



Gay Community Periodic Survey

PERTH, 2010

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Acknowledgments	ii
List of tables	iii
Glossary	v
Executive summary	1
Demographic profile	1
HIV status and testing	1
Sexual relationships	1
Sexual practices	2
Sexual health	2
Drug use	3
Knowledge of post-exposure prophylaxis	3
Findings	4
Reporting	4
Tables	4
Appendix	A1

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List of tables

Table 1: Recruitment venue	4
Table 2: Age	4
Table 3: HIV testing	4
Table 4: HIV test results	5
Table 5: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men	5
Table 6: HIV viral load and use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men	5
Table 7: Relationships with men in the six months prior to the survey	5
Table 8: Agreements with regular male partners about sex <i>within</i> the relationship	6
Table 9: Agreements with regular male partners about sex <i>outside</i> the relationship	6
Table 10: Match of HIV status between regular partners	7
Table 11: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners	7
Table 12: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners, by match of HIV status	8
Table 13: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners who were HIV-positive or whose HIV status was not known, among HIV-negative men	8
Table 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners	8
Table 15: Unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants	9
Table 16: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners, by HIV status of participants	9
Table 17: Disclosure of HIV status by men who engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants	10
Table 18: Positioning in unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners, by HIV status of participants	10
Table 19: Where men found their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey	11
Table 20: Place attended for last syphilis test	11
Table 21: STI testing among HIV-positive men	11
Table 22: STI testing among HIV-negative men	12
Table 23: Knowledge about syphilis	12
Table 24: If participants were diagnosed with an STI, how many of their sex partners did they inform?	12
Table 25: Recreational drug use among all participants in the six months prior to the survey	13

Table 26: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey	14
Table 27: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six months prior to the survey	14
Table 28: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants	15
Table 29: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey	15
Table 30: Knowledge about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	15

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 have different HIV statuses, 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 Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Perth. The project is funded by the Department of Health, Western Australia. The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual behaviour, testing for HIV and other STIs, and drug use among gay-community-attached men. The most recent survey, the seventh in Perth, was conducted in October 2010.

In 2010, 917 men were recruited at four data collection sites in Perth: a social venue, a gay sex-on-premises venue, a sexual health clinic and the Pride Fair Day. The data presented in this report are from the period 2002 to 2010.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the majority of men in the sample lived in the metropolitan area in and around Perth, were well educated and in full-time employment. As in previous surveys, the participants were primarily of Anglo-Australian background while around 4% of participants indicated they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

The age distribution of participants was significantly different in 2010 compared to 2008 and has also changed significantly since 2002. The proportion of participants aged under 25 years increased significantly in 2010, continuing a significant upward trend since 2002. Conversely, the proportions of men in the 30–39 and 40–49 age groups decreased in 2010, continuing downward trends since 2002. Changes to the age distribution of the sample should be taken into account when interpreting the results as younger men differ from older men on a number of variables such as rates of testing and sexual behaviour.

HIV status and testing

In 2010, the majority of men reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV (80.0%). Of the entire sample, 70.9% of men reported being HIV-negative, 3.3% HIV-positive and 25.8% were either of unknown HIV status or untested for HIV.

The proportion of HIV-positive men who reported using combination antiretroviral therapies has remained steady over time and was 80.0% in 2010.

Sexual relationships

In 2010, 28.2% of men reported having a regular partner only, while a similar proportion, 29.2%, reported having both regular and casual partners. Almost 20% had casual partners only and about 25% of men had no sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey. There have been no significant changes in these proportions since 2002, although the proportion of men with regular partners only fell between 2008 and 2010.

In 2010, the majority of HIV-negative men with regular partners reported having a seroconcordant partner (69.6%). Among HIV-positive men with regular partners, 37.5% reported a seroconcordant (HIV-positive) regular partner. Between 2002 and 2010, the proportion of men in seroconcordant regular relationships has increased (particularly among HIV-negative men), while the proportion of HIV-negative men with serononconcordant (untested/unknown status) regular partners has declined.

Sexual practices

In 2010, more than half of men with regular partners (56.2%) reported some unprotected anal intercourse with those partners (UAIR) while almost a quarter (23.2%) always used condoms for anal intercourse with regular partners. These proportions did not change significantly between 2008 and 2010. Unprotected anal intercourse between regular partners varied according to the HIV serostatus of the partners. In 2010, about three in ten HIV-positive men (29.2%) in regular relationships engaged in seroconcordant UAIR, while 42.7% of the HIV-negative men in regular relationships engaged in seroconcordant UAIR. The proportions of HIV-negative men reporting seroconcordant or serononconcordant UAIR have not changed significantly since 2002. In 2010, around 40% of men in regular relationships reported no UAIR (37.5% for HIV-positive participants and 41.9% for HIV-negative participants).

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2010, around four in ten men with casual partners (38.7%) reported consistent condom use for anal intercourse with those partners. This proportion has not changed significantly since 2002. A similar proportion of men with casual partners (39.8%) reported any unprotected anal intercourse with those partners (UAIC). The proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any UAIC has shown an upward trend over the period 2002 to 2010. HIV-positive men continue to report higher rates of UAIC (59.1%) than HIV-negative men (39.8%); this pattern has not changed during the reporting period.

HIV-positive men are generally more likely than HIV-negative men to disclose their HIV status to casual partners. In 2010, for example, 77.3% of HIV-positive men reported disclosing their HIV status to at least some of their casual partners, compared with 47.4% of HIV-negative men. However, among men who reported any UAIC, HIV-negative men were more likely than HIV-positive men to report disclosing their HIV status to all of the partners with whom they had UAIC. Just over a third of HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIC (35.1%) consistently disclosed their HIV status to all casual partners compared with 23.1% for HIV-positive men who engaged in UAIC. Since 2004, the proportion of men reporting that any of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV status to them before sex has remained relatively stable.

In 2010, the question about where men looked for sex partners was replaced with one about how often men had sex with partners they met at different venues and locations. In 2010, the three most commonly reported places to meet male partners for sex were the internet (39.2%), gay bars (32.2%) and gay saunas (20.5%).

Sexual health

Between 2004 and 2010, there were significant increases in the proportions of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men who reported having had any tests for STIs, except for blood tests for infections other than HIV. In 2010, eight in every ten (80.0%) HIV-positive men reported having had at least one STI test other than a blood test during the previous 12 months. When blood tests are included, 93.3% of the HIV-positive men reported any STI testing in 2010. This upward trend has been evident for anal, throat and penile swabs and urine samples over the past three surveys. HIV-negative men remain less likely to report STI testing, although the uptake of STI testing with and without blood tests has increased among HIV-negative men since 2004. In 2010, 59.8% of HIV-negative men reported having had at least one STI test (not including blood tests). This proportion increases to 72.0% when blood tests for STIs other than HIV are included. New data collected on syphilis in 2010 shows that HIV-positive men are more likely to have ever been tested for syphilis than HIV-negative men. Around three-quarters of all participants were last tested for syphilis at their regular GP or a sexual health centre. In terms of syphilis knowledge, 70.6% of men were aware that syphilis can occur without obvious symptoms and 66.1% were aware that syphilis can be transmitted through oral sex.

Drug use

In 2010, marijuana (36.2%), amyl/poppers (27.4%), and ecstasy (25.7%) were the three most commonly used recreational drugs among all men surveyed. There has been an increase in cocaine and LSD use between 2008 and 2010, with upward trends from 2002 evident for both drugs. Viagra, GHB and heroin use also show upward trends since 2002. However, the proportions of participants using GHB and heroin are still less than 5%.

In general, recreational drug use is more common among HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men. Drug use patterns have remained relatively unchanged during the reporting period. In 2010, 4.6% of all participants reported any injecting drug use. HIV-positive men have disproportionately high rates of drug injection (10% in 2010) compared with HIV-negative men.

Knowledge of PEP

Awareness of the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) increased steadily between 2002 and 2008. However, in 2010 the proportion of participants indicating they knew PEP was available fell significantly from 54.9% to 39.9%.

Findings

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2002–2010. Each table includes the statistical significance (*p*-value), if any, of the change between 2008 and 2010, and the trend over time (2002–2010). In tables where there are mutually exclusive categories (shown on separate rows), the *p*-value (if shown) indicates a significant change within one or more of the categories. A short commentary is given under some tables indicating in which category or categories a significant change has occurred. Where there is no significant change, ns (non-significant) is shown. Statistical tests have not been performed when frequencies are too small or data over time are not comparable; these cases are marked NA (not applicable). When data are missing or were not collected in a given year, this is indicated in the table by a dash (–)

Tables

The findings of the survey are presented in tables 1 to 30 below.

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Fair Day	545 (69.0)	634 (62.5)	646 (69.7)	551 (73.6)	675 (73.6)	NA	NA
Sexual health clinic ¹	–	–	–	–	38 (4.14)	NA	NA
Sex-on-premises venue	127 (16.1)	185 (18.2)	109 (11.8)	132 (17.6)	133 (14.5)	NA	NA
Social venue	118 (14.9)	195 (19.2)	172 (18.6)	67 (8.9)	71 (17.7)	NA	NA
Total	790 (100)	1014 (100)	927 (100)	750 (100)	917 (100)		

1 Recruitment at a sexual health clinic occurred for the first time in 2010.

Table 2: Age

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Under 25	175 (22.8)	218 (21.9)	206 (23.3)	198 (27.6)	365 (40.0)	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
25–29	113 (14.7)	140 (14.1)	128 (14.5)	104 (14.5)	168 (18.4)	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
30–39	256 (33.3)	301 (30.2)	248 (28.0)	188 (26.2)	157 (17.2)	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
40–49	133 (17.3)	220 (22.1)	181 (20.4)	135 (18.8)	157 (13.9)	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
50 and over	92 (12.0)	117 (11.8)	123 (13.9)	92 (12.8)	95 (10.4)	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Total	769 (100)	996 (100)	886 (100)	717 (100)	912 (100)		

The median age of participants recruited in 2010 was 27 years, the mean was 32 years and the maximum was 80 years. There were significant changes in the proportions of participants recruited in different age groups between 2008 and 2010. There were significantly more participants aged under 25, and significantly fewer participants recruited in the 30–39 and 40–49 age groups. There was no significant change in the age group proportions over the 2002–2008 period. The analysis of trends over time shows a significant upward trend in the proportions of participants aged under 25 and a downward trend in the proportions of participants aged 30–39 and 40–49 years.

Table 3: HIV testing

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
All participants							
Ever tested for HIV	660 (84.1)	843 (85.9)	768 (83.4)	622 (83.2)	689 (80.0)	ns	$p < .01$
Total	785 (100)	982 (100)	916 (100)	748 (100)	861 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive men							
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	393 (62.3)	487 (62.0)	446 (52.2)	371 (53.3)	467 (57.0)	$p < .01$	$p < .001$
Total	631 (100)	785 (100)	854 (100)	696 (100)	820 (100)		

There was no significant change in the proportions of participants reporting having ever been tested for HIV between 2008 and 2010, among all participants; however, there was a significant decline over time. It is likely that the increasing proportion of young men in the survey has contributed to this change as younger men are consistently less likely to be tested for HIV.

Between 2002 and 2010 there was an overall decline in the proportions of non-HIV-positive participants (negative or unknown HIV status) who reported having been tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey. However, between 2008 and 2010 the proportions of non-HIV-positive men reporting a recent HIV test significantly increased.

Table 4: HIV test results

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	27 (4.1)	49 (5.8)	42 (5.5)	31 (5.0)	28 (4.1)	$p < .01$	$p < .05$
HIV-negative	590 (89.4)	749 (88.9)	689 (90.0)	547 (88.1)	641 (93.0)	$p < .01$	$p < .05$
No results	43 (6.5)	45 (5.3)	35 (4.6)	43 (6.9)	20 (2.9)	$p < .01$	$p < .05$
Total	660 (100)	843 (100)	766 (100)	621 (100)	689 (100)		

Table 5: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
On treatment	20 (74.1)	35 (71.4)	32 (78.1)	23 (74.2)	20 (80.0)	ns	ns
Total	27	49	41	31	25		

Table 6: HIV viral load and use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Using ART							
Detectable viral load	3 (15.8)	5 (14.3)	2 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (10)	NA	NA
Total	19 (100)	35 (100)	31 (100)	22 (100)	20 (100)		
Not using ART							
Detectable viral load	5 (71.4)	6 (50.0)	6 (66.7)	5 (62.5)	2 (40.0)	NA	NA
Total	7 (100)	12 (100)	9 (100)	8 (100)	5 (100)		

Table 7: Relationships with men in the six months prior to the survey

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
None	149 (19.5)	178 (18.8)	189 (21.6)	137 (19.3)	218 (24.7)	$p < .01$	ns
Casual only	187 (24.4)	215 (22.7)	189 (21.6)	132 (18.6)	173 (19.6)	$p < .01$	ns
Regular plus casual	183 (23.9)	246 (26.0)	227 (26.0)	178 (25.1)	242 (27.4)	$p < .01$	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	246 (32.2)	308 (32.5)	268 (30.7)	263 (37.0)	249 (28.2)	$p < .01$	ns
Total	765 (100)	947 (100)	873 (100)	710 (100)	882 (100)		

Since 2008 there has been a significant fall in the proportion of men reporting being in a monogamous relationship; however, this followed a significant increase between 2006 and 2008. In the 2010 survey there was a significant increase in the proportion of men reporting having no sex with men. This probably reflects the increased proportion of younger men (aged under 25 years) in the 2010 sample.

Table 8: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No agreement or agreement to not have sex	268 (49.1)	316 (44.0)	283 (44.2)	250 (44.1)	268 (43.2)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	29 (5.3)	34 (4.7)	30 (4.7)	27 (4.8)	21 (3.4)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	110 (20.2)	151 (21.0)	122 (19.0)	107 (18.9)	143 (23.0)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	138 (25.3)	218 (30.3)	206 (32.1)	183 (32.3)	189 (30.4)	ns	ns
Total	545 (100)	719 (100)	641 (100)	567 (100)	621 (100)		

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

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No agreement about casual sex	276 (50.6)	349 (48.5)	304 (47.4)	286 (50.4)	287 (46.2)	$p < .01$	ns
No sexual contact with casual partners permitted	142 (26.1)	188 (26.2)	170 (26.5)	162 (28.6)	156 (25.1)	$p < .01$	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	23 (4.2)	34 (4.7)	20 (3.1)	19 (3.40)	17 (2.7)	$p < .01$	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	91 (16.7)	139 (19.3)	132 (20.6)	83 (14.6)	145 (23.4)	$p < .01$	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	13 (2.4)	9 (1.3)	15 (2.3)	17 (3.0)	16 (2.6)	$p < .01$	ns
Total	545 (100)	719 (100)	641 (100)	567 (100)	621 (100)		

Between 2008 and 2010 there was a significant increase in the proportion of participants whose agreement with their regular partner specified that condoms should be used for all anal sex with casual partners outside the relationship. However, this increase followed a decrease between 2006 and 2008. There were no significant changes in the other categories.

Table 10: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant	3 (15.0)	9 (28.1)	5 (16.7)	10 (43.5)	9 (37.5)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	11 (55.0)	17 (53.1)	15 (50.0)	7 (30.4)	8 (33.3)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	6 (30.0)	6 (18.7)	10 (33.3)	6 (26.1)	7 (29.2)	ns	ns
Total	20 (100)	32 (100)	30 (100)	23 (100)	24 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant	216 (53.3)	351 (62.6)	292 (60.2)	257 (60.9)	327 (69.6)	$p < .05$	$p < .001$
Serodiscordant	16 (4.0)	22 (3.9)	29 (6.0)	20 (4.7)	16 (3.4)	$p < .05$	$p < .001$
Serononconcordant	173 (42.7)	188 (33.5)	164 (33.8)	145 (34.4)	127 (27.0)	$p < .05$	$p < .001$
Total	405 (100)	561 (100)	485 (100)	422 (100)	470 (100)		

Between 2008 and 2010 there was a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships and a decrease in the proportion of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships. Since 2002 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportions of HIV-negative and HIV-positive men in seroconcordant regular relationships and a corresponding downward trend in the proportions of men in serononconcordant regular relationships.

Table 11: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	122 (22.4)	143 (19.9)	101 (15.8)	125 (22.1)	128 (20.6)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	149 (27.3)	205 (28.5)	173 (27.0)	140 (24.70)	144 (23.2)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	27.4 (50.3)	371 (51.6)	367 (57.3)	302 (53.3)	349 (56.2)	ns	ns
Total	545 (100)	719 (100)	641 (100)	567 (100)	621 (100)		

Table 12: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners, by match of HIV status

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant UAIR	3 (14.3)	9 (27.3)	3 (9.7)	8 (33.3)	7 (29.2)	ns	ns
Not seroconcordant UAIR	7 (33.3)	7 (21.2)	9 (29.0)	4 (16.7)	8 (33.3)	ns	ns
No UAIR	11 (52.4)	17 (51.5)	19 (61.3)	12 (50.0)	9 (37.5)	ns	ns
Total	21 (100)	33 (100)	31 (100)	24 (100)	24 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant UAIR	132 (31.1)	213 (37.2)	200 (41.0)	158 (36.2)	201 (42.7)	ns	ns
Not seroconcordant UAIR	88 (20.8)	94 (16.4)	86 (17.6)	72 (16.5)	72 (15.3)	ns	ns
No UAIR	204 (48.1)	266 (46.2)	202 (41.4)	206 (47.3)	197 (41.9)	ns	ns
Total	424 (100)	573 (100)	488 (100)	436 (100)	470 (100)		

Table 13: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners who were HIV-positive or whose HIV status was not known, among HIV-negative men

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Any receptive UAIR with ejaculation	48 (54.6)	44 (46.8)	43 (50.0)	29 (40.3)	39 (54.2)	ns	ns
Any receptive UAIR with withdrawal	38 (43.2)	53 (56.4)	46 (53.5)	37 (51.4)	42 (58.3)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	88	94	86	72	72		

Table 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	146 (29.3)	140 (22.3)	148 (24.7)	103 (23.0)	108 (21.5)	ns	<i>p</i> < .001
Always uses a condom	205 (41.1)	305 (48.6)	255 (42.6)	190 (42.5)	194 (38.7)	ns	<i>p</i> < .001
Sometimes does not use a condom	148 (29.7)	183 (29.1)	196 (32.7)	154 (34.5)	200 (39.8)	ns	<i>p</i> < .001
Total	499 (100)	628 (100)	599 (100)	447 (100)	502 (100)		

Table 15: Unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Any UAIC	6 (33.3)	18 (60.0)	16 (44.4)	13 (50.0)	13 (59.1)	ns	ns
Total	18 (100)	30 (100)	36 (100)	26 (100)	22 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Any UAIC	110 (28.6)	134 (27.3)	142 (31.3)	121 (35.2)	152 (39.8)	ns	<i>p</i> < .001
Total	385 (100)	491 (100)	454 (100)	344 (100)	382 (100)		

Among HIV-negative men engaging in UAIC there was a significant increase between 2002 and 2010, but between 2008 and 2010 the rate of UAIC among these men remained stable. Among HIV-positive men with casual partners the rate of UAIC has remained stable since 2002.

Table 16: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Disclosure to any casual partners	10 (55.6)	19 (63.3)	24 (66.7)	18 (69.2)	17 (77.3)	ns	ns
Disclosure from any casual partners	5 (27.8)	11 (36.7)	18 (50.0)	11 (42.3)	14 (63.6)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	18	30	36	26	22		
HIV-negative men							
Disclosure to any casual partners	170 (44.2)	194 (39.5)	190 (41.9)	156 (45.4)	181 (47.4)	ns	ns
Disclosure from any casual partners	162 (42.1)	190 (38.7)	182 (40.1)	148 (43.0)	182 (47.6)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	385	491	454	344	382		

From 2006 the questions relating to disclosure of HIV status were modified to elicit information about disclosure that only occurred *before* sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

Table 17: Disclosure of HIV status by men engaging in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Disclosed to all	2 (33.3)	3 (17.7)	9 (56.3)	7 (53.9)	3 (23.1)	ns	ns
Disclosed to some	3 (50.0)	9 (52.9)	4 (25.0)	4 (30.8)	7 (53.9)		
Disclosed to none	1 (16.7)	5 (29.4)	3 (18.8)	2 (15.4)	3 (23.1)		
Total	6 (100)	17 (100)	16 (100)	13 (100)	13 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Disclosed to all	24 (22.6)	30 (23.1)	40 (29.2)	33 (28.2)	52 (35.1)	ns	ns
Disclosed to some	35 (33.0)	36 (27.7)	28 (20.4)	35 (29.9)	43 (29.1)		
Disclosed to none	47 (44.3)	64 (49.2)	69 (50.4)	49 (41.9)	53 (35.1)		
Total	106 (100)	130 (100)	137 (100)	117 (100)	148 (100)		

From 2006 the questions relating to disclosure of HIV status were modified to elicit information about disclosure that only occurred *before* sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

Table 18: Positioning in unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners, by HIV status of participants

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Receptive only UAIC	1 (16.7)	3 (16.7)	2 (12.5)	1 (7.7)	4 (30.8)	ns	ns
Total	6 (100)	18 (100)	16 (100)	13 (100)	13 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only UAIC	43 (39.1)	39 (29.1)	47 (33.1)	24 (19.8)	48 (31.6)	ns	ns
Total	110 (100)	134 (100)	142 (100)	121 (100)	152 (100)		

Table 19: Where men found their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2010 n (%)
Internet	359 (39.2)
Gay bar	295 (32.2)
Dance party	134 (14.6)
Beat	117 (12.8)
Gay saunas	188 (20.5)
Other sex-on-premises venue	74 (8.1)
Private sex parties	60 (6.5)
Gym	71 (7.4)
Overseas	165 (18.0)
Total (not mutually exclusive)	917

In 2010 the question changed from *where men look for sex partners* to *how often they had sex with men they met at these locations*.

Table 20: Place attended for last syphilis test

	2010 n (%)
HIV-positive men	
Regular GP	11 (37.9)
Another GP	0 (0.0)
Sexual health clinic	10 (34.5)
HIV clinic	7 (24.1)
Never tested	1 (3.5)
Total	29 (100)
HIV-negative men	
Regular GP	272 (44.9)
Another GP	38 (6.3)
Sexual health clinic	194 (32.0)
HIV clinic	16 (2.6)
Never tested	86 (14.2)
Total	606 (100)

Table 21: STI testing among HIV-positive men

	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	17 (34.7)	18 (41.9)	17 (54.8)	21 (70.0)	ns	$p < .01$
Throat swab	20 (40.8)	14 (32.6)	18 (58.1)	20 (66.7)	ns	$p < .01$
Penile swab	–	13 (30.2)	17 (54.8)	19 (63.3)	ns	$p < .01$
Urine sample	22 (44.9)	17 (39.5)	20 (64.5)	24 (80.0)	ns	$p < .01$
Blood test for syphilis ¹	–	–	–	26 (86.7)	NA	NA
Blood test other than for HIV	28 (57.1)	32 (74.4)	23 (74.2)	21 (70.0)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	25 (51.0)	20 (46.5)	22 (71.0)	24 (80.0)	ns	$p < .01$
Any STI test (including blood tests)	35 (71.4)	34 (79.1)	26 (83.9)	28 (93.3)	ns	$p < .05$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	49	43	31	30		

¹ This question was included for the first time in 2010.

Between 2004 and 2010 there were significant increases in STI testing among HIV-positive men. These upward trends are evident for all tests except blood tests for infections other than HIV. The proportion of HIV-positive men undergoing any STI test in the 12 months prior to the survey has increased significantly since 2004.

Table 22: STI testing among HIV-negative men

	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	143 (18.3)	159 (22.8)	177 (31.7)	251 (38.6)	<i>p</i> < .05	<i>p</i> < .001
Throat swab	192 (24.6)	195 (27.9)	193 (34.6)	268 (41.2)	<i>p</i> < .05	<i>p</i> < .001
Penile swab ¹	–	150 (21.5)	153 (27.4)	200 (30.7)	ns	<i>p</i> < .001
Urine sample	347 (44.5)	310 (44.4)	293 (52.5)	373 (57.4)	ns	<i>p</i> < .001
Blood test for syphilis ²	–	–	–	393 (60.5)	NA	NA
Blood test other than for HIV	463 (59.4)	375 (53.7)	297 (53.2)	366 (56.3)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	365 (46.8)	336 (48.1)	303 (54.3)	389 (59.8)	<i>p</i> < .05	<i>p</i> < .001
Any STI test (including blood tests)	508 (65.1)	445 (63.8)	358 (64.2)	467 (71.9)	<i>p</i> < .01	<i>p</i> < .05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	780	698	558	650		

1 This question was included for the first time in 2006.

2 This question was included for the first time in 2010.

Between 2004 and 2010 there were significant increases in STI testing among HIV-negative men. These upward trends are evident for all tests. Between 2008 and 2010 there were significant increases in the proportions of participants reporting having anal swabs and throat swabs. Consequently, there was a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men having had at least one STI test.

Table 23: Knowledge about syphilis

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)
Aware that you can have syphilis without physical symptoms	647 (70.6)
Aware that syphilis can be transmitted through oral sex	606 (66.1)
Total (not mutually exclusive)	917 (100)

Table 24: If participants were diagnosed with an STI, how many of their sex partners did they inform?

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)
None	126 (16.6)
A few	29 (3.8)
Some	20 (2.6)
All	53 (7.0)
Not diagnosed with an STI	534 (70.1)
Total	762 (100)

Table 25: Recreational drug use among all participants in the six months prior to the survey

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	296 (37.5)	369 (36.4)	317 (34.2)	250 (33.3)	332 (36.2)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	213 (27.0)	275 (27.1)	270 (29.1)	221 (29.5)	251 (27.4)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	203 (25.7)	294 (29.0)	269 (29.0)	225 (30.0)	236 (25.7)		ns
Amphetamine (speed)	163 (20.6)	264 (26.0)	215 (23.2)	152 (20.3)	187 (20.4)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine ¹	–	141 (13.9)	128 (13.8)	100 (13.3)	109 (11.9)	ns	ns
Viagra	55 (6.7)	94 (9.3)	108 (11.7)	93 (12.4)	116 (12.7)	ns	<i>p</i> < .001
Cocaine	28 (3.5)	86 (8.5)	86 (9.3)	66 (8.8)	121 (13.2)	<i>p</i> < .01	<i>p</i> < .001
Ketamine (Special K) ¹	–	57 (5.6)	45 (4.9)	33 (4.4)	32 (3.5)	ns	<i>p</i> < .05
LSD ¹	–	35 (3.5)	53 (5.7)	35 (4.7)	90 (9.8)	<i>p</i> < .001	<i>p</i> < .001
GHB ¹	–	21 (2.1)	32 (3.5)	33 (4.4)	37 (4.0)	ns	<i>p</i> < .01
Heroin	10 (1.3)	11 (1.1)	14 (1.5)	13 (1.7)	23 (2.5)	ns	<i>p</i> < .05
Steroids	9 (1.1)	16 (1.6)	0	18 (2.4)	28 (3.1)	ns	ns
Other drugs	86 (10.9)	56 (5.5)	70 (7.6)	65 (8.7)	101 (11.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	790	1014	927	750	917		
Number of drugs used							
None	354 (44.8)	444 (43.8)	401 (43.3)	321 (42.8)	405 (44.2)	ns	ns
One or two	249 (31.5)	299 (29.5)	276 (29.8)	232 (30.9)	261 (28.5)	ns	ns
More than two	187 (23.7)	271 (26.7)	250 (27.0)	197 (26.3)	251 (27.4)	ns	ns
Total	790	1014	927	750	917		

1 Crystal methamphetamine, Ketamine, LSD and GHB were included for the first time in 2004.

Between 2008 and 2010 the proportions of men reporting cocaine and LSD use increased significantly. Since 2002, there have been significant upward trends in the use of Viagra, cocaine, LSD, GHB and heroin. However, the proportions of participants using GHB and heroin remain relatively small with fewer than 5% of participants using either of these drugs in 2010. There has been a decline in the proportion of participants using ketamine. Like GHB and heroin, fewer than 5% of participants used ketamine in 2010.

Table 26: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	19 (70.4)	25 (51.0)	15 (34.9)	13 (41.9)	14 (46.7)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	15 (55.6)	21 (42.9)	18 (41.9)	15 (48.4)	18 (60.0)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	9 (33.3)	14 (28.6)	7 (16.3)	10 (32.3)	8 (26.7)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	10 (37.0)	8 (16.3)	3 (7.0)	5 (16.1)	6 (20.0)	ns	$p < .05$
Crystal methamphetamine	–	7 (14.3)	5 (11.6)	7 (22.6)	6 (20.0)	ns	ns
Viagra	5 (18.5)	7 (14.3)	7 (16.3)	10 (32.3)	9 (30.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	27	49	43	31	30		
Number of drugs used							
None	5 (18.5)	16 (32.7)	16 (37.2)	9 (29.0)	5 (16.7)	ns	ns
One or two	8 (29.6)	21 (42.9)	20 (46.5)	12 (38.7)	12 (40.0)	ns	ns
More than two	14 (51.9)	12 (24.5)	7 (16.3)	10 (32.3)	13 (43.3)	ns	ns
Total	27	49	43	31	30		

Table 27: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six months prior to the survey

	2002 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	218 (36.6)	284 (36.4)	249 (35.7)	190 (34.0)	241 (37.1)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	171 (28.7)	229 (29.4)	217 (31.1)	178 (31.9)	200 (30.8)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	159 (26.7)	239 (30.6)	213 (30.5)	178 (31.9)	185 (28.5)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	115 (19.3)	218 (28.0)	165 (23.6)	124 (22.2)	142 (21.9)	ns	$p < .01$
Crystal methamphetamine	–	117 (15.0)	94 (13.5)	79 (14.2)	86 (13.2)	ns	ns
Viagra	43 (7.2)	80 (10.3)	91 (13.0)	74 (13.3)	97 (14.9)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	596	780	698	558	650		
Number of drugs used							
None	258 (43.3)	330 (42.3)	285 (40.8)	229 (41.0)	265 (40.8)	ns	ns
One or two	202 (33.9)	222 (28.5)	218 (31.2)	172 (30.8)	190 (29.2)	ns	ns
More than two	136 (22.8)	228 (29.2)	195 (27.9)	157 (28.1)	195 (30.0)	ns	ns
Total	596	780	698	558	650		

Table 28: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
All participants							
Injected	32 (4.1)	43 (4.2)	46 (5.0)	40 (5.3)	42 (4.6)	ns	ns
Total	790 (100)	1014 (100)	927 (100)	750 (100)	917 (100)		
HIV-positive men							
Injected	8 (29.6)	4 (8.2)	3 (7.0)	5 (16.1)	3 (10.0)	NA	NA
Total	27 (100)	49 (100)	43 (100)	31 (100)	30 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Injected	22 (3.7)	33 (4.2)	66 (4.7)	28 (5.0)	29 (4.5)	ns	ns
Total	596 (100)	780 (100)	698 (100)	558 (100)	650 (100)		

Table 29: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	172 (18.6)	143 (19.1)	167 (18.2)	ns	ns
Total	927 (100)	750 (100)	917 (100)		
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use ¹	–	85 (11.3)	96 (10.5)	ns	ns
Total	–	750 (100)	917 (100)		

¹ This question was included for the first time in 2008.

Table 30: Knowledge about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2008 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
All participants							
Know PEP is available now	136 (17.2)	237 (23.4)	416 (44.9)	412 (54.9)	366 (39.9)	<i>p</i> < .001	<i>p</i> < .001
Total	790 (100)	1014 (100)	927 (100)	750 (100)	917 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive men							
Know PEP is available now	125 (16.4)	213 (22.1)	386 (43.7)	383 (53.3)	340 (38.3)	<i>p</i> < .001	<i>p</i> < .001
Total	763 (100)	965 (100)	884 (100)	719 (100)	887 (100)		

Between 2002 and 2008 there was a significant increase in the proportions of participants knowing that PEP was available. However, in the latest survey significantly fewer participants reported knowing that PEP was available. This may reflect the increase in the proportion of younger men (under 25 years old) in the 2010 survey.

Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey 2010

Conducted by



This is a 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, they provide valuable information that assists in HIV health promotion efforts. PLEASE COMPLETE SURVEY ONCE ONLY.

Section A – About you

- 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 little Some A lot
- Do you think of yourself as:
 Gay/Homosexual Bisexual Heterosexual
 Other _____ (please specify)
- How old are you?
 Years
- Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
 No Yes
- 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 or up to 3 years of high school / Year 10
 Year 12 / VCE / HSC / TEE
 Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE
 University or CAE **Go to section B**

Section B – Your sex partners



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

- Do you **currently** have sex with **casual** male partners?
 No Yes
- Do you **currently** have sex with a **regular** male partner?
 No Yes
- 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 → **Go to Section C**
- 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
- 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
- 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

Section C – Sex in the last 6 months

17. How many different *men* have you had sex with in the last 6 months?

- 1 None 4 6–10 men 7 More than 50 men
 2 One 5 11–20 men
 3 2–5 men 6 21–50 men

18. In the last 6 months how often have you had sex with men you met at...?

	Never	Occasionally	Often
Internet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Gay bar	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Dance party	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Gym	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Beat	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Gay sauna	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other sex venue	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sex workers	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Private sex parties	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
In other Australian cities	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Elsewhere in Australia	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Overseas	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

19. In the last 6 months, how often did you have group sex involving at least two other men?

- 1 Every week 3 Once / a few times
 2 Monthly 4 Never

Go to section D →

Section D – Regular male partners – last 6 months

20. Have you had sex with **regular** male partner/s in the last 6 months?

- 1 Yes 2 No → **Go to section E →**

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

Oral sex regular partner:

21. I sucked his cock but **he did NOT** come in **my** mouth.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

22. I sucked his cock and **he came** in **my** mouth.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

23. He sucked my cock but **I did NOT** come in **his** mouth.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

24. He sucked my cock and **I came** in **his** mouth.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

Anal sex regular partner:

25. I fucked him **with a condom**.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

26. I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

27. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

28. He fucked me **with a condom**.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

29. He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he came.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

30. He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside.
 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often



Survey continues on the next page



Section E – Casual male partners – last 6 months

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

Yes No → **Go to section F**

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 No Yes

HIV negative No Yes

HIV status not known No Yes

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 No Yes

Any HIV negative men No Yes

Any men whose HIV status you did not know No Yes

Continue section F

Section F – HIV testing

46. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?

No Yes

47. 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

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

No test/Don't know

Negative

Positive

49. 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

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

Undetectable

Detectable

Don't know / unsure

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

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

Year

52. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?

Yes No

53. What was your last viral load test?

Undetectable

Detectable

Don't know / unsure

Go to section G

Section G – STI testing

54. Which of these sexual health tests have you had in the last 12 months?

	None	Once	Twice	3 or more
Anal swab	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Throat swab	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Penile swab	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Urine sample	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for HIV	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for syphilis	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other blood test	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

55. Where did you go the **last time** you had a syphilis test?

- 1 My regular GP
 2 Another GP
 3 Sexual health clinic
 4 HIV clinic
 5 Never tested

56. Were you aware that someone could have syphilis without any physical symptoms?

- 1 Yes, I was aware 2 No, I wasn't aware

57. Were you aware you could get syphilis through oral sex?

- 1 Yes, I was aware 2 No, I wasn't aware

58. If you were diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection in the last 12 months, how many of your sex partners did you tell about your diagnosis?

- 1 None 2 A few 3 Some 4 All
 5 Not been diagnosed with an STI in the last 12 months

59. What do you know about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)?

- 1 It's readily available now
 2 It will be available in the future
 3 I've never heard about it

60. At most, PEP must be commenced within what period of time after the risk event?

- 1 12 hours 3 72 hours 5 2 weeks
 2 24 hours 4 1 week 6 Don't know/unsure

61. Which was the main message of recent STI campaigns?

- 1 Condoms don't protect you from all STIs
 2 Get tested for STIs regularly
 3 STIs don't always show symptoms
 4 Not sure/don't know
 5 I am not aware of the recent campaigns

Section H – Drug use

62. 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	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Viagra/Cialis etc.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Speed	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Crystal Meth	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
LSD / trips	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
GHB	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Special K	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Any other drug	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

63. How often have you **injected** drugs in the **last 6 months**?

- 1 Every week 3 Every 3 months 5 Never
 2 At least monthly 4 Once or a few times

64. In the **last 6 months**, how often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex?

- 1 Every week 3 Every 3 months 5 Never
 2 At least monthly 4 Once or a few times

65. In the **last 6 months**, how often have you had group sex after or while using party drugs?

- 1 Every week 3 Every 3 months 5 Never
 2 At least monthly 4 Once or a few times

**The survey concludes here.
Thank you for your time.**



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

<http://nchr.arts.unsw.edu.au>

<http://www.waaims.com/>

<http://publichealth.curtin.edu.au>