



Gay Community Periodic Survey Adelaide 2011

Never Stand Still

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

National Centre in HIV Social Research

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ADELAIDE 2011

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Judi Rainbow

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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

PrEP pre-exposure prophylaxis

STI sexually transmissible infection

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

Executive summary

The Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men. From the first survey in 1998, the project has been funded by the South Australian Department of Health and implemented in collaboration with the AIDS Council of South Australia. The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual, drug use and testing practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay men.

The most recent survey, the eighth in Adelaide, was conducted in November 2011, during the Adelaide Feast Festival. The survey recruited 709 men at 12 data collection sites which included the Festival 'hub', Higher Ground, and Picnic in the Park, gay social venues, sex-on-premises venues and sexual health clinics. The response rate was 64.8%.

Compared to the previous survey conducted in 2010, there was no significant change in the proportions of men recruited from different venues and events.

Key points

- HIV testing rates are stable; in 2011, 86.2% of men reported having ever been tested for HIV and 67.5% of non-HIV-positive men were tested in the 12 months prior to survey.
- The proportion of HIV-positive men on treatment has increased over time and has been over 80% since 2007. Most of the HIV-positive men on treatment report an undetectable viral load.
- The proportion of HIV-negative men in a seroconcordant relationship has increased significantly over time (to 79.4% in 2011).
- The proportion of men with a regular partner who reported always using condoms for anal intercourse increased between 2010 and 2011 (from 18.5% to 23.9%), although the trend over time is downwards.
- The proportion of men with casual partners who reported any unprotected anal intercourse with those partners was 38.1% in 2011. This is not a significant change from 2010, but the trend over time is upwards.
- Nearly a quarter of men reported using mobile phone applications (like Grindr) to meet male sex partners in 2011. There have also been recent increases in the proportions of men who have met partners while visiting other states/territories in Australia.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan (inner-city) Adelaide, were well educated and in full-time employment. Between 2005 and 2011, the age distribution of the sample has changed significantly. While the proportion of men in their thirties has decreased, the proportions of men aged 25 to 29 and 50 and over have increased.

HIV status and testing

In 2011, 86.2% of the men reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV; this proportion has not changed significantly between 2005 and 2011. The proportion of non-HIV-positive men whose most recent HIV test was in the 12 months prior to the survey remained stable in 2011 at 67.5%.

Among men who reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV, the majority reported being HIV-negative (89.8%), with smaller proportions reporting that they were HIV-positive (7.3%) or did not know their HIV status (2.9%). There has been a small but significant increase in the proportion of men with an unknown HIV status since 2005 (to 2.9% of men in 2011).

In 2011, a question was added asking men whether they would be more or less likely to get tested for HIV if rapid HIV testing were available in different locations (see Table 5). More than half indicated they would be more likely to get tested for HIV if it was available at a clinic/GP (51.2%) or at home (54.3%) and over a third said they would be more likely to get tested if rapid testing was available through a gay community organisation (40.4%).

Among the relatively small number of HIV-positive men in the survey ($n = 43$), the majority indicated that they were taking combination antiretroviral treatment in 2011. The proportion of HIV-positive men on treatment has increased over time and has been over 80% since 2007. In 2011, of the 35 HIV-positive men on treatment who were surveyed, nearly all ($n = 33$) reported an undetectable viral load (two men reported that they did not know their viral load).

Sexual relationships

When assessing relationships with men and sexual practices, the Gay Community Periodic Survey questionnaire asks participants to distinguish between regular and casual male partners. Participants are told that regular partners include 'boyfriends and lovers', but are not given a definition for casual partners (see questionnaire in Appendix).

In 2011, about a quarter of men (24.8%) reported having both regular and casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey, just over a fifth (22.7%) said they only had casual male partners and 31.9% reported only having a regular male partner. One in five reported no sexual relationships with men in the six months prior to the survey. Between 2010 and 2011 the proportion of men who reported having no sexual relationships with men decreased significantly (the other categories remained stable). Since 2005, there have been significant declines in the proportions of men who report having both regular and casual partners or only having casual male partners, while the proportion of men with no male partners increased.

Practices with regular male partners

Among men with regular partners, nearly three-quarters (72.7%) reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship and over half (56.4%) reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship. In 2011, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (42.2%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (26.7%). The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship specified that no sex with casual partners was allowed (27.1%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (22.7%).

Among HIV-positive men who had regular partners, in 2011 more than half of them were in a seroconcordant relationship (52.2%). A small number of HIV-positive men ($n = 6$) reported being in a serodiscordant relationship (where their partner was HIV-negative) and another five HIV-positive men reported being in a serononconcordant relationship (where their partner was untested or did not know his HIV status).

In 2011, the majority of HIV-negative men with regular partners reported that they were in a seroconcordant relationship (79.4%); this proportion has increased significantly between 2005 and 2011. Smaller proportions of HIV-negative men with regular partners were in serodiscordant (3.3%) or serononconcordant (17.3%) relationships in 2011. The proportion of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships has fallen significantly over time.

More than half the men with regular partners (55.3%) reported some unprotected anal intercourse with those partners (UAIR), while close to a quarter reported that condoms were always used for anal intercourse (23.9%). One in five men with a regular partner reported having no anal intercourse with their partner (20.7%). The proportion of men with a regular partner who reported always using condoms for anal intercourse increased significantly between 2010 and 2011 (from 18.5% to 23.9%). However, the trend over time suggests that the use of condoms for anal intercourse between regular partners is declining.

The likelihood of unprotected anal intercourse between regular partners varies based on the HIV status of the regular partners. In 2011, there was a smaller proportion of HIV-negative men with regular partners who reported any UAIR that was not concordant (9.2%) compared with HIV-positive men with regular partners (21.7%). UAIR is much more likely to be reported by men who are in a seroconcordant relationship. In the period 2005-2011, the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships who report UAIR has significantly increased.

Practices with casual male partners

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more likely with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2011, more than one third of men with casual partners (40.6%) reported always using condoms; another 38.1% reported some unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC). Between 2005 and 2011, the rate of UAIC has increased significantly while the proportion of men who always use condoms for anal intercourse has declined. HIV-positive men with casual partners remain more likely to report any UAIC (51.5%) compared with HIV-negative men with casual partners (37.1%).

In 2011, more than half of all participants with casual partners disclosed their HIV status to some of those partners with any disclosure being more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (78.8%) compared with HIV-negative men (55.5%). Between 2005 and 2011, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men who report disclosing their HIV status to some of their casual partners or that their casual partners have disclosed their HIV status to them.

In 2011, new questions were introduced to assess the use of non-condom-based risk reduction strategies among men who engage in UAIC (see Table 20). Only 159 men were eligible to complete this part of the survey and very few HIV-positive men completed it. Among HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIC, slightly more than one third said that they only had UAIC with partners who they believed to be seroconcordant (serosorting), with smaller proportions reporting strategic positioning or withdrawal.

Where men meet partners

In 2011, an additional question on the use of mobile applications (like Grindr) was added to the list of different venues and locations through which men meet male partners. Nearly a quarter of men (24.3%) reported using mobile applications to meet male sex partners in 2011. The internet remains the most common way for men to meet each other in Adelaide, with a third of participants reporting its use in 2011 (32.9%). Other commonly reported ways to meet men were gay saunas (24.4%) and gay bars (21.9%). While the use of most venues and locations to meet men has remained stable between 2010 and 2011, the proportions of men travelling within Australia and meeting male partners (in cities or elsewhere) have increased.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (90.7%) reported having any STI test (including a blood test for syphilis) compared with HIV-negative men (71.1%) in the 12 months prior to the survey. In 2011, urine samples remained the most common type of STI test (other than a blood test) reported by HIV-positive and HIV-negative men. Since 2005, urine tests have become more commonly reported by HIV-positive men. The proportions of men reporting other tests has remained largely stable, although there have been recent increases in the proportions of HIV-negative men who report anal or throat swabs.

In 2011, 79.0% of HIV-positive men and 59.4% of HIV-negative men reported a blood test for syphilis in the 12 months prior to survey. The majority of these men reported testing for syphilis at their regular GP or sexual health centre (see Table 22). In terms of knowledge about syphilis, most participants were aware that syphilis can be symptomless (80.6%) and that it is transmissible through oral sex (76.3%).

Recreational drug use

Drug use was common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs in the six months prior to the survey being marijuana (34.6%), amyl nitrite (21.9%), ecstasy (17.2%) and amphetamine (12.4%). Consistent with results from other states, HIV-positive men remain more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men (although please note the relatively small number of HIV-positive men who participate in Adelaide each year).

Among all men, the use of ecstasy has declined significantly since 2005, from 30.2% in 2005 to 17.2% in 2011. The use of amphetamine and crystal has also declined during the same period. Viagra is the only drug whose use is increasing over time, reported by 14.1% of men in 2011. Mephedrone (meow meow) was added to the recreational drug list in 2011 with fewer than 1% of participants ($n = 9$) reporting its use. The proportion of men who say they have used party drugs for sex has remained stable between 2005 and 2011 (at 14.7% of all men in 2011). Similarly, the proportion of men who engaged in group sex during and after drug use has not changed significantly.

Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2011, more than half of the participants (59.2%) reported knowing post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available, which is a significant increase from 2010 (54.0%).

In 2011, new questions were added about the use of anti-HIV (antiretroviral) drugs for the prevention of HIV before and after unprotected sex—pre-exposure prophylaxis (or PrEP) and PEP. Unlike PEP, PrEP is not currently available in Australia through the health system. Ten men (2.1%) said they had used anti-HIV drugs before unprotected sex as PrEP and 13 men (2.8%) said they had used anti-HIV drugs after sex as PEP.

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2005–2011. Each table includes the statistical significance (*p*-value), if any, of the change between 2010 and 2011 and the trend over time (2005–2011). An alpha level of 0.05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2010 and 2011 were assessed with logistic regression (comparing one category with all the others) or chi-square (looking for any overall change in the distribution of responses). In tables where there are mutually exclusive categories (shown on separate rows), the *p*-value of the logistic regression test (if shown) indicates a statistically significant change within that category compared with all the others. In tables where a chi-square test has been performed, there is one test result reported (and this is highlighted with shading). For statistically significant trends over time, tested with logistic regression, the direction of the change (an increase or decrease) is indicated. Where there is no significant change, ns (non-significant) is shown. Where there are low frequencies or data over time are not comparable, tests have not been performed and are marked NA (not applicable). Please exercise caution when interpreting results where there are low frequencies e.g. those focused on only HIV-positive men. 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 32 below.

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Picnic in the Park	251 (39.9)	182 (34.5)	262 (27.0)	348 (33.6)	262 (37.0)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Gay social venues	282 (44.8)	207 (39.3)	500 (51.6)	521 (50.3)	334 (47.1)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Sexual health clinics	9 (1.4)	46 (8.7)	17 (1.8)	19 (1.8)	17 (2.4)	NA	NA
Sex-on-premises venues	87 (39.9)	92 (17.5)	191 (19.7)	148 (14.3)	96 (13.5)	ns	ns
Total	629 (100)	527 (100)	970 (100)	1036 (100)	709 (100)		

Table 2: Age

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Under 25	149 (25.9)	125 (24.8)	242 (27.0)	266 (25.8)	160 (23.0)	ns	ns
25–29	100 (17.4)	72 (14.3)	160 (17.9)	195 (18.9)	142 (20.4)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
30–39	151 (26.3)	122 (24.2)	198 (22.1)	221 (21.4)	145 (20.8)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
40–49	109 (19.0)	112 (22.2)	169 (18.9)	190 (18.4)	143 (20.5)	ns	ns
50 and over	66 (11.5)	73 (14.5)	127 (14.2)	160 (15.5)	107 (15.3)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Total	575 (100)	504 (100)	896 (100)	1032 (100)	697 (100)		

The age distribution has changed significantly over time. Since 2005, there have been significant increases in the proportions of men aged 25-29 and 50 and over, while the proportion of men in their 30s has declined significantly.

Table 3: HIV testing

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All men							
Ever tested for HIV	533 (85.7)	468 (90.2)	789 (83.0)	830 (83.4)	587 (86.2)	ns	ns
Total	622 (100)	519 (100)	951 (100)	995 (100)	681 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive men							
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	352 (71.4)	303 (71.6)	542 (73.3)	500 (66.3)	364 (67.5)	ns	ns
Total	493 (100)	423 (100)	739 (100)	754 (100)	539 (100)		

Table 4: HIV test result

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive	38 (7.2)	44 (9.6)	39 (5.0)	65 (7.9)	43 (7.3)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	481 (91.3)	408 (88.9)	658 (84.1)	745 (90.1)	527 (89.8)	ns	ns
Unknown status	8 (1.5)	7 (1.5)	85 (10.9)	17 (2.0)	17 (2.9)	NA	NA
Total	527 (100)	459 (100)	782 (100)	827 (100)	587 (100)		

Among men who reported having been tested for HIV, there was an increase between 2005 and 2011 in the proportion who did not know their test results.

Table 5: Likelihood of testing for HIV among non-HIV-positive men if rapid HIV testing were available, by location

	Home n (%)	Clinic/GP n (%)	Gay community organisation n (%)
Less likely	97 (17.5)	42 (7.4)	92 (17.1)
About the same	156 (28.2)	236 (41.4)	229 (42.5)
More likely	300 (54.3)	292 (51.2)	218 (40.4)
Total	553 (100)	570 (100)	539 (100)

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

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
On treatment	25 (69.4)	35 (81.4)	31 (81.6)	54 (87.1)	35 (85.4)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Total	36 (100)	43 (100)	38 (100)	62 (100)	41 (100)		

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

Detectable viral load	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Using ART	–	2 (5.7)	4 (12.9)	3 (5.6)	0	NA	NA
Total		35 (100)	31 (100)	54 (100)	35 (100)		
Not using ART	–	6 (75.0)	5 (71.4)	6 (85.7)	2 (33.3)	NA	NA
Total		8 (100)	7 (100)	7 (100)	6 (100)		

The question about HIV viral load was not asked in 2005.

Table 8: Sexual relationships with men in the six months prior to the survey

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
None	103 (16.5)	93 (18.9)	210 (23.2)	244 (24.8)	138 (20.6)	Decrease $p < .05$	Increase $p < .01$
Casual only	163 (26.2)	104 (21.1)	174 (19.2)	197 (20.0)	152 (22.7)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Regular plus casual	177 (28.4)	141 (28.6)	249 (27.5)	230 (23.4)	166 (24.8)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Regular only (monogamous)	180 (28.9)	155 (31.4)	272 (30.1)	313 (31.8)	214 (31.9)	ns	ns
Total	623 (100)	493 (100)	905 (100)	984 (100)	670 (100)		

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

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship/no sex within the relationship permitted	201 (44.9)	150 (41.0)	296 (44.5)	247 (37.1)	106 (27.3)	Decrease $p < .01$	Decrease $p < .001$
No anal intercourse permitted	20 (4.5)	22 (6.0)	30 (4.5)	31 (4.7)	15 (3.9)	NA	NA
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	85 (19.0)	78 (21.3)	151 (22.7)	157 (23.6)	104 (26.7)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	142 (31.7)	116 (31.7)	188 (28.3)	230 (34.6)	164 (42.2)	Increase $p < .05$	Increase $p < .05$
Total	448 (100)	366 (100)	665 (100)	665 (100)	389 (100)		

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

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No agreement about casual sex	218 (48.7)	168 (45.9)	338 (50.8)	291 (43.8)	204 (43.6)	ns	ns
No sex with casual partners permitted	115 (25.7)	102 (27.9)	175 (26.3)	204 (30.7)	127 (27.1)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	17 (3.8)	12 (3.3)	23 (3.5)	26 (3.9)	16 (3.4)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	93 (20.8)	79 (21.6)	117 (17.6)	128 (19.3)	106 (22.7)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	5 (1.1)	5 (1.4)	12 (1.8)	16 (2.4)	15 (3.2)	NA	NA
Total	448 (100)	366 (100)	665 (100)	665 (100)	468 (100)		

Table 11: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant	6 (26.1)	13 (44.8)	16 (51.6)	20 (39.2)	12 (52.2)	NA	NA
Serodiscordant	10 (43.5)	13 (44.8)	8 (25.8)	22 (43.1)	6 (26.1)	NA	NA
Serononconcordant	7 (30.4)	3 (10.3)	7 (22.6)	9 (17.7)	5 (21.7)	NA	NA
Total	23 (100)	29 (100)	31 (100)	51 (100)	23 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant	202 (58.9)	179 (63.7)	270 (59.7)	374 (72.3)	293 (79.4)	Increase $p < .05$	Increase $p < .001$
Serodiscordant	13 (3.8)	16 (5.7)	18 (4.0)	17 (3.3)	12 (3.3)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	128 (37.3)	86 (30.6)	164 (36.3)	126 (24.4)	64 (17.3)	Decrease $p < .05$	Decrease $p < .001$
Total	343 (100)	281 (100)	452 (100)	517 (100)	369 (100)		

Among HIV-negative men who had regular partners in 2011, more than three-quarters were in a seroconcordant relationship; this proportion has increased significantly over time. Conversely, the proportion of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships decreased significantly during the same period.

Table 12: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No anal intercourse	84 (18.8)	91 (24.9)	135 (20.3)	160 (24.1)	97 (20.7)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	131 (29.2)	85 (23.2)	190 (28.6)	123 (18.5)	112 (23.9)	Increase $p < .05$	Decrease $p < .01$
Sometimes does not use a condom	233 (52.0)	190 (51.9)	340 (51.1)	382 (57.4)	259 (55.3)	ns	ns
Total	448 (100)	366 (100)	665 (100)	665 (100)	468 (100)		

Table 13: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners, by match of HIV status

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant UAIR	2 (8.7)	10 (34.5)	13 (40.6)	15 (29.4)	8 (34.8)	NA	NA
Not concordant UAIR	7 (30.4)	4 (13.8)	12 (37.5)	10 (19.6)	5 (21.7)	NA	NA
No UAIR	14 (60.9)	15 (51.7)	7 (21.9)	26 (51.0)	10 (43.5)	NA	NA
Total	23 (100)	29 (100)	32 (100)	51 (100)	23 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant UAIR	136 (38.6)	111 (38.1)	154 (33.0)	243 (47.0)	180 (48.8)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Not concordant UAIR	56 (15.9)	44 (15.1)	83 (17.8)	64 (12.4)	34 (9.2)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
No UAIR	160 (45.5)	136 (46.7)	230 (49.3)	210 (40.6)	155 (42.0)	ns	ns
Total	352 (100)	291 (100)	467 (100)	517 (100)	369 (100)		

Table 14: HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIR that was not concordant and always used risk-reduction strategies

	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Took insertive position during UAIR	18 (32.1)	14 (31.8)	21 (25.3)	13 (20.3)	9 (26.5)	NA	NA
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	11 (19.6)	9 (20.5)	13 (15.7)	17 (26.6)	9 (26.5)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	56	44	83	64	34		

Table 15: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	107 (26.8)	76 (23.6)	139 (22.4)	111 (20.8)	89(21.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Always uses a condom	194 (48.6)	144 (44.7)	282 (45.4)	237 (44.4)	169 (40.5)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Sometimes does not use a condom	98 (24.6)	102 (31.7)	200 (32.2)	186 (34.8)	159 (38.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	403 (100)	329 (100)	602 (100)	534 (100)	417 (100)		

Between 2005 and 2011, the proportion of men reporting any UAIC has increased significantly although the proportion did not change significantly between 2010 and 2011.

Table 16: Any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men	6 (22.2)	7 (20.6)	21 (61.8)	14 (33.3)	17 (51.5)	NA	NA
Total	27 (100)	34 (100)	34 (100)	42 (100)	33 (100)		
HIV-negative men	80 (25.9)	82 (32.9)	119 (26.7)	132 (32.6)	119 (37.1)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Total	309 (100)	249 (100)	446 (100)	405 (100)	321 (100)		

Table 17: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	17 (63.0)	19 (55.9)	25 (73.5)	28 (66.7)	26 (78.8)	NA	NA
Told <i>by</i> casual partners	13 (48.2)	12 (35.3)	22 (64.7)	22 (52.4)	21 (63.6)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	27	34	34	42	33		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	136 (44.0)	110 (44.2)	202 (45.3)	201 (49.6)	178 (55.5)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Told <i>by</i> casual partners	134 (43.4)	113 (45.4)	220 (49.3)	213 (52.6)	179 (55.8)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	309	249	446	405	321		

Table 18: Consistent disclosure of HIV status to casual partners with whom men engaged in unprotected anal intercourse, by HIV status of participants

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all	2 (33.3)	1 (14.3)	6 (28.6)	2 (14.3)	7 (41.2)	NA	NA
Total	6 (100)	7 (100)	21 (100)	14 (100)	17 (100)		
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	19 (23.8)	12 (14.6)	36 (30.3)	47 (35.6)	40 (33.6)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Total	80 (100)	82 (100)	119 (100)	132 (100)	119 (100)		

Between 2005 and 2011, there was a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men who consistently disclosed their HIV status to casual partners with whom they had unprotected anal intercourse.

Table 19: Positioning in unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners, by HIV status of participants

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Receptive only UAIC	0 (0)	2 (28.6)	6 (28.6)	3 (21.4)	3 (17.7)	NA	NA
Total	6 (100)	7 (100)	21 (100)	14 (100)	17 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only UAIC	23 (28.8)	25 (30.5)	44 (37.0)	45 (34.1)	42 (35.3)	ns	ns
Total	80 (100)	82 (100)	119 (100)	132 (100)	119 (100)		

Table 20: Men who always used risk-reduction strategies when engaging in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)
HIV-positive men	
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	6 (35.3)
Took receptive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	0
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	0
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	0
Total (not mutually exclusive)	17
HIV-negative men	
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	43 (36.1)
Took insertive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	18 (15.1)
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	19 (16.0)
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	16 (13.4)
Total (not mutually exclusive)	119

Table 21: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Internet	360 (37.1)	305 (29.4)	233 (32.9)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	–	–	172 (24.3)	–	–
Gay bar	276 (28.5)	224 (21.6)	155 (21.9)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Dance party	140 (14.4)	96 (9.3)	64 (9.0)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Beat	157 (16.2)	95 (9.2)	77 (10.9)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Gay saunas	270 (27.8)	219 (21.1)	173 (24.4)	ns	ns
Other sex-on-premises venues	113 (11.7)	66 (6.4)	39 (5.5)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Sex workers	–	22 (2.1)	14 (2.0)	ns	–
In other Australian cities	220 (26.8)	170 (16.4)	153 (21.6)	Increase $p < .01$	NA
Elsewhere in Australia	172 (17.7)	105 (10.1)	94 (13.3)	Increase $p < .05$	NA
Private sex parties	73 (7.5)	36 (3.5)	29 (4.1)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Gym	64 (6.6)	49 (4.7)	24 (3.4)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Overseas	138 (14.2)	108 (10.4)	80 (11.3)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	970	1036	709		

Table 22: Place attended for last syphilis test

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)
HIV-positive men			
Regular GP	39 (63.9)	24 (58.6)	ns
Another GP	0	1 (2.4)	
Sexual health clinic	13 (21.3)	7 (17.1)	
HIV clinic	9 (14.8)	8 (19.5)	
Don't know/never tested	0	1 (2.4)	
Total	61 (100)	41 (100)	
HIV-negative men			
Regular GP	263 (42.4)	182 (40.2)	ns
Another GP	24 (3.9)	14 (3.1)	
Sexual health clinic	294 (47.3)	238 (52.5)	
HIV clinic	37 (6.0)	15 (3.3)	
Don't know/never tested	3 (0.5)	4 (0.9)	
Total	621 (100)	453 (100)	

Table 23: Knowledge about syphilis

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)
Aware that syphilis can have no physical symptoms	747 (77.6)	533 (80.6)	ns
Aware that syphilis can be transmitted through oral sex	719 (74.2)	505 (76.3)	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1036	709	

Table 24: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	17 (44.7)	22 (50.0)	26 (66.7)	33 (50.0)	22 (51.2)	ns	ns
Throat swab	19 (50.0)	25 (56.8)	27 (69.2)	34 (51.5)	25 (58.1)	ns	ns
Penile swab	14 (36.8)	18 (40.9)	20 (51.3)	26 (39.4)	17 (39.5)	ns	ns
Urine sample	17 (44.7)	29 (65.9)	29 (74.4)	46 (69.7)	30 (69.8)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Blood test other than for HIV	33 (86.8)	33 (75.0)	28 (71.8)	46 (69.7)	35 (81.4)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	34 (87.2)	51 (77.3)	34 (79.0)	ns	–
Any STI test (including blood tests)	35 (92.1)	36 (81.8)	37 (94.9)	60 (90.9)	39 (90.7)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	23 (60.5)	29 (65.9)	33 (84.6)	51 (77.3)	32 (74.4)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	38	44	39	66	43		

Table 25: STI testing among HIV-negative men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	181 (37.4)	176 (42.4)	308 (46.5)	285 (38.0)	247 (46.7)	Increase $p < .01$	ns
Throat swab	201 (41.5)	192 (46.3)	331 (50.0)	307 (40.9)	263 (49.7)	Increase $p < .01$	ns
Penile swab	173 (35.7)	154 (37.1)	278 (42.0)	222 (29.6)	176 (33.3)	ns	ns
Urine sample	252 (52.1)	229 (55.2)	400 (60.4)	394 (52.5)	305 (57.7)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	271 (56.0)	237 (57.1)	394 (59.5)	411 (54.8)	279 (52.7)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	396 (59.8)	433 (57.7)	314 (59.4)	ns	ns
Any STI test (Including blood test)	329 (68.0)	286 (68.9)	474 (71.6)	516 (68.8)	376 (71.1)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	269 (55.6)	244 (58.8)	415 (62.7)	416 (55.5)	322 (60.9)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	484	415	662	750	529		

Table 26: If participants were diagnosed with an STI, how many of their sex partners did they inform?

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2011 χ^2 test (p-value)
None	109 (12.7)	77 (13.3)	$p < .01$
A few	24 (2.8)	21 (3.6)	
Some	9 (1.0)	17 (2.9)	
All	50 (5.8)	51 (8.8)	
Not been diagnosed/don't know	670 (77.7)	414 (71.4)	
Total	862 (100)	580 (100)	

Between 2010 and 2011, there was an increase in the proportion of men reporting disclosure of STIs to their sex partners.

Table 27: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey

	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Marijuana	236 (37.5)	169 (23.1)	313 (32.3)	337 (32.5)	245 (34.6)	ns	ns
Amyl	139 (22.1)	117 (22.2)	244 (25.2)	217 (21.0)	155 (21.9)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	190 (30.2)	107 (20.3)	256 (26.4)	194 (18.7)	122 (17.2)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Amphetamine (speed)	149 (23.7)	66 (12.5)	144 (14.9)	120 (11.6)	88 (12.4)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Crystal methamphetamine	135 (21.5)	45 (8.5)	107 (11.0)	83 (8.0)	67 (9.5)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Viagra	59 (9.4)	60 (11.4)	113 (11.7)	110 (10.6)	100 (14.1)	Increase $p < .05$	Increase $p < .05$
Cocaine	40 (6.4)	39 (7.4)	92 (9.5)	90 (8.7)	50 (7.1)	ns	ns
Ketamine (special K)	35 (5.6)	16 (3.0)	52 (5.4)	32 (3.1)	15 (2.1)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
LSD	53 (8.4)	24 (4.6)	61 (6.3)	42 (4.1)	–	–	–
GHB	19 (3.0)	15 (2.9)	37 (3.8)	25 (2.4)	21 (3.0)	ns	ns
Heroin	9 (1.4)	10 (1.9)	17 (1.8)	11 (1.1)	8(1.1)	ns	ns
Steroids	10 (1.6)	9 (1.7)	24 (2.5)	16 (1.5)	–	–	–
Mephedrone (meow meow)	–	–	–	–	9 (1.3)	–	–
Other drugs	69 (11.0)	38 (7.2)	75 (7.7)	84 (8.1)	66 (9.3)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	629	527	970	1036	709		
Number of drugs used							
None	279 (44.5)	251 (47.6)	459 (47.8)	513 (49.5)	340 (48.0)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	167 (26.6)	188 (35.7)	294 (30.3)	321 (31.0)	227 (32.0)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	183 (29.1)	88 (16.7)	217 (22.4)	202 (19.5)	142 (20.0)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Total	629 (100)	527 (100)	970 (100)	1036 (100)	709 (100)		

Steroids and LSD were omitted from the 2011 questionnaire but mephedrone (meow meow) was added. Since 2003 the proportion of men who reported no drug use has remained stable whereas the proportion of men who reported using more than two drugs decreased significantly.

Table 28: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	23 (60.5)	19 (43.2)	19 (48.7)	28 (42.4)	24 (55.8)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	12 (31.6)	18 (40.9)	21 (53.9)	26 (39.4)	19 (44.2)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	12 (31.6)	4 (9.1)	10 (25.6)	11 (16.7)	5 (11.6)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	7 (18.4)	8 (18.2)	8 (20.5)	12 (18.2)	5 (11.6)	NA	NA
Crystal methamphetamine	4 (10.5)	3 (6.8)	9 (23.1)	10 (15.6)	8 (18.6)	NA	NA
Viagra	7 (18.4)	7 (15.9)	12 (30.8)	16 (24.2)	16 (37.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	38	44	39	66	43		
Number of drugs used							
None	11 (29.0)	15 (34.1)	6 (15.4)	20 (30.3)	11 (25.6)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	15 (39.5)	22 (50.0)	20 (51.3)	27 (40.9)	18 (41.9)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	12 (31.6)	7 (15.9)	13 (33.3)	19 (28.8)	14 (32.6)	ns	ns
Total	38 (100)	44 (100)	39 (100)	66 (100)	43 (100)		

Table 29: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six months prior to the survey

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	175 (36.2)	130 (31.3)	214 (32.3)	249 (33.2)	188 (35.5)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	113 (23.4)	89 (21.5)	185 (28.0)	169 (22.5)	120 (22.7)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	151 (31.2)	92 (22.2)	181 (27.3)	155 (20.7)	101 (19.1)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Amphetamine (speed)	117 (24.2)	48 (11.6)	98 (14.8)	93 (12.4)	74 (14.0)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Crystal methamphetamine	111 (22.9)	38 (9.2)	77 (11.6)	61 (8.1)	52 (9.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Viagra	43 (8.9)	47 (11.3)	81 (12.2)	82 (10.9)	74 (14.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	484	415	662	750	529		
Number of drugs used							
None	215 (44.4)	198 (47.7)	309 (46.7)	361 (48.1)	241 (45.6)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	122 (25.2)	146 (35.2)	195 (29.5)	236 (31.5)	175 (33.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
More than two drugs	147 (30.4)	71 (17.1)	158 (23.9)	153 (20.4)	113 (21.4)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Total	484 (100)	415 (100)	662 (100)	750 (100)	529 (100)		

Table 30: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All men	29 (4.6)	14 (2.7)	46(4.7)	25 (2.4)	26 (3.7)	ns	ns
Total	629 (100)	527 (100)	970 (100)	1036 (100)	709 (100)		
HIV-positive men	2 (5.3)	4 (9.1)	5 (12.8)	5 (7.6)	6 (14.0)	NA	NA
Total	38 (100)	44 (100)	39 (100)	66 (100)	43 (100)		
HIV-negative men	22 (4.6)	4 (1.0)	26 (3.9)	17 (2.3)	17 (3.2)	ns	ns
Total	484 (100)	415 (100)	662 (100)	750 (100)	529 (100)		

Table 31: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	69 (13.8)	163 (18.0)	122 (12.5)	99 (14.7)	ns	ns
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	42 (8.0)	112 (11.6)	51 (4.9)	62 (8.7)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	527	970	1036	709		

Table 32: Knowledge that post-exposure prophylaxis is available

	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Aware of PEP among all men	271 (43.1)	559 (54.0)	422 (59.2)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	629 (100)	1036 (100)	709 (100)		
Aware of PEP among non-HIV-positive men	245 (41.5)	504 (52.0)	387 (58.1)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	591 (100)	970 (100)	666 (100)		

Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey 2011



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 THE 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 / HSC / SACE / TEE / VCE
 Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE
 University degree 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

[Go to section C](#)

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 or through:

	Never	Occasionally	Often
Internet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	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/s:

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

23. I sucked his cock and **he came** in my 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/s:

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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?

- 1 Yes 2 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 partner/s:

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

Anal sex casual partner/s:

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

HIV disclosure casual partner/s

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

- 1 None 2 Some 3 All

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

- 1 None 2 Some 3 All



The following questions are for men who have had any anal sex without a condom with casual male partner(s) in the last 6 months.

If you have not had any anal sex without a condom with casual male partners, go to section F ↩

44. In the last 6 months, if you had anal sex without a condom with any casual male partner(s), did you do any of the following to avoid getting or passing on HIV?

I made sure we were the same HIV status before we fucked without a condom

1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often 4 Always

I chose to take the top role (I fucked him) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me

1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often 4 Always

I chose to take the bottom role (he fucked me) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me

1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often 4 Always

When I fucked him, I chose to pull out before cumming because his HIV status was different or unknown to me

1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often 4 Always

When he fucked me, I made sure he pulled out before cumming because his HIV status was different or unknown to me

1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often 4 Always

Go to section F ↓

Section F – HIV testing

45. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?

1 No 2 Yes

46. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

1 Never tested 5 7–12 months ago
 2 Less than a week ago 6 1–2 years ago
 3 1–4 weeks ago 7 2–4 years ago
 4 1–6 months ago 8 More than 4 years ago

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

1 No test/Don't know
 2 Negative
 3 Positive

48. Rapid HIV tests can provide results in a single visit. If you could have a rapid test in the following places would you be more or less likely to get tested for HIV?

	Less likely	About the same	More likely
At home	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
At a clinic/GP	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Through a gay community organisation	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

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

1 Positive 2 Negative
 3 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?

1 Undetectable
 2 Detectable
 3 Don't know / unsure



If you are **HIV-positive** please complete the next three questions. If not, go to section G →

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

Year

52. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?

2 Yes 1 No

53. What was your last viral load test?

1 Undetectable
 2 Detectable
 3 Don't know / unsure

Go to section G →

Survey continues on next page

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

Go to section H **Section H – HIV medication to prevent HIV**

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

If you are **HIV-positive** you can skip the next question and go to **section I**

60. In the **last 6 months**, have you taken any **anti-HIV medication** to prevent HIV infection:
- Before anal sex without a condom 1 Yes 2 No
- After anal sex without a condom
 e.g. PEP 1 Yes 2 No

Go to section I **Section I – Drug use**

61. How often have you **used** these drugs in the **last 6 months**?
- | | Never | Once/ twice | At least monthly | Every week |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Amyl/poppers | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Marijuana | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Viagra/Cialis etc | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ecstasy | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speed | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cocaine | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Crystal meth | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| GHB | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ketamine (special K) | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Heroin | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Meow meow (mephedrone) | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Any other drug | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
62. How often have you **injected** drugs in the **last 6 months**?
- 1 Every week 3 Once or twice
 2 At least monthly 4 Never
63. In the **last 6 months**, how often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex?
- 1 Every week 3 Once or twice
 2 At least monthly 4 Never
64. In the **last 6 months**, how often have you had group sex after or while using party drugs?
- 1 Every week 3 Once or twice
 2 At least monthly 4 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 ACSA websites for the results of this survey.

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

<http://www.acsa.org.au>