



Gay Community Periodic Survey

MELBOURNE 2011

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AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ART antiretroviral treatment

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

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

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

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

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

PEP post-exposure prophylaxis

PLWHA people living with HIV/AIDS

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 Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Melbourne. From its start in 1998, the project has been funded by the Victorian Department of Health (formerly the Department of Human Services) and supported by the Victorian AIDS Council and PLWHA Victoria. The major aim of the survey has been to provide data on sexual, drug use and testing practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among men involved in the local gay community. The data presented in this report are from the period 2007 to 2011.

In January 2011, 1,929 men were recruited in Melbourne at social venues (e.g. bars, gyms), gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Midsumma Carnival. The response rate was 52.4%.

Since 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men recruited from social venues, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men recruited through sex-on-premises venues.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in the metropolitan Melbourne area, were well educated and in full-time employment. Since 2007, the age distribution of the sample has been relatively stable.

HIV status and testing

In 2011 the majority of men reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV (90.6%). Of the entire sample, most of the men reported being HIV-negative (88.0%) with smaller proportions reporting they were HIV-positive (9.7%) or did not know their HIV status (2.3%).

In 2011, we asked participants a new question about whether men would be more or less likely to get tested for HIV if rapid HIV testing were available in different locations. Men were most likely to say they would get tested for HIV more often if rapid testing was available at a clinic/GP (48.9%), followed by testing at home (46.3%) or at a community organisation (37.8%).

Between 2007 and 2011, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported using combination antiretroviral therapies. In 2011, over three-quarters of HIV-positive men said they were receiving combination treatment for HIV.

Sexual partnerships and practices

In 2011, just less than a third of men reported being in a monogamous relationship with a regular male partner (30.9%), a similar proportion reported having both regular and casual partners (29.6%), and just under a quarter had casual partners only (23.9%). Fewer than one in six men reported no sexual relationships with men in the six months prior to the survey (15.6%). These proportions have been relatively stable since 2007.

Among men with regular partners in 2011, over half (59.7%) reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship and a similar proportion (54.6%) 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 (31.3%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (24.6%). The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship specified that no sex with casual partners was allowed (25.5%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (21.7%). Over time the proportions of men who have relationship agreements about sex within or outside the relationship have increased.

In 2011, among HIV-positive men with regular partners, over half reported that they were in a seroconcordant relationship (51.4%), over a quarter (27.6%) said they were in a serodiscordant relationship, and one in five (21.0%) said they were in a serononconcordant relationship. Since 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men in seroconcordant relationships.

In 2011, nearly three-quarters of HIV-negative men with regular partners reported being in a seroconcordant relationship (73.9%), with smaller proportions in serononconcordant (21.5%) and serodiscordant relationships (4.6%). Since 2007, the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships has increased significantly, while the proportion of men in serononconcordant relationships has declined.

Over half of men with regular partners (52.0%) reported some unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner (UAIR), and about a quarter reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (25.2%). In 2011, over one in five men with regular partners (22.8%) reported having no anal intercourse with those partners. Since 2007 there has been a significant decline in the proportion of men with regular partners who always use condoms for anal intercourse and an increase in the proportion of men who have UAIR.

Rates of UAIR continue to vary according to the HIV statuses of regular partners. In 2011, among HIV-positive men with regular partners, UAIR was most likely with a seroconcordant regular partner (41.0%) and much less likely with a partner who was not seroconcordant (23.8%). Over a third of HIV-positive men in relationships (35.2%) avoided UAIR. Among HIV-negative men with regular partners, 41.0% reported seroconcordant UAIR, just over one in ten (11.4%) reported UAIR that was not seroconcordant and nearly half (47.6%) avoided UAIR.

Since 2007, there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men who engage in seroconcordant UAIR, and significant decreases in the proportions of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men who avoid UAIR.

Among HIV-negative men who reported UAIR with partners who were not seroconcordant in 2010, 42.5% reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning) and 20.0% reported consistent withdrawal before ejaculation by their partner.

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2011, over two in five men reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (43.8%), while just over a third (34.6%) reported any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC). The rate of UAIC did not change between 2010 and 2011, although it has increased significantly over time.

In 2011, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained twice as likely to report any UAIC (66.4%) than HIV-negative men with casual partners (30.7%). Since 2007, the proportion of HIV-positive men who report UAIC has remained stable, while the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting UAIC has increased significantly (although it did not change significantly between 2010 and 2011).

In 2011, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partners was more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (80.5%) than by HIV-negative men (52.4%). Disclosure of HIV status to casual partners has become more common among both HIV-positive and HIV-negative men since 2007. Among men who reported any UAIC, HIV-positive men (40.0%) were more likely than HIV-negative men (27.2%) to consistently disclose their HIV status to all partners with whom they had UAIC.

In 2011, questions were introduced to assess the use of non-condom-based risk reduction strategies among men who engage in UAIC. Over a third of HIV-positive men

who had engaged in UAIC (35.3%) said they only had UAIC when they knew their partners were seroconcordant (serosorting). The proportions of HIV-positive men who reported always using strategic positioning or withdrawal during UAIC were very small. Among HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIC, a quarter (25.1%) said they only had UAIC with casual partners who they knew were seroconcordant (serosorting), with smaller proportions (around one in nine) reporting strategic positioning or withdrawal.

In 2011, two-fifths (40.0%) of men reported having had sex with men they met through the internet. Other commonly reported locations used to meet male sex partners were gay bars (34.7%) and gay saunas (33.5%). Nearly a quarter of men (23.6%) said they had used a mobile application like Grindr to meet sex partners.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2011 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (92.6%) reported having any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) compared with HIV-negative men (66.6%).

Since 2007, there have been significant overall increases in the proportions of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men reporting any STI test (not including blood tests). However, the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any STI test fell significantly between 2010 and 2011.

In 2011, 85.3% of HIV-positive men and 54.8% of HIV-negative men reported a blood test for syphilis. The majority of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men reported testing for syphilis at their regular GP or a sexual health centre. More than two-thirds of all men were aware that syphilis can be symptomless (71.1%) and that it is transmissible through oral sex (68.4%). There appears to have been a significant decline in syphilis knowledge between 2010 and 2011.

Drug use

Recreational drug use was common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being amyl/poppers (35.4%), marijuana (27.6%), ecstasy (21.5%), Viagra (16.5%), speed/amphetamine (15.1%), cocaine (12.4%) and crystal methamphetamine (8.9%). However, over time the proportion of men who say they haven't used any drugs in the six months prior to the survey has increased significantly (to 46.9% of all men in 2011). In contrast, the proportion of men who say they have used drugs for sex has increased significantly (to 15.9% of all men in 2011).

In general, HIV-positive men remain more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men. HIV-positive men have a disproportionately high rate of drug injection (15.3% in 2011) compared with HIV-negative men (2.5%), and this rate has been consistently higher over time. Rates of injecting drug use among all men have remained relatively stable during the reporting period.

Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2011, more than half the participants reported that they knew post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. While there has been an overall increase in PEP awareness over time, between 2010 and 2011 the proportion of men who knew that PEP was available declined significantly.

In 2011, questions were added to assess the use of anti-HIV (antiretroviral) drugs for prevention of HIV before and after unprotected sex — pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and PEP. Unlike PEP, PrEP is not currently available in Australia through the health system. Twenty-eight men (1.6%) said they had used anti-HIV drugs before unprotected sex as PrEP and 61 men (3.5%) said they had used anti-HIV drugs as PEP.

Findings

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2007–2011. Each table includes the statistical significance (*p*-value), if any, of the change between 2010 and 2011 and the trend over time (2007–2011). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. In tables where there are mutually exclusive categories (shown on separate rows), the *p*-value of the chi-square test (if shown) indicates a statistically significant change within one or more of the categories between 2010 and 2011. A short commentary is given under some tables indicating in which category or categories a significant change has occurred. For statistically significant trends over time, the direction of the change (an increase or decrease) is indicated. Where there is no significant change, ns (non-significant) is shown. Please exercise caution in interpreting data where there are few reported cases (low numbers). Where there are low frequencies or data over time are not comparable, reporting of proportions may be misleading. In such cases, we have omitted percentages and did not perform statistical tests for changes over time; 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 32 below.

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Midsumma Carnival	1,317 (64.7)	1,432 (67.1)	1,637 (67.0)	1,228 (63.7)		↓ <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Sexual health clinics	95 (4.7)	91 (4.3)	155 (6.5)	45 (2.3)		↓ <i>p</i> < .001	ns
Sex-on-premises venues	328 (16.1)	297 (13.9)	285 (11.7)	215 (11.2)		ns	↓ <i>p</i> < .01
Social venues	296 (14.5)	315 (14.8)	365 (15.0)	441 (22.9)		↑ <i>p</i> < .001	↑ <i>p</i> < .01
Total	2,036 (100)	2,135 (100)	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)			

Compared to the previous year, a smaller proportion of men was recruited from sexual health clinics. In the period 2007–2011, there was a significant increase in the proportion of men recruited from social venues, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men recruited at the sex-on-premises venues.

Table 2: Age

	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Under 25	362 (17.9)	370 (18.5)	380 (18.4)	467 (19.3)	352 (18.3)		
25–29	383 (19.0)	355 (17.7)	385 (18.7)	448 (18.5)	338 (17.6)		
30–39	596 (29.5)	613 (30.6)	614 (29.8)	648 (26.8)	545 (28.4)	ns	ns
40–49	434 (21.5)	411 (20.5)	437 (21.2)	543 (22.4)	423 (22.0)		
50 and over	243 (12.0)	253 (12.6)	245 (11.9)	318 (13.1)	263 (13.7)		
Total	2,018 (100)	2,002 (100)	2,061 (100)	2,425 (100)	1,921 (100)		

Table 3: HIV testing

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
All men							
Ever tested	1,798 (88.3)	1,880 (88.1)	2,093 (88.2)	1,656 (90.6)		↑ <i>p</i> < .05	↑ <i>p</i> < .05
Total	2,036 (100)	2,135 (100)	2,373 (100)	1,828 (100)			
Tested in the previous 12 months	1,125 (69.1)	1,193 (70.0)	1,302 (70.1)	1,034 (70.1)		ns	ns
Total	1,628 (100)	1,704 (100)	1,857 (100)	1,476 (100)			

Over the five surveys from 2007, the proportion of men reporting having 'ever' been tested has increased significantly. However, no significant change was observed in the proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting recent testing for HIV during 2007–2011.

Table 4: HIV test results

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	153 (8.6)	151 (8.4)	150 (8.0)	215 (10.3)	161 (9.7)	ns	$\uparrow p < .05$
HIV-negative	1,519 (85.2)	1,543 (86.1)	1,563 (83.6)	1,803 (86.5)	1,454 (88.0)		$\uparrow p < .05$
No results	110 (6.2)	98 (5.5)	156 (8.4)	66 (3.2)	38 (2.3)		$\downarrow p < .01$
Total	1,782 (100)	1,792 (100)	1,869 (100)	2,085 (100)	1,653 (100)		

In 2011, among those men who reported 'ever' being tested for HIV, the majority were HIV-negative (88.0%) with smaller proportions of HIV-positive (9.7%) and those whose HIV status was unknown (2.3%). Between 2007 and 2011, there was a significant increase in the proportion of men who were HIV-negative and a corresponding decline in the proportion of men of unknown HIV status.

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	254 (14.4)	117 (6.6)	238 (13.5)
About the same	403 (22.8)	560 (31.7)	555 (31.4)
More likely	817 (46.3)	863 (48.9)	667 (37.8)

Men were most likely to say they would get tested for HIV more often if rapid testing was available at a clinic/GP (48.9%), followed by home-based testing (46.3%) and community-based testing (37.8%).

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

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
On treatment	96 (64.0)	99 (65.1)	98 (67.6)	155 (74.5)	119 (76.7)	ns	$\uparrow p < .05$
Total	150 (100)	152 (100)	145 (100)	208 (100)	155 (100)		

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

Detectable viral load	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Using ART	13 (13.5)	6 (6.1)	6 (6.1)	14 (9.0)	8 (6.7)	NA	NA
Total	96 (100)	98 (100)	98 (100)	155 (100)	119 (100)		
Not using ART	38 (70.4)	33 (64.7)	38 (80.9)	27 (50.9)	21 (58.3)	NA	NA
Total	54 (100)	51 (100)	47 (100)	53 (100)	36 (100)		

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

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
None	321 (16.9)	317 (16.7)	372 (18.6)	–	282 (15.6)	NA	ns
Casual only	466 (24.6)	492 (25.9)	460 (23.0)	–	431 (23.9)		
Regular plus casual	570 (30.0)	582 (30.6)	602 (30.1)	–	534 (29.6)		
Regular only (monogamous)	541 (28.5)	509 (26.8)	567 (28.3)	–	558 (30.9)		
Total	1,898 (100)	1,900 (100)	2,001 (100)	–	1,805 (100)		

Note: A formatting error in the 2010 questionnaire produced unreliable data for this question.

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

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse/ no sex	657 (45.8)	672 (47.4)	757 (49.2)	–	536 (40.3)	NA	↓ $p < .01$
No anal intercourse permitted	76 (5.3)	76 (5.4)	78 (5.1)	–	51 (3.8)		ns
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	309 (21.5)	287 (20.2)	290 (18.9)	–	328 (24.6)		↑ $p < .05$
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	394 (27.4)	384 (27.1)	413 (26.9)	–	417 (31.3)		↑ $p < .05$
Total	1,436 (100)	1,419 (100)	1,538 (100)	–	1,332 (100)		

Note: A formatting error in the 2010 questionnaire produced unreliable data for this question.

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

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No spoken agreement about casual sex	730 (50.8)	738 (52.0)	870 (56.6)	–	604 (45.4)	NA	↓ $p < .001$
No sexual contact with casual partners permitted	346 (24.1)	305 (21.5)	323 (21.0)	–	340 (25.5)		ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	61 (4.3)	63 (4.4)	56 (3.6)	–	64 (4.8)		ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	275 (19.2)	277 (19.5)	257 (16.7)	–	289 (21.7)		ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	24 (1.7)	36 (2.5)	32 (2.1)	–	35 (2.6)		↑ $p < .01$
Total	1,436 (100)	1,419 (100)	1,538 (100)	–	1,332 (100)		

Note: A formatting error in the 2010 questionnaire produced unreliable data for this question.

Table 11: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive participants							
Seroconcordant	34 (35.8)	46 (41.1)	34 (32.1)	82 (56.2)	54 (51.4)		$\uparrow p < .001$
Serodiscordant	31 (32.6)	38 (33.9)	43 (40.6)	31 (21.2)	29 (27.6)	ns	$\downarrow p < .05$
Serononconcordant	30 (31.6)	28 (25.0)	29 (27.4)	33 (22.6)	22 (21.0)		ns
Total	95 (100)	112 (100)	106 (100)	146 (100)	105 (100)		
HIV-negative participants							
Seroconcordant	608 (56.8)	591 (55.7)	662 (58.7)	617 (49.7)	775 (73.9)	$\uparrow p < .001$	$\uparrow p < .001$
Serodiscordant	45 (4.2)	42 (4.0)	49 (4.4)	33 (2.7)	48 (4.6)	$\uparrow p < .01$	ns
Serononconcordant	418 (39.0)	429 (40.4)	416 (36.9)	592 (47.7)	226 (21.5)	$\downarrow p < .001$	$\downarrow p < .001$
Total	1,071 (100)	1,062 (100)	1,127 (100)	1,242 (100)	1,049 (100)		

Among HIV-positive men who had regular partners in 2011, half (51.4%) were in a seroconcordant relationship and over a quarter (27.6%) were in a serodiscordant relationship. One in five (21.0%) said they were in a serononconcordant relationship.

Compared to HIV-positive men, more HIV-negative men with regular partners were in seroconcordant relationships (73.9%) with smaller proportions in serononconcordant (21.5%) or serodiscordant relationships (4.6%). Compared to 2010, the proportion of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships declined significantly, while the proportions of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant and serodiscordant relationships increased significantly.

Table 12: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	275 (19.2)	288 (20.3)	296 (19.3)	197 (12.1)	304 (22.8)	$\uparrow p < .001$	ns
Always uses a condom	458 (31.9)	414 (29.2)	424 (27.6)	442 (27.2)	336 (25.2)	ns	$\downarrow p < .001$
Sometimes does not use a condom	703 (49.0)	717 (50.5)	818 (53.2)	985 (60.7)	692 (52.0)	$\downarrow p < .001$	$\uparrow p < .001$
Total	1,436 (100)	1,419 (100)	1,538 (100)	1,624 (100)	1,332 (100)		

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

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant-positive UAIR	25 (24.8)	36 (31.9)	24 (22.2)	68 (46.6)	43 (41.0)	ns	$\uparrow p < .001$
Not concordant UAIR	32 (31.7)	29 (25.7)	29 (26.9)	37 (25.3)	25 (23.8)		ns
No UAIR	44 (43.6)	48 (42.5)	55 (50.9)	41 (28.1)	37 (35.2)		$\downarrow p < .05$
Total	101 (100)	113 (100)	108 (100)	146 (100)	105 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant-negative UAIR	360 (32.5)	366 (33.5)	437 (38.0)	421 (33.9)	430 (41.0)	$\uparrow p < .001$	$\uparrow p < .001$
Not concordant UAIR	186 (16.8)	203 (18.6)	202 (17.6)	331 (26.7)	120 (11.4)	$\downarrow p < .001$	ns
No UAIR	562 (50.7)	524 (47.9)	512 (44.5)	490 (39.5)	499 (47.6)	$\uparrow p < .001$	$\downarrow p < .001$
Total	1,108 (100)	1,093 (100)	1,151 (100)	1,242 (100)	1,049 (100)		

Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners (UAIR) varied based on the HIV status of the partners. HIV-positive men with regular partners were more likely to have UAIR with a seroconcordant than nonseroconcordant regular partner. In 2011, about half of HIV-negative men with regular partners (47.6%) reported having no unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partners.

Table 14: HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIR and always used risk-reduction strategies with partners who were not concordant

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Took insertive position during UAIR	52 (28.0)	63 (31.0)	59 (29.2)	100 (30.2)	51 (42.5)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	44 (23.7)	46 (22.7)	54 (26.7)	55 (16.2)	24 (20.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	186	203	202	331	120		

Table 15: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)	
No anal intercourse	340 (24.2)	302 (21.7)	350 (24.9)	338 (21.2)	264 (21.6)	ns	ns	
Always uses a condom	669 (47.6)	671 (48.2)	600 (42.7)	704 (44.2)	537 (43.8)		ns	$\downarrow p < .01$
Sometimes does not use a condom	396 (28.2)	420 (30.2)	455 (32.4)	550 (34.6)	424 (34.6)		$\uparrow p < .001$	
Total	1,405 (100)	1,393 (100)	1,405 (100)	1,592 (100)	1,225 (100)			

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common among casual partners than regular partners. In 2011, over one-third of men reported any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (34.6%) and this rate has increased significantly over time.

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

	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	69 (54.3)	70 (57.4)	73 (57.9)	101 (60.1)	85 (66.4)	ns	ns
Total	127 (100)	122 (100)	126 (100)	168 (100)	128 (100)		
HIV-negative men	266 (25.2)	297 (27.4)	314 (30.0)	376 (31.2)	291 (30.7)	ns	$\uparrow p < .01$
Total	1,056 (100)	1,083 (100)	1,048 (100)	1,204 (100)	948 (100)		

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

	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	82 (64.6)	80 (65.6)	88 (69.8)	119 (70.8)	103 (80.5)	ns	$\uparrow p < .05$
Told by casual partners	67 (52.8)	75 (61.5)	73 (57.9)	99 (58.9)	81 (63.3)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	127	122	126	168	128		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	383 (36.3)	471 (43.5)	468 (44.7)	574 (47.7)	497 (52.4)	$\uparrow p < .05$	$\uparrow p < .001$
Told by casual partners	369 (34.9)	469 (43.3)	474 (45.2)	585 (48.6)	496 (52.3)	ns	$\uparrow p < .001$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,056	1,083	1,048	1,204	948		

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

	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	14 (20.3)	23 (32.9)	26 (35.6)	38 (37.6)	34 (40.0)	ns	ns
Total	69 (100)	70 (100)	73 (100)	101 (100)	85 (100)		
HIV-negative men	63 (23.7)	68 (22.9)	72 (22.9)	112 (29.8)	79 (27.2)	ns	ns
Total	266 (100)	297 (100)	314 (100)	376 (100)	291 (100)		

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

	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 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	12 (17.4)	11 (15.7)	15 (20.6)	21 (20.8)	12 (14.1)	ns	ns
Total	69 (100)	70 (100)	73 (100)	101 (100)	85 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only UAIC	82 (30.8)	100 (33.7)	104 (33.1)	133 (35.4)	97 (33.3)	ns	ns
Total	266 (100)	297 (100)	314 (100)	376 (100)	291 (100)		

Table 20: Men who engaged in UAIC in the last six months who always used risk reduction strategies, by HIV status of participants

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)
HIV-positive men	
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	30 (35.3)
Took receptive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	4 (4.7)
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	3 (3.5)
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	4 (4.7)
Total (not mutually exclusive)	85
HIV-negative men	
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	73 (25.1)
Took insertive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	33 (11.3)
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	22 (7.6)
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	33 (11.3)
Total (not mutually exclusive)	291

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)
Internet	984 (40.3)	772 (40.0)	ns
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	–	456 (23.6)	NA
Gay bar	907 (37.1)	669 (34.7)	ns
Dance party	439 (18.0)	270 (14.0)	↓ $p < .01$
Gym	170 (7.0)	119 (6.2)	ns
Beat	417 (17.1)	311 (16.1)	ns
Gay sauna	869 (35.6)	646 (33.5)	ns
Other sex venues	421 (17.2)	320 (16.6)	ns
Private sex parties	195 (8.0)	138 (7.2)	ns
In other Australian cities	581 (23.8)	396 (20.5)	↓ $p < .01$
Elsewhere in Australia	383 (15.7)	302 (15.7)	ns
Overseas	518 (21.1)	360 (18.7)	↓ $p < .05$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,442	1,929	

Note: In 2010 the question changed from where men looked for sex partners to how often they had sex with men they met at those places. The category 'Mobile app' was added in 2011.

Table 22: Place attended for last syphilis test

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)
HIV-positive men			
Regular GP	139 (66.8)	96 (62.8)	
Another GP	3 (1.4)	0	
Sexual health clinic	34 (16.4)	38 (24.7)	ns
HIV clinic	32 (15.4)	19 (12.4)	
Never tested/don't know	0	1 (0.7)	
Total	208 (100)	154 (100)	
HIV-negative men			
Regular GP	821 (54.4)	623 (53.8)	
Another GP	71 (4.7)	84 (7.3)	
Sexual health clinic	560 (37.1)	415 (35.8)	ns
HIV clinic	47 (3.1)	29 (2.5)	
Never tested/don't know	10 (0.6)	8 (0.7)	
Total	1,509 (100)	1,159 (100)	

Table 23: Knowledge about syphilis

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)
Aware that syphilis can have no physical symptoms	1,874 (76.7)	1,371 (71.1)	↓ $p < .001$
Aware that syphilis can be transmitted through oral sex	1,790 (73.3)	1,320 (68.4)	↓ $p < .001$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,442	1,929	

Table 24: STI testing among HIV-positive men

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	87 (56.1)	96 (62.3)	94 (62.7)	133 (61.3)	110 (67.5)	ns	ns
Throat swab	85 (54.8)	97 (63.0)	104 (69.3)	131 (60.4)	112 (68.7)	ns	↑ $p < .05$
Penile swab	70 (45.2)	67 (43.5)	66 (44.0)	103 (47.5)	90 (55.2)	ns	ns
Urine sample	94 (60.6)	103 (66.9)	104 (69.3)	160 (73.7)	134 (82.2)	ns	↑ $p < .001$
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	–	180 (83.0)	139 (85.3)	ns	NA
Blood test other than for HIV	117 (75.5)	108 (70.1)	122 (81.3)	172 (79.3)	136 (83.4)	ns	↑ $p < .05$
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	109 (70.3)	111 (72.1)	116 (77.3)	166 (76.5)	141 (86.5)	↑ $p < .05$	↑ $p < .01$
Any STI test (including blood tests)	–	–	–	201 (92.6)	151 (92.6)	ns	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	155	154	150	217	163		

As in previous surveys, in 2011 a high proportion of HIV-positive men (92.6%) reported having had any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis). Since 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting any STI test (not including blood tests).

Note: From 2010, the item 'Blood test for syphilis' was added and was subsequently included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

Table 25: STI testing among HIV-negative men

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	589 (38.5)	635 (40.9)	637 (40.3)	827 (45.4)	626 (42.7)	ns	$\uparrow p < .001$
Throat swab	666 (43.5)	688 (44.3)	701 (44.4)	894 (49.1)	681 (46.5)	ns	$\uparrow p < .01$
Penile swab	523 (34.2)	530 (34.2)	493 (31.2)	696 (38.2)	529 (36.1)	ns	$\uparrow p < .01$
Urine sample	775 (50.7)	838 (54.0)	830 (52.6)	1,077 (59.2)	801 (54.6)	$\downarrow p < .01$	$\uparrow p < .001$
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	–	1,135 (62.4)	803 (54.8)	$\downarrow p < .001$	NA
Blood test other than for HIV	809 (52.9)	812 (52.3)	858 (54.3)	1,034 (56.8)	747 (51.0)	$\downarrow p < .01$	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	845 (55.2)	889 (57.3)	886 (56.1)	1,140 (62.6)	838 (57.2)	$\downarrow p < .01$	$\uparrow p < .05$
Any STI test (including blood tests)	–	–	–	1,321 (72.6)	976 (66.6)	$\downarrow p < .001$	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,530	1,552	1,579	1,820	1,466		

The proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any STI test (not including blood tests) declined significantly between 2010 and 2011 although the proportion has increased significantly over time. Blood tests for syphilis were the most common type of STI test reported by HIV-negative men in 2011.

Note: From 2010, the question 'Blood test for syphilis' was added and was subsequently included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)
None	358 (14.7)	243 (12.6)	ns
A few	94 (3.9)	82 (4.3)	
Some	82 (3.4)	55 (2.9)	
All	175 (7.2)	145 (7.5)	
Not diagnosed/don't know	1,733 (71.0)	1,404 (72.8)	
Total	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)	

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

	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	664 (32.5)	623 (30.6)	650 (30.4)	730 (29.9)	533 (27.6)	ns	↓ <i>p</i> < .05
Amyl	698 (34.2)	696 (34.2)	728 (34.1)	941 (38.5)	682 (35.4)	↓ <i>p</i> < .05	↑ <i>p</i> < .01
Ecstasy	666 (32.6)	590 (29.0)	630 (29.5)	730 (30.0)	414 (21.5)	↓ <i>p</i> < .001	↓ <i>p</i> < .001
Amphetamine (speed)	425 (20.8)	332 (16.3)	386 (18.1)	401 (16.4)	291 (15.1)	ns	↓ <i>p</i> < .001
Crystal methamphetamine	215 (10.5)	178 (8.7)	196 (9.2)	194 (7.9)	172 (8.9)	ns	ns
Viagra	283 (13.9)	261 (12.8)	324 (15.2)	392 (16.1)	319 (16.5)	ns	↑ <i>p</i> < .01
Cocaine	285 (14.0)	232 (11.4)	296 (13.9)	358 (14.7)	239 (12.4)	↓ <i>p</i> < .05	↓ <i>p</i> < .05
Ketamine (Special K)	206 (10.1)	163 (8.0)	128 (6.0)	197 (8.1)	116 (6.0)	↓ <i>p</i> < .01	↓ <i>p</i> < .001
LSD	100 (4.9)	104 (5.1)	98 (4.6)	175 (7.2)		NA	↑ <i>p</i> < .001
GHB	113 (5.5)	108 (5.3)	111 (5.2)	160 (6.6)	125 (6.5)	ns	ns
Heroin	37 (1.8)	22 (1.1)	23 (1.1)	32 (1.3)	22 (1.1)	ns	ns
Meow Meow	–	–	–	–	53 (2.8)	NA	NA
Steroids	35 (1.7)	38 (1.9)	39 (1.8)	36 (1.5)	–	NA	ns
Other drugs	129 (6.3)	105 (5.2)	106 (5.0)	163 (6.7)	162 (8.4)	↑ <i>p</i> < .05	↑ <i>p</i> < .001
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,043	2,036	2,135	2,442	1,929		
Number of drugs used							
None	822 (40.2)	880 (43.2)	918 (43.0)	976 (40.0)	904 (46.9)	↑ <i>p</i> < .001	↑ <i>p</i> < .001
One or two drugs	629 (30.8)	631 (31.0)	634 (29.7)	788 (32.3)	551 (28.6)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	592 (29.0)	525 (25.8)	583 (27.3)	678 (27.8)	474 (24.6)	↓ <i>p</i> < .05	↓ <i>p</i> < .05
Total	2,043 (100)	2,036 (100)	2,135 (100)	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)		

Over time, the proportion of men reporting not having used recreational drugs in the last six months has increased significantly.

Note: Use of steroids and LSD was not asked in 2011 while the use of Meow Meow was added.

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

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	76 (49.0)	82 (53.3)	75 (50.0)	94 (43.3)	56 (34.6)	ns	$\downarrow p < .01$
Amyl	90 (58.1)	90 (58.4)	90 (60.0)	127 (58.5)	90 (55.2)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	59 (38.1)	65 (42.2)	52 (34.7)	85 (39.2)	44 (27.0)	$\downarrow p < .05$	$\downarrow p < .05$
Amphetamine (speed)	44 (28.4)	35 (22.7)	33 (22.0)	51 (23.5)	29 (17.8)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	36 (23.2)	36 (23.4)	37 (24.7)	45 (20.7)	41 (25.2)	ns	ns
Viagra	49 (31.6)	54 (35.1)	54 (36.0)	84 (38.7)	68 (41.7)	ns	$\uparrow p < .05$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	155	154	150	217	163		
Number of drugs used							
None	35 (22.6)	31 (20.1)	20 (13.3)	44 (20.3)	46 (28.2)		
One or two drugs	53 (34.2)	42 (27.3)	62 (41.3)	80 (36.9)	49 (30.1)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	67 (43.2)	81 (52.6)	68 (45.3)	93 (42.9)	68 (41.7)		
Total	155 (100)	154 (100)	150 (100)	217 (100)	163 (100)		

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

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	492 (32.2)	469 (30.2)	449 (28.4)	524 (28.8)	405 (27.6)	ns	ns
Amyl	529 (34.6)	541 (34.9)	535 (33.9)	707 (38.9)	526 (36.6)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	513 (33.5)	463 (29.8)	477 (30.2)	561 (30.8)	334 (22.8)	$\downarrow p < .001$	$\downarrow p < .001$
Amphetamine (speed)	319 (20.8)	261 (16.8)	281 (17.8)	307 (16.9)	232 (15.8)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	147 (9.6)	129 (8.3)	131 (8.3)	124 (6.8)	118 (8.1)	ns	ns
Viagra	196 (12.8)	189 (12.2)	230 (14.6)	281 (15.4)	234 (16.0)	ns	$\uparrow p < .05$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,530	1,552	1,579	1,820	1,466		
Number of drugs used							
None	597 (39.0)	659 (42.5)	686 (43.5)	713 (39.2)	664 (45.3)	$\uparrow p < .001$	$\uparrow p < .001$
One or two drugs	484 (31.6)	491 (31.6)	474 (30.0)	603 (33.1)	437 (29.8)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	449 (29.4)	402 (25.9)	419 (26.5)	504 (27.7)	365 (24.9)	ns	ns
Total	1,530 (100)	1,552 (100)	1,579 (100)	1,820 (100)	1,466 (100)		

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

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
All men	96 (4.7)	95 (4.7)	107 (5.0)	92 (3.8)	75 (3.9)	ns	ns
Total	2,043 (100)	2,036 (100)	2,135 (100)	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)		
HIV-positive men	24 (15.5)	27 (17.5)	22(14.7)	26 (12.0)	25 (15.3)	ns	ns
Total	155 (100)	154 (100)	150 (100)	217 (100)	163 (100)		
HIV-negative men	54 (3.5)	51 (3.3)	69 (4.4)	49 (2.7)	36 (2.5)	ns	ns
Total	1,530 (100)	1,552 (100)	1,579 (100)	1,820 (100)	1,466 (100)		

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

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Used party drugs for sex	167 (8.2)	159 (7.8)	161 (7.5)	198 (8.1)	306 (15.9)	$\uparrow p < .001$	$\uparrow p < .001$
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	264 (12.9)	250 (12.3)	343 (16.1)	295 (12.1)	196 (10.2)	ns	$\downarrow p < .001$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,043	2,036	2,135	2,442	1,929		

Since 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men reporting having used party drugs for sex. In 2011, one in ten men (10.2%) said they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use.

Table 32: Knowledge that post-exposure prophylaxis is available

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2010 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
All men	1,080 (52.9)	–	1,316 (61.6)	1,523 (62.4)	1,101 (57.1)	$\downarrow p < .001$	$\uparrow p < .001$
Total	2,043 (100)	–	2,135 (100)	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive men	961 (50.9)	–	1,183 (59.6)	1,342 (60.3)	964 (54.6)	$\downarrow p < .001$	$\uparrow p < .001$
Total	1,888 (100)	–	1,985 (100)	2,225 (100)	1,767 (100)		

Note: In 2008, this question was not included.

Melbourne 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 →

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 – PEP and PREP

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 VAC/GMHC websites for the results of this survey.

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

<http://www.vicaids.asn.au>