 2009 and 2010.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, HIV-positive men reported higher rates of STI testing compared with HIV-negative men, with blood tests and urine samples remaining the most common types of test. Since 2004 the proportions of both HIV-positive and HIV-negative men who reported having any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) has increased significantly.

Between 2004 and 2010, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting comprehensive STI testing (not including blood tests), with anal, throat and penile swabs as well as urine tests becoming increasingly common.

Reporting

Data are shown for the period from 2004 to 2010. Each table includes the statistical significance, if any, of the change between 2009 and 2010 and the trend over time (2004–2010). Where *p*-values are provided, the difference is statistically significant. In each case, the direction of the change (increase, decrease or fluctuating) is also shown. If the change occurred during a particular time period, that is also specified. Where there is no significant change, this is indicated by ns (non-significant). Statistical tests have not been performed where there are low frequencies (below 30 cases in a cell) or where data are considered unreliable. This is indicated in the table by a dash (–).

Tables

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

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Sexual health clinics	88 (4.5)	90 (5.0)	68 (3.4)	74 (3.6)	95 (4.7)	91 (4.3)	152 (6.2)	Increase ($p < .01$)	No change during 2006–2010
Gay social venues	220 (11.2)	194 (10.8)	269 (13.5)	338 (16.5)	296 (14.5)	315 (14.8)	364 (14.9)	ns	No change during 2007–2010
Sex-on-premises venues	269 (13.7)	336 (18.6)	282 (14.2)	269 (13.2)	328 (16.1)	297 (13.9)	289 (11.8)	Decrease ($p < .05$)	Decrease ($p < .01$)
Midsumma Carnival	1,385 (70.6)	1,184 (65.6)	1,369 (68.9)	1,362 (66.7)	1,317 (64.7)	1,432 (67.1)	1,637 (67.0)	ns	No change during 2006–2010
Total	1,962 (100)	1,804 (100)	1,988 (100)	2,043 (100)	2,036 (100)	2,135 (100)	2,442 (100)		

Table 2: Age

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Under 25	342 (18.4)	293 (16.4)	364 (18.5)	362 (17.9)	370 (18.5)	380 (18.4)	471 (19.4)	ns	ns
25–29	325 (17.5)	289 (16.2)	379 (19.3)	383 (19.0)	355 (17.7)	385 (18.7)	447 (18.4)	ns	ns
30–39	681 (36.6)	615 (34.4)	640 (32.5)	596 (29.5)	613 (30.6)	614 (29.8)	648 (26.7)	Decrease ($p < .05$)	Decrease ($p < .01$)
40–49	364 (19.6)	413 (23.1)	402 (20.4)	434 (21.5)	411 (20.5)	437 (21.2)	541 (22.3)	ns	ns
50 and over	149 (8.0)	176 (9.9)	184 (9.3)	243 (12.0)	253 (12.6)	245 (11.9)	318 (13.1)	ns	ns
Total	1,861 (100)	1,786 (100)	1,969 (100)	2,018 (100)	2,002 (100)	2,061 (100)	2,425 (100)		

Table 3: Lifetime rates of HIV testing (excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics)

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Ever tested for HIV	1,647 (87.9)	1,556 (90.8)	1,672 (87.1)	1,717 (87.2)	1,707 (88.6)	1,790 (88.1)	1,947 (87.5)	ns	ns
Never tested for HIV	227 (12.1)	158 (9.2)	248 (12.9)	252 (12.8)	219 (11.4)	242 (11.9)	278 (12.5)	ns	ns
Total	1,874 (100)	1,714 (100)	1,920 (100)	1,969 (100)	1,926 (100)	2,032 (100)	2,225 (100)		

Note: From 2007, 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: HIV test results (excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics)

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
HIV-positive	142 (7.7)	133 (8.0)	132 (7.1)	128 (6.7)	108 (5.8)	114 (5.8)	150 (7.0)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	1,424 (77.5)	1,265 (76.5)	1,428 (76.6)	1,435 (75.1)	1,450 (77.3)	1,457 (74.5)	1,676 (78.4)	Increase ($p < .01$)	ns
Not tested/No results	271 (14.8)	256 (15.5)	305 (16.4)	247 (18.2)	306 (16.4)	385 (19.7)	311 (14.6)	Decrease ($p < .01$)	ns
Total	1,837 (100)	1,654 (100)	1,865 (100)	1,910 (100)	1,864 (100)	1,956 (100)	2,137 (100)		

Table 5: Most recent HIV test among non-HIV-positive men (excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics)

	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <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 in previous 12 months	978 (65.3)	889 (63.0)	1,004 (65.6)	1,071 (67.7)	1,079 (68.0)	1,141 (68.4)	1,220 (69.0)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .01)
Tested more than 12 months ago	519 (34.7)	523 (37.0)	527 (34.4)	510 (32.3)	509 (32.1)	527 (31.6)	548 (31.0)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .01)
Total	1,497 (100)	1,412 (100)	1,531 (100)	1,581 (100)	1,588 (100)	1,668 (100)	1,793 (100)		

Table 6: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men

	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <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	96 (60.4)	95 (58.6)	90 (58.8)	96 (64.0)	99 (65.1)	98 (67.6)	155 (74.5)	ns	Increase during 2005–2010 (<i>p</i> < .01)
Not on treatment	63 (39.6)	67 (41.4)	63 (41.2)	54 (36.0)	53 (34.9)	47 (32.4)	53 (25.5)	ns	Decrease during 2005–2010 (<i>p</i> < .01)
Total	159 (100)	162 (100)	153 (100)	150 (100)	152 (100)	145 (100)	208 (100)		

Table 7: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment and viral load among HIV-positive men

	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <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	68 (72.3)	79 (83.2)	72 (80.9)	81 (84.4)	92 (93.9)	91 (92.9)	138 (89.0)	ns	Increase during 2006–2009 (<i>p</i> < .01)
Detectable viral load	21 (22.3)	12 (12.6)	13 (14.6)	13 (13.5)	6 (6.1)	6 (6.1)	14 (9.0)	–	–
Don't know/Unsure	5 (5.3)	4 (4.2)	4 (4.5)	2 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)	3 (1.9)	–	–
Total	94 (100)	95 (100)	89 (100)	96 (100)	98 (100)	98 (100)	155 (100)		
Not using ART									
Undetectable viral load	10 (16.4)	7 (11.1)	22 (34.9)	7 (13.0)	13 (25.5)	3 (6.4)	20 (37.7)	–	–
Detectable viral load	45 (73.8)	52 (82.5)	38 (60.3)	38 (70.4)	33 (64.7)	38 (80.9)	27 (50.9)	–	–
Don't know/Unsure	6 (9.8)	4 (6.3)	3 (4.8)	9 (16.7)	5 (9.8)	6 (12.8)	6 (11.3)	–	–
Total	61 (100)	63 (100)	63 (100)	54 (100)	51 (100)	47 (100)	53 (100)		

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

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 ¹ n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No male partners	270 (14.8)	238 (14.4)	283 (15.6)	321 (16.9)	317 (16.7)	372 (18.6)	–	–	–
Casual partners only	457 (25.1)	431 (26.0)	411 (22.6)	466 (24.6)	492 (25.9)	460 (23.0)	–	–	–
Regular plus casual partners	576 (31.6)	503 (30.4)	551 (30.4)	570 (30.0)	582 (30.6)	602 (30.1)	–	–	–
Regular partner only (monogamous)	518 (28.5)	483 (29.2)	570 (31.4)	541 (28.5)	509 (26.8)	567 (28.3)	–	–	–
Total	1,821 (100)	1,655 (100)	1,815 (100)	1,898 (100)	1,900 (100)	2,001 (100)			

1 A change in the GCPS questionnaire format in 2010 appears to have produced unreliable data for all indicators. Therefore, 2010 figures are not presented or tested for statistical significance. The questionnaire formatting error has been corrected for future surveys.

Table 9: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 ¹ 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	228 (23.4)	188 (22.2)	221 (21.7)	239 (23.1)	238 (23.5)	264 (24.7)	–	–	–
No anal intercourse permitted	82 (8.4)	52 (6.1)	86 (8.4)	79 (7.6)	83 (8.2)	84 (7.9)	–	–	–
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	278 (28.5)	259 (30.6)	294 (28.8)	321 (31.0)	303 (29.9)	299 (28.0)	–	–	–
Anal intercourse without a condom permitted	386 (39.6)	348 (41.1)	420 (41.1)	398 (38.4)	390 (38.5)	422 (39.5)	–	–	–
Total	994 (100)	974 (100)	847 (100)	1,021 (100)	1,037 (100)	1,499 (100)	–	–	–

1 A change in the GCPS questionnaire format in 2010 appears to have produced unreliable data for all indicators. Therefore, 2010 figures are not presented or tested for statistical significance. The questionnaire formatting error has been corrected for future surveys.

Table 10: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 ¹ 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	304 (31.8)	228 (27.4)	285 (28.2)	308 (29.9)	291 (29.1)	360 (34.2)	–	–	–
No sexual contact with casual partners permitted	291 (30.5)	286 (34.4)	381 (37.7)	351 (34.1)	319 (31.9)	333 (31.6)	–	–	–
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	48 (5.0)	71 (8.5)	61 (6.0)	61 (5.9)	64 (6.4)	60 (5.7)	–	–	–
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	277 (29.0)	221 (26.6)	244 (24.2)	283 (27.6)	288 (28.8)	268 (25.5)	–	–	–
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	35 (3.7)	26 (3.1)	39 (3.9)	26 (2.5)	37 (3.7)	32 (3.0)	–	–	–
Total	955 (100)	832 (100)	1,010 (100)	1,029 (100)	999 (100)	1,053 (100)	–	–	–

1 A change in the GCPS questionnaire format in 2010 appears to have produced unreliable data for all indicators. Therefore, 2010 figures are not presented or tested for statistical significance. The questionnaire formatting error has been corrected for future surveys.

Table 11: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	38 (4.3)	35 (4.6)	50 (5.4)	32 (3.4)	45 (5.1)	28 (2.8)	82 (8.3)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Fluctuating ($p < .05$)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	554 (63.0)	458 (60.3)	569 (61.6)	558 (56.8)	536 (60.2)	622 (63.0)	603 (61.1)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	69 (7.8)	75 (9.9)	63 (6.8)	70 (7.5)	67 (7.5)	81 (8.2)	62 (6.3)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	219 (24.9)	192 (25.3)	242 (26.2)	273 (29.3)	243 (27.3)	256 (25.9)	240 (24.3)	ns	ns
Total	880 (100)	760 (100)	924 (100)	933 (100)	891 (100)	987 (100)	990 (100)		

Table 12: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
No anal intercourse	154 (12.1)	115 (9.9)	138 (10.5)	147 (11.2)	152 (11.8)	161 (11.5)	160 (10.1)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	405 (31.7)	379 (32.5)	401 (30.7)	458 (35.0)	414 (32.3)	424 (30.2)	442 (27.9)	ns	Decrease during 2007–2010 ($p < .01$)
Sometimes does not use a condom	717 (56.2)	671 (57.6)	768 (58.8)	703 (53.8)	717 (55.9)	818 (58.3)	985 (62.1)	Increase ($p < .05$)	Increase ($p < .05$)
Total	1,276 (100)	1,165 (100)	1,307 (100)	1,308 (100)	1,283 (100)	1,403 (100)	1587 (100)		

Table 13: Men in regular relationships who engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV status

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	26 (68.4)	28 (80.0)	43 (86.0)	25 (78.1)	36 (80.0)	24 (85.7)	68 (82.9)	ns	ns
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	369 (66.6)	321 (70.1)	397 (69.8)	360 (64.5)	366 (68.3)	437 (70.3)	421 (69.8)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	24 (34.8)	31 (41.3)	29 (46.0)	22 (31.4)	26 (38.8)	32 (39.5)	28 (45.2)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	120 (54.8)	107 (55.7)	127 (52.5)	136 (49.8)	119 (49.0)	132 (51.6)	135 (56.3)	ns	ns

Table 14: HIV-negative men in regular relationships who engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV status

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	253 (46.7)	224 (50.7)	286 (51.4)	236 (43.5)	260 (49.8)	307 (51.5)	271 (45.2)	Decrease ($p < .05$)	ns
Serodiscordant/ Serononconcordant	39 (26.9)	29 (20.6)	34 (24.5)	37 (22.4)	38 (25.0)	31 (20.5)	40 (23.8)	ns	ns

Table 15: HIV-negative men in regular relationships who engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV status

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	188 (35.8)	166 (39.0)	211 (39.5)	194 (36.6)	197 (38.0)	231 (39.2)	245 (41.0)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant/ Serononconcordant	48 (33.6)	39 (27.7)	43 (31.2)	38 (23.5)	31 (20.4)	34 (22.7)	49 (29.3)	ns	ns

Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	341 (25.5)	289 (23.4)	276 (21.1)	327 (23.5)	340 (23.8)	391 (27.0)	372 (22.9)	Decrease ($p < .01$)	ns
Always uses a condom	646 (48.3)	579 (46.9)	653 (49.8)	669 (48.1)	671 (46.9)	600 (41.5)	704 (43.3)	ns	Decrease during 2006–2009 ($p < .01$)
Sometimes does not use a condom	351 (26.2)	367 (29.7)	381 (29.1)	396 (28.4)	420 (29.3)	455 (31.5)	550 (33.8)	ns	Increase during 2004–2010 ($p < .01$)
Total	1,338 (100)	1,235 (100)	1,310 (100)	1,392 (100)	1,431 (100)	1,446 (100)	1,626 (100)		

Table 17: Men with casual partners who engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	59 (47.2)	64 (50.4)	69 (57.5)	69 (53.5)	70 (56.9)	73 (57.5)	101(59.1)	ns	No change during 2007–2010
HIV-negative	250 (23.8)	258 (27.7)	268 (26.4)	266 (25.5)	297 (26.9)	314 (29.2)	376 (30.6)	ns	No change during 2007–2010
HIV status unknown	39 (24.5)	43 (25.0)	43 (24.6)	58 (26.9)	48 (25.4)	65 (27.7)	64 (33.9)	ns	ns

Table 18: Men with casual partners who always used condoms for anal intercourse, by HIV status of respondent

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	45 (43.3)	42 (39.6)	35 (33.7)	42 (37.8)	32 (31.4)	34 (31.8)	46 (31.3)	ns	No change during 2007–2010
HIV-negative	532 (68.0)	450 (63.6)	529 (66.4)	536 (66.8)	555 (65.1)	481 (60.5)	578 (60.6)	ns	Decrease during 2006–2010
HIV status unknown	68 (63.6)	85 (66.4)	89 (67.4)	90 (60.8)	81 (62.8)	83 (56.1)	73 (53.3)	ns	Decrease during 2006–2010 ($p < .05$)
All men	646 (64.8)	579 (61.2)	653 (63.2)	669 (62.8)	671 (61.5)	600 (56.9)	704 (43.9)	ns	Decrease ($p < .01$)

Table 19: Disclosure of HIV status to any casual partners (by respondent), by HIV status of respondent

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	85 (71.4)	88 (75.2)	76 (65.0)	80 (65.6)	81 (69.2)	86 (69.4)	120 (73.6)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	409 (42.4)	399 (46.2)	445 (46.6)	369 (39.3)	473 (46.1)	467 (45.5)	582 (50.8)	Increase ($p < .05$)	Increase ($p < .01$)
All men	538 (43.7)	535 (46.9)	567 (46.0)	504 (40.7)	609 (46.0)	614 (44.8)	764 (51.2)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Increase ($p < .01$)

Note: From 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: Disclosure of HIV status by any casual partners (to respondent), by HIV status of respondent

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	70 (60.9)	66 (57.4)	64 (55.7)	65 (54.2)	76 (65.0)	71 (58.2)	100 (61.7)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	405 (41.9)	398 (46.1)	429 (45.0)	356 (37.8)	471 (45.9)	470 (45.6)	592 (51.7)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Increase ($p < .01$)
All men	519 (42.2)	519 (45.8)	546 (44.5)	473 (38.1)	598 (45.2)	611 (44.5)	755 (50.6)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Increase ($p < .01$)

Note: From 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 status to casual partners among men who engaged in UAIC

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Disclosed to all	64 (19.1)	81 (22.9)	99 (26.7)	82 (21.5)	100 (24.4)	108 (24.3)	164 (30.4)	Increase (p < .05)	Increase during 2007–2010 (p < .01)
Disclosed to none/some	271 (80.9)	272 (77.1)	272 (73.3)	299 (78.5)	309 (75.6)	337 (75.7)	376 (69.6)	Decrease (p < .05)	Decrease during 2007–2010 (p < 01)
Total	335 (100)	353 (100)	371 (100)	381 (100)	409 (100)	445 (100)	540 (100)		

Note: From 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: Sexual positioning during anal intercourse among HIV-positive men who engaged in UAIC

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Receptive only	12 (20.6)	7 (10.9)	10 (14.9)	11 (16.7)	11 (16.2)	15 (21.1)	20 (20.0)	–	–
Insertive only	5 (8.6)	5 (7.8)	3 (4.5)	12 (18.2)	5 (7.4)	7 (9.9)	14 (14.0)	–	–
Reciprocal	41 (70.7)	52 (81.3)	54 (80.6)	43 (65.1)	52 (76.5)	49 (69.0)	66 (66.0)	ns	ns
Total	58 (100)	64 (100)	67 (100)	66 (100)	68 (100)	71 (100)	100 (100)		

Table 23: Sexual positioning during anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIC

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Receptive only	23 (9.4)	25 (10.3)	32 (12.7)	43 (16.8)	33 (11.7)	39 (12.9)	66 (17.7)	ns	Increase during 2008–2010 (p < .05)
Insertive only	97 (39.6)	84 (34.4)	78 (30.8)	77 (30.1)	92 (32.6)	95 (31.5)	131 (35.2)	ns	ns
Reciprocal	125 (51.0)	135 (55.3)	143 (56.5)	136 (53.1)	157 (55.7)	168 (55.6)	175 (47.0)	Decrease (p < .01)	ns
Total	245 (100)	244 (100)	253 (100)	256 (100)	282 (100)	302 (100)	372 (100)		

Table 24: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2010 n (%)
Internet	984 (44.6)
Gay bar	907 (41.7)
Beat	417 (19.9)
Other sex venue	421 (20.3)
Dance party	439 (21.1)
Gym	170 (8.3)
Sex workers	68 (3.4)
Private sex parties	195 (9.5)
Gay saunas	869 (39.6)
In other Australian cities	581 (28.1)
Elsewhere in Australia	383 (18.8)
Overseas	518 (25.0)

Note: In 2010, the question relating to where men looked for male sex partners was modified. Therefore data are only reported for 2010.

Table 25: Trends in STI testing among HIV-positive men

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	72 (43.9)	84 (50.0)	82 (50.6)	87 (56.1)	96 (62.3)	94 (62.7)	133 (61.3)	ns	Increase during 2004–2009 ($p < .01$)
Throat swab	79 (48.2)	89 (53.0)	92 (56.8)	85 (54.8)	97 (63.0)	104 (69.3)	131 (60.4)	ns	Increase during 2004–2009 ($p < .01$)
Penile swab	59 (36.0)	65 (38.7)	61 (37.7)	70 (45.2)	67 (43.5)	66 (44.0)	103 (47.5)	ns	Fluctuating ($p < .01$)
Urine sample	81 (49.4)	94 (56.0)	96 (59.3)	94 (60.6)	103 (66.9)	104 (69.3)	160 (73.7)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	–	–	–	–	180 (87.0)	–	–
Other blood test (not for HIV)	122 (74.4)	116 (69.0)	124 (76.5)	117 (75.5)	108 (70.1)	122 (81.3)	172 (79.3)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	101 (61.6)	109 (64.9)	109 (67.3)	109 (70.3)	111 (72.1)	116 (77.3)	166 (76.5)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)
Any STI test (including blood tests)	133 (81.1)	137 (81.6)	135 (83.3)	131 (84.5)	125 (81.2)	138 (92.0)	201 (92.6)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)

Note: In 2010, the item relating to 'Blood test for syphilis' was added which accounts for the increase in the proportion of men reporting 'any STI test' compared to the previous year.

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

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	397 (26.2)	437 (31.9)	565 (37.3)	589 (38.5)	635 (40.9)	637 (40.3)	827 (45.4)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Increase ($p < .01$)
Throat swab	503 (33.2)	527 (38.5)	639 (42.2)	666 (43.5)	688 (44.3)	701 (44.4)	894 (49.1)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Increase ($p < .01$)
Penile swab	430 (28.4)	447 (32.7)	530 (35.0)	523 (34.2)	530 (34.2)	493 (31.2)	696 (38.2)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Increase ($p < .01$)
Urine sample	667 (44.1)	652 (47.6)	744 (49.1)	775 (50.7)	838 (54.0)	830 (52.6)	1,077 (59.2)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Increase ($p < .01$)
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,135 (67.4)	–	–
Other blood test (not for HIV)	846 (55.9)	729 (53.3)	842 (55.6)	809 (52.9)	812 (52.3)	858 (54.3)	1,034 (56.8)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	756 (50.0)	718 (52.5)	832 (55.0)	845 (55.2)	889 (57.3)	886 (56.1)	1,140 (62.6)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Increase ($p < .01$)
Any STI test (including blood tests)	1,014 (67.0)	895 (65.4)	1,022 (67.5)	1,017 (66.5)	1,019 (65.7)	1,054 (66.8)	1,321 (72.6)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Fluctuating ($p < .01$)

Note: In 2010, the item relating to 'Blood test for syphilis' was added which accounts for the apparent increase in the proportion of men reporting 'any STI test' compared to the previous year.

Table 27: Trends in drug use among all men

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	784 (40.0)	732 (40.6)	744 (37.4)	664 (32.5)	623 (30.6)	650 (30.4)	730 (30.0)	ns	Decrease ($p < .01$)
Ecstasy	659 (33.6)	689 (38.2)	702 (35.3)	666 (32.6)	590 (29.0)	630 (29.5)	730 (30.0)	ns	Decrease during 2005–2010 ($p < .01$)
Amyl	698 (35.6)	659 (36.5)	706 (35.5)	698 (34.2)	696 (34.2)	728 (34.1)	941 (38.5)	Increase ($p < .01$)	ns
Speed	480 (24.5)	455 (25.2)	498 (25.1)	425 (20.8)	332 (16.3)	386 (18.1)	401 (16.4)	ns	Decrease ($p < .01$)
Crystal	254 (13.0)	247 (13.7)	300 (15.1)	215 (10.5)	178 (8.7)	196 (9.2)	194 (7.9)	ns	Decrease during 2006–2010 ($p < .01$)
Viagra	211 (10.8)	250 (13.9)	267 (13.4)	283 (13.9)	261 (12.8)	324 (15.2)	392 (16.1)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)
Cocaine	209 (10.7)	253 (14.0)	293 (14.7)	285 (14.0)	232 (11.4)	296 (13.9)	358 (14.7)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)
Special K	243 (12.4)	243 (13.5)	272 (13.7)	206 (10.1)	163 (8.0)	128 (6.0)	197 (8.1)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Fluctuating ($p < .01$)
LSD	94 (4.8)	90 (5.0)	123 (6.2)	100 (4.9)	104 (5.1)	98 (4.6)	175 (7.2)	Increase ($p < .01$)	Fluctuating ($p < .05$)
GHB	74 (3.8)	82 (4.6)	124 (6.2)	113 (5.5)	108 (5.3)	111 (5.2)	160 (6.6)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)
Steroids	39 (2.0)	33 (1.8)	38 (1.9)	35 (1.7)	38 (1.9)	39 (1.8)	36 (1.5)	ns	ns
Heroin	26 (1.3)	20 (1.1)	29 (1.5)	37 (1.8)	22 (1.1)	23 (1.1)	32 (1.3)	–	–

Note: From 2007, questions relating to drug use were modified to include information on the frequency of drug use.

Table 28: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Amyl	90 (54.9)	105 (62.5)	98 (60.5)	90 (58.1)	90 (58.4)	90 (60.0)	127 (58.5)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	72 (43.9)	74 (44.0)	75 (46.3)	59 (38.1)	65 (42.2)	52 (34.7)	85 (39.2)	ns	ns
Speed	58 (35.4)	54 (32.1)	64 (39.5)	44 (28.4)	35 (22.7)	33 (22.0)	51 (23.5)	ns	Decrease ($p < .01$)
Crystal meth	47 (28.7)	45 (26.8)	56 (34.6)	36 (23.2)	36 (23.4)	37 (24.7)	45 (20.7)	ns	Decrease during 2006–2010 ($p < .05$)
Viagra	41 (25.0)	43 (25.6)	49 (30.2)	49 (31.6)	54 (35.1)	54 (36.0)	84 (38.7)	ns	ns

Note: From 2007, questions relating to drug use were modified to include information of the frequency of drug use. Data on other drug use among HIV-positive men are not reported as the number of HIV-positive men was too small to calculate reliable proportions.

Table 29: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Amyl	557 (36.8)	493 (36.0)	540 (35.7)	529 (34.6)	541 (34.9)	535 (33.9)	707 (38.9)	Increase ($p < .01$)	ns
Ecstasy	529 (35.0)	523 (38.2)	551 (36.4)	513 (33.5)	463 (29.8)	477 (30.2)	561 (30.8)	ns	Decrease during 2005–2010 ($p < .01$)
Speed	375 (24.8)	339 (24.8)	375 (24.8)	319 (20.8)	261 (16.8)	281 (17.8)	307 (16.9)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Crystal meth	191 (12.6)	170 (12.4)	218 (14.4)	147 (9.6)	129 (8.3)	131 (8.3)	124 (6.8)	ns	Decrease during 2006–2010 ($p < .01$)
Viagra	160 (10.6)	191 (14.0)	203 (13.4)	196 (12.8)	189 (12.2)	230 (14.6)	281 (15.4)	ns	Fluctuating ($p < .01$)

Note: From 2007, questions relating to drug use were modified to include information of the frequency of drug use. Data on other drug use among HIV-negative men are not reported as the number of HIV-negative men was too small to calculate reliable proportions.

Table 30: Frequency of injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 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)	22 (0.9)	–	–
At least monthly	21 (1.1)	19 (1.0)	28 (1.4)	16 (0.7)	–	–
Every 3 months	11 (0.6)	13 (0.7)	11 (0.6)	15 (0.6)	–	–
Once or a few times	39 (2.0)	37 (1.9)	50 (2.5)	39 (1.7)	–	–
Never	1,847 (95.1)	1,848 (95.1)	1,871 (94.6)	2,250 (96.1)	Increase ($p < .05$)	ns
Total	1,943 (100)	1,943 (100)	1,978 (100)	2,342 (100)		

Table 31: Use of party drugs for the purpose of sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 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)	48(2.0)	–	–
At least monthly	77 (4.0)	72 (3.7)	75 (3.8)	84 (3.6)	ns	ns
Every 3 months	56 (2.9)	58 (3.0)	65 (3.3)	66 (2.8)	ns	ns
Once or a few times	223 (11.5)	211 (11.0)	216 (11.0)	249 (10.6)	ns	ns
Never	1,545 (79.8)	1,557 (80.8)	1,593 (80.9)	1,902 (81.0)	ns	ns
Total	1,935 (100)	1,927 (100)	1,970 (100)	2,349 (100)		

Table 32: Use of party drugs before or during group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 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)	28 (1.2)	–	–
At least monthly	35 (1.8)	42 (2.2)	67 (3.4)	29 (1.2)	–	–
Every 3 months	35 (1.8)	43 (2.2)	41 (2.1)	39 (1.7)	ns	ns
Once or a few times	170 (8.8)	141 (7.2)	203 (10.3)	199 (8.5)	Decrease ($p < .05$)	ns
Never	1,677 (86.4)	1,697 (87.2)	1,635 (82.7)	2,056 (87.5)	Increase ($p < .01$)	ns
Total	1,941 (100)	1,947 (100)	1,978 (100)	2,351 (100)		

Table 33: Knowledge about post-exposure prophylaxis

	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
It's readily available	951 (52.8)	1,041 (57.3)	1,080 (57.6)	1,316 (65.2)	1,523 (65.9)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)
It will be available	88 (4.9)	58 (3.2)	48 (2.6)	45 (2.2)	62 (2.7)	ns	Decrease during 2004–2009 ($p < .01$)
I've never heard about it	764 (42.4)	717 (39.5)	748 (39.9)	658 (32.6)	725 (31.4)	ns	Decrease ($p < .01$)
Total	1,803 (100)	1,816 (100)	1,876 (100)	2,019 (100)	2,310 (100)		

Note: This question was not asked in 2005.

Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey

Conducted by



NATIONAL CENTRE IN HIV
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND
CLINICAL RESEARCH



Survey of sexual practices of men who have had sex with another man in the last five years. This survey is completely anonymous – please do not write your name on the questionnaire. Your responses are very important to us – the information collected provides valuable information for HIV health promotion efforts. PLEASE COMPLETE SURVEY ONCE ONLY.

Section A – Start Here

- How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?
 None A few Some Most All
- How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?
 None A few Some Most All
- Do you think of yourself as:
 Gay/Homosexual Heterosexual Bisexual
 Other (please specify)
- How old are you?
 Years
- Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
 Yes No
- What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)
 Anglo-Australian Other (specify)
- Where do you live?
 Postcode OR
 Suburb/Town
- Are you:
 Employed full-time A student
 Employed part-time Unemployed
 On pension/social security Other
- What is your occupation? (e.g. bartender, teacher, welder)
 (specify)
- What is the highest level of education you have had?
 Less than of up to 3 years of high school / Year 10
 Year 12 / VCE / HSC
 Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE
 University or CAE **Go to section B**

Section B



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

- Do you **currently** have sex with **casual** male partners?
 Yes No
- Do you **currently** have sex with a **regular** male partner?
 Yes No
- How many different *men* have you had sex with in the last 6 months?
 None 6–10 men More than 50 men
 One 11–20 men
 2–5 men 21–50 men
- In the last 6 months how often have you had sex with men you met at...?

	Never	Occasionally	Often
Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dance Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gym	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay Sauna	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other sex venue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex Workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sex parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In other Australian Cities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elsewhere in Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- In the **last 6 months**, how often did you have group sex involving **at least two other men**?
 Every Week Monthly
 Once / A few times Never

Go to section C →

Section C – Regular male partners – last 6 months

16. Have you had sex with **regular** male partner/s in the last 6 months?
 Yes No **Go to section D →**

 In the last 6 MONTHS which of the following have you done with any of your **REGULAR** male partner/s?

Oral sex regular partner:

17. I sucked his cock but **he did NOT** come in **my** mouth.
 Never Occasionally Often
18. I sucked his cock and **he came in my** mouth.
 Never Occasionally Often
19. He sucked my cock but **I did NOT** come in **his** mouth.
 Never Occasionally Often
20. He sucked my cock and **I came in his** mouth.
 Never Occasionally Often

Anal sex regular partner:

21. I fucked him **with a condom**.
 Never Occasionally Often
22. I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came.
 Never Occasionally Often
23. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside.
 Never Occasionally Often
24. He fucked me **with a condom**.
 Never Occasionally Often
25. He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he came.
 Never Occasionally Often
26. He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside.
 Never Occasionally Often

27. How would you describe your sexual relationship with your current **regular** male partner? (choose one)

- we are monogamous – neither of us has casual sex
- both my partner and I** have casual sex with other men
- I have casual sex with other men but **my partner does not**
- my partner has casual sex with other men but I do not
- I have **several regular** male partners
- no current regular male partner

28. If you are in a **regular** relationship with a man, for how long has it been?

- Less than 6 months
- 6–11 months
- 1–2 years
- More than 2 years
- Not in a regular relationship with a man

29. Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about anal sex (fucking) **within your relationship**?

- 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

30. 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

Go to section D →

Section D – Casual male partners – last 6 months

31. Have you had sex with casual male partner/s in the last 6 months?

Yes No **Go to section E** ↓

In the last 6 MONTHS which of the following have you done with any of your **CASUAL** male partner/s?

Oral sex casual partners/s:

32. I sucked his cock but **he did NOT** come in my mouth.

Never Occasionally Often

33. I sucked his cock and **he came in my mouth**.

Never Occasionally Often

34. He sucked my cock but **I did NOT** come in his mouth.

Never Occasionally Often

35. He sucked my cock and **I came in his mouth**.

Never Occasionally Often

Anal sex casual partner/s:

36. I fucked him **with a condom**.

Never Occasionally Often

37. I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came.

Never Occasionally Often

38. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside.

Never Occasionally Often

39. He fucked me **with a condom**.

Never Occasionally Often

40. He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he came.

Never Occasionally Often

41. He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside.

Never Occasionally Often

In the last 6 MONTHS...

42. How many of your **casual** partners did you tell *your* HIV status **before sex**?

None Some All

43. How many of your **casual** partners told you *their* HIV status **before sex**?

None Some All

44. In the **last 6 months**, did you have any sex with casual partners who were:

HIV positive Yes No
HIV negative Yes No
HIV status not known Yes No

45. In the **last 6 months**, did you have **any** anal intercourse **without a condom** with any of these casual partner(s) where you were either top or bottom?

any HIV positive men Yes No
any HIV negative men Yes No
any men whose HIV status you did not know Yes No

Continue section E ↓

Section E

46. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?

Yes No

47. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

Less than a week ago 1–6 months ago
 1–4 weeks ago 7–12 months ago
 1–2 years ago More than 4 years ago
 2–4 years ago Never tested

48. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests, what is your HIV status?

No test/Don't know **Go to section F** →
 Negative **Go to section F** →
 Positive ↓

If you are HIV Positive please complete the next three questions.

49. **When** were you first diagnosed as HIV-positive?

Year

50. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?

Yes No

51. Was your last viral load?

Detectable
 Undetectable
 Don't know / unsure

52. If you have a regular partner, do you know the result of his HIV antibody test?

Positive Negative
 I don't know/He hasn't had a test

53. If your regular partner is HIV positive, what was his last viral load test?

Detectable Undetectable
 Don't know / unsure He is HIV negative

Go to section F →

Section F

54. Which of these sexual health tests have you had in the last 12 months?
- | | None | Once | Twice |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Anal swab | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Throat swab | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Penile swab | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Urine sample | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Blood test for HIV | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Blood test for syphilis | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other blood test | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
55. Where did you go the **last time** you had Syphilis test?
- My regular doctor
 - Another doctor
 - Sexual health clinic
 - Somewhere else
 - Never been tested
56. Were you aware that someone could have syphilis without any physical symptoms?
- Yes, I was aware
 - No, I wasn't aware
57. Were you aware you could get syphilis through oral sex?
- Yes, I was aware
 - No, I wasn't aware
58. 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
59. At most, PEP must be commenced within what period of time after the risk event?
- 12 hours
 - 24 hours
 - 72 hours
 - 1 week
 - 2 weeks
 - Don't know/unsure

60. How often have you **used** these drugs in the **last 6 months**?

	Never	1-5 times	6-10 times	11-20 times	20+ times
Amyl/Poppers	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Viagra/Cialis etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Crystal Meth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
LSD / trips	<input type="checkbox"/>				
GHB	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Special K	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Steroids	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Any other drug	<input type="checkbox"/>				

61. How often have you **injected** drugs in the **last 6 months**?
- Never
 - Weekly
 - Less than monthly
 - Monthly
62. In the **last 6 months**, how often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex?
- Never
 - Weekly
 - Less than monthly
 - Monthly
63. In the **last 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

The survey concludes here.
Thank you for your time.

 As this survey is anonymous, feedback cannot be provided directly. Please check the NCHSR and VAC websites for the results of this survey.