



Gay Community Periodic Survey Queensland 2012

Never Stand Still

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

National Centre in HIV Social Research

Gay Community Periodic Survey

QUEENSLAND 2012

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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 to be of 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, i.e. HIV-negative, HIV-positive, or unknown (i.e. untested)

PEP post-exposure prophylaxis, a course of antiretroviral drugs used to reduce the risk of HIV infection after potential exposure has occurred,

PrEP pre-exposure prophylaxis, using antiretroviral drugs to reduce the risk of HIV infection before a potential exposure

STI sexually transmissible infection

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

Executive summary

The Queensland Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites around Queensland. 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 fifteenth in Queensland, was conducted in May and September 2012 to coincide with the Gold Coast Gay Day, Central Queensland Fair Day (Rockhampton) and Brisbane Pride. The data presented in this report are from the period 2008 to 2012.

From its start in 1998, the project has been funded by Queensland Health. The National Centre in HIV Social Research coordinates the survey, with support from the Kirby Institute. Recruitment is conducted locally with support from Queensland gay community organisations. For reasons of timing, in 2012 participants were not recruited in Cairns. The overall sample size in 2012 is lower than that in 2010 and 2011, but similar to the rounds in 2008 and 2009. Had recruitment occurred in Cairns in 2012, it is unlikely to have made much difference to the overall sample size, although men from the Cairns area are not represented in the 2012 round. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

In 2012, recruitment was conducted at 22 data collection sites in the Gold Coast, Rockhampton and Brisbane (gay community events, social venues, sex-on-premises venues and sexual health clinics). A total of one thousand three hundred and thirty-two men ($n = 1,332$) participated in the survey. The response rate was 72.9%.

Key points

- The proportion of men ever tested for HIV increased significantly between 2011 and 2012 to 89% of men in the survey.
- Among those previously tested for HIV, the proportion who were recently tested (within the last year) remained stable at 71%.
- The proportion of HIV-positive men on treatment remained stable at 70%.
- The proportion of men with regular partners who reported any unprotected anal intercourse (UAIR) increased to 57% in 2012.
- The proportion of men with casual partners who reported any unprotected anal intercourse (UAIC) increased to 39% in 2012. The recent increase in UAIC is primarily among HIV-positive men, untested men and men in their forties.
- While recreational drug use remains common within the sample, it continues to decline over time (in 2012, 55% of men reported any drug use and 45% reported no drug use in the six months prior to survey).
- There has been a rapid increase in the use of mobile phone applications to meet sex partners, reported by 35% of men in 2012.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan (urban) areas, were well educated and in full-time employment. In 2012, 4.8% of men reported an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

background. There has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander men in the survey over the last five years.

Since 2008, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men recruited from sexual health clinics and sex-on-premises venues and a corresponding increase in the proportion of men recruited at gay community events. The proportion of men recruited from gay social venues (e.g. bars and gyms) has remained stable during the reporting period.

From 2008 to 2012, there has been an increase in the proportion of men aged above 50 years old and a corresponding decrease of men aged below 25 years old. The proportions of men in other age categories have not changed significantly.

HIV status and testing

In 2012 nearly nine out of ten men reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV (89.0%). The proportion of men reported being tested for HIV increased between 2011 and 2012. Among non-HIV-positive men, in 2012 the proportion who reported testing for HIV in the previous 12 months remained stable at 70.7%.

Between 2008 and 2012, the proportions of HIV-negative and HIV-positive men in the survey did not change significantly. The majority of men in the 2012 survey who had been tested for HIV reported that their HIV status was HIV-negative (89.8%). Smaller proportions reported being HIV-positive (8.2%) or not knowing their results (2.0%).

In 2012, more than two-thirds of HIV-positive men (69.9%) reported taking combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) at the time of the survey. This proportion has remained stable during the reporting period. Most of the HIV-positive men on ART reported an undetectable viral load (92.3%) and just under half reported a CD4 count of more than 500 (47.7%). Conversely, HIV-positive men who were not using ART were much less likely to report undetectable viral load but were more likely than men on treatment to report a CD4 count of 500 or more. This suggests that the majority of men not currently on treatment had not yet reached the CD4 count threshold (500) below which treatment would be considered.

Sexual relationships with men

There were similar proportions of men (nearly 30%) who reported being in monogamous relationships or having both regular and casual partners in the 2012 survey. Close to a quarter of men said they had only casual male partners (23.9%) and about one fifth of men reported having no sexual relationships with men (18.7%). All the relationship types have remained stable during the reporting period.

In 2012, over a third (37.7%) of men reported having had sex with men they met through the internet. Other commonly reported ways to meet male sex partners were gay bars (30.9%) and gay saunas (25.2%). The use of saunas increased between 2011 and 2012. More than a third of men (35.4%) said they had used a mobile application like Grindr to meet sex partners in 2012. There has been a rapid increase in the use of mobile applications between 2011 and 2012 (from 26.2% to 35.4%). Between 2011 and 2012 there were also increases in the proportions of men who reported travelling within Australia or overseas and meeting male partners. The use of bars, gyms, dance parties, beats and other sex-on-premises venues to meet men has declined significantly since 2009.

Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in 2012, over half (57.1%) reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship and a similar proportion (54.1%) reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship. In 2012, the most commonly held agreements about sex within the relationship were that anal

intercourse could occur without a condom (33.2%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (20.9%). The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship specified that casual sex was not allowed (25.3%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (21.2%). Agreements between regular partners specifying that casual sex is not permitted became more common between 2011 and 2012.

In 2012, HIV-negative men with regular partners were more likely to be in seroconcordant relationships than HIV-positive men. More than three-quarters of HIV-negative men with regular partners (76.2%) were in seroconcordant relationships and one fifth were in seroconcordant relationships (19.9%). Since 2008, there has been an upward trend of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships and a corresponding decrease in seroconcordant relationships.

In 2012, more than half of men with a regular partner reported some unprotected anal intercourse (UAIR) with their partner (56.7%) while slightly more than one fifth reported that condoms were always used for anal intercourse (22.2%). Between 2008 and 2012, the proportion of men who always used condoms for anal intercourse with their regular partner decreased significantly.

Among HIV-positive men with regular partners in 2012, 37.1% reported UAIR with seroconcordant partners, 32.2% reported UAIR that was not concordant and another 30.7% reported no UAIR. Conversely, HIV-negative men with regular partners were more likely to restrict UAIR to seroconcordant partners or avoid UAIR. Among HIV-negative participants with regular partners in 2012, close to half reported seroconcordant UAIR (45.2%), over two-fifths avoided UAIR (43.1%) and a small proportion reported UAIR that was not concordant (11.7%).

In 2012, among HIV-negative men who reported UAIR with partners who were not seroconcordant, 31.0% reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning) and about one in ten reported consistent withdrawal before ejaculation by their partner (9.2%). Between 2008 and 2012, there was an upward trend in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported strategic positioning (being insertive only) when practising UAIR.

Casual male partners

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2012, there were similar proportions of men with casual partners (around 40%) who reported always using condoms for anal intercourse or any unprotected anal intercourse (UAIC) in the six months prior to the survey. While trends in consistent condom use and UAIC have remained stable over time, between 2011 and 2012 there was a significant increase in the proportion of men reporting UAIC (from 34.1% to 39.1%). This is the highest level of UAIC ever recorded in the survey.

HIV-positive men with casual partners remain the most likely to report any UAIC (73.1%), compared with HIV-negative men (34.9%) and untested/unknown status men (41.7%). The proportions of HIV-positive, HIV-negative and untested men reporting UAIC have not changed significantly since 2008. However, when we combined the HIV-positive and untested categories we found that UAIC significantly increased among HIV-positive and untested men with casual partners between 2011 and 2012 (from 46.2% to 58.0%) while it remained stable among HIV-negative men. We also looked at UAIC by age category and found that between 2011 and 2012, UAIC increased among men with casual partners aged 40-49 (from 31.6% to 48.9%). UAIC in the other age groups was stable. Thus the recent increase in UAIC is primarily among HIV-positive men, untested men and men in their forties.

In 2012, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner continued to be more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (78.2%) than by HIV-negative men (55.6%). While HIV disclosure by HIV-positive men and their casual partners remains stable over time, HIV disclosure has become more common among HIV-

negative men and their casual partners. Similarly, the proportion of HIV-positive men who consistently disclosed their HIV status to all casual partners with whom they had UAIC has remained stable over time, while there has been an increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men who consistently disclose to partners with whom they have UAIC. HIV-positive and HIV-negative men now appear to be equally likely to consistently disclose to partners with whom they have UAIC (40% of both groups reported consistent disclosure in 2012).

Among HIV-positive men who reported UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, slightly more than one third said that they only had UAIC when they knew their partners were seroconcordant (serosorting) (35.1%). Very few reported always using strategic positioning or withdrawal during UAIC. Among HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIC, 33.6% of them said that they had UAIC with partners who they knew to be seroconcordant, with smaller proportions (about one in ten) reporting consistent strategic positioning or ejaculation. Between 2011 and 2012, the proportions of HIV-positive men and HIV-negative men reporting serosorting remained stable.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2012 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (92.8%) reported having had any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) compared with HIV-negative men (69.7%). Compared to the previous survey, the proportions of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men reporting anal swabs, throat swabs or urine tests in the 12 months prior to the survey have remained stable. In 2012, 83.5% of HIV-positive men and 57.1% of HIV-negative men reported a blood test for syphilis. The majority of participants were aware that syphilis can be symptomless (73.2%) and that it is transmissible through oral sex (74.8%). There were significant improvements in these syphilis knowledge indicators between 2011 and 2012.

In 2012, 167 men (12.5%) reported a diagnosis with any STI (other than HIV) in the 12 months prior to the survey. Among these men, close to three quarters (74.3%) told some of their sex partners about their diagnosis and under half (44.3%) told all their sex partners.

Drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being marijuana (30.4%), amyl/poppers (36.0%), ecstasy (19.7%), Viagra (16.0%), amphetamine (12.7%), cocaine (10.2%) and crystal methamphetamine (10.1%). 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 45.2% of all men in 2012). The use of marijuana, ecstasy and amphetamine has declined over time. Only Viagra use has increased during the reporting period. The proportion of men who say they have used drugs for sex has remained stable (at 17.9% of all men in 2012). In general, HIV-positive men remain more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men. HIV-positive men remain considerably more likely than HIV-negative men to report any injecting drug use (11.3% vs 3.1% in 2012).

Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

Between 2011 and 2012 there was a significant increase in the proportion of participants who reported that they knew post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available (to 55.6% in 2012). PEP awareness has otherwise remained stable over time.

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. In 2012, 22 men (1.8%) said they had used anti-HIV drugs before

unprotected sex as PrEP and 42 men (3.4%) said they had used anti-HIV drugs as PEP. These proportions did not change significantly between 2011 and 2012.

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2008–2012. Each table includes the statistical significance (*p*-value), if any, of the change between 2011 and 2012 and the trend over time (2008–2012). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2011 and 2012 were assessed with logistic regression (comparing one category with all the others). 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. 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. When data are missing or were not collected in a given year, this is indicated in the table by a dash (–).

Tables

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

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Gay community events ¹	437 (35.2)	516 (39.5)	622 (37.5)	743 (44.4)	592 (44.4)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Sexual health clinics	77 (6.2)	42 (3.2)	57 (3.4)	53 (3.2)	24 (1.8)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Sex-on-premises venues	180 (14.5)	170 (13.0)	180 (10.9)	155 (9.3)	171 (12.8)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Social venues and events	549 (44.2)	578 (44.3)	798 (48.2)	721 (43.1)	545 (41.0)	ns	ns
Total	1,243 (100)	1,306 (100)	1,657 (100)	1,672 (100)	1,332 (100)		

¹In 2012, these included the Gold Coast Gay Day, Central Queensland Fair Day and the Brisbane Pride Festival Fair Day.

Table 2: Age

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Under 25 years	320 (26.2)	339 (30.0)	452 (27.5)	394 (23.7)	262 (19.9)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
25–29 years	189 (15.5)	221 (17.6)	294 (17.9)	291 (17.5)	223 (16.9)	ns	ns
30–39 years	332 (27.2)	301 (24.0)	380 (23.1)	405 (24.4)	356 (27.0)	ns	ns
40–49 years	243 (19.9)	244 (19.4)	311 (18.9)	338 (20.4)	281 (21.3)	ns	ns
50 years and over	139 (11.4)	153 (12.2)	206 (12.5)	232 (14.0)	196 (14.9)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Total	1,223 (100)	1,258 (100)	1,643 (100)	1,660 (100)	1,318 (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 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All participants							
Ever tested	1,153 (92.8)	1,177 (90.1)	1,353 (81.7)	1,426 (85.3)	1,185 (89.0)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total	1,243 (100)	1,306 (100)	1,657 (100)	1,672 (100)	1,332 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive participants							
Tested in the previous 12 months	743 (70.1)	750 (68.7)	864 (71.1)	925 (72.3)	760 (70.7)	ns	ns
Total	1,060 (100)	1,091 (100)	1,215 (100)	1,279 (100)	1,075 (100)		

Table 4: HIV test results

	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	Change from 2011 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive	85 (7.8)	76 (6.8)	124 (9.2)	125 (8.8)	97 (8.2)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	963 (87.9)	974 (87.8)	1,189 (88.2)	1,259 (88.5)	1,061 (89.8)	ns	ns
Unknown	48 (4.4)	60 (5.4)	35 (2.6)	38 (2.7)	23 (2.0)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Total	1,096 (100)	1,110 (100)	1,348 (100)	1,422 (100)	1,181 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who have been tested for HIV.

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

	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	Change from 2011 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
On treatment	59 (70.2)	48 (67.6)	86 (71.1)	89 (76.7)	65 (69.9)	ns	ns
Total	84 (100)	71 (100)	121 (100)	116 (100)	93 (100)		

Table 6: Undetectable viral load and CD4 count among HIV-positive men, by treatment status

	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	Change from 2011 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Men using ART							
Undetectable viral load	49 (83.1)	44 (91.7)	78 (90.7)	81 (91.0)	60 (92.3)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	–	–	–	–	31 (47.7)	NA	NA
Total	59 (100)	48 (100)	86 (100)	89 (100)	65 (100)		
Men not using ART							
Undetectable viral load	8 (32.0)	2 (9.1)	7 (20.6)	5 (18.5)	6 (21.4)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	–	–	–	–	15 (53.6)	NA	NA
Total	25 (100)	23 (100)	35 (100)	27 (100)	28 (100)		

Table 7: Current relationships with men

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
None	232 (20.0)	261 (21.0)	384 (26.0)	328 (20.8)	236 (18.7)	ns	ns
Casual only	289 (25.0)	260 (21.0)	281 (19.0)	331 (20.9)	301 (23.9)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	338 (29.2)	370 (29.8)	409 (27.7)	490 (31.0)	367 (29.1)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	299 (25.8)	350 (28.2)	404 (27.3)	431 (27.3)	357 (28.3)	ns	ns
Total	1,158 (100)	1,241 (100)	1,478 (100)	1,580 (100)	1,261 (100)		

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

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	439 (50.2)	467 (50.5)	448 (41.5)	483 (42.2)	383 (42.9)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
No anal intercourse permitted	43 (4.9)	33 (3.6)	46 (4.3)	30 (2.6)	27 (3.0)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	184 (21.1)	169 (18.3)	248 (23.0)	300 (26.2)	186 (20.9)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01	increase <i>p</i> < .05
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	208 (23.8)	255 (27.6)	337 (31.2)	331 (29.0)	296 (33.2)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	874 (100)	924 (100)	1,079 (100)	1,144 (100)	892 (100)		

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

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	478 (54.7)	521 (56.4)	491 (45.5)	542 (47.4)	409 (45.9)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
No sex with casual partners permitted	188 (21.5)	184 (19.9)	254 (23.5)	241 (21.0)	226 (25.3)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	36 (4.1)	36 (3.9)	43 (4.0)	32 (2.8)	36 (4.0)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	160 (18.3)	153 (16.6)	245 (22.7)	297 (26.0)	189 (21.2)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	12 (1.4)	30 (3.3)	46 (4.3)	32 (2.8)	32 (3.6)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total	874 (100)	924 (100)	1,079 (100)	1,144 (100)	892 (100)		

Table 10: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant	26 (44.8)	22 (40.0)	38 (48.1)	38 (45.2)	27 (43.6)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	15 (25.9)	16 (29.1)	25 (31.7)	33 (39.3)	20 (32.2)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	17 (29.3)	17 (30.9)	16 (20.3)	13 (15.5)	15 (24.2)	ns	ns
Total	58 (100)	55 (100)	79 (100)	84 (100)	62 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant	327 (47.6)	392 (55.0)	600 (72.4)	672 (74.3)	568 (76.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Serodiscordant	30 (4.4)	34 (4.8)	37 (4.5)	48 (5.3)	29 (3.9)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	330 (48.0)	287 (40.3)	192 (23.2)	184 (20.4)	148 (19.9)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total	687 (100)	713 (100)	829 (100)	904 (100)	745 (100)		

Table 11: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	150 (17.2)	176 (19.1)	211 (19.6)	274 (23.9)	188 (21.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Always uses a condom	253 (29.0)	245 (26.5)	265 (24.6)	306 (26.8)	198 (22.2)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Sometimes does not use a condom	471 (53.9)	503 (54.4)	603 (55.9)	564 (49.3)	506 (56.7)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	ns
Total	874 (100)	924 (100)	1,079 (100)	1,144 (100)	892 (100)		

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

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant positive UAIR	20 (34.5)	15 (27.3)	28 (35.4)	30 (35.7)	23 (37.1)	ns	ns
Not concordant UAIR	19 (32.8)	20 (36.4)	15 (19.0)	18 (21.4)	20 (32.2)	ns	ns
No UAIR	19 (32.8)	20 (36.4)	36 (45.6)	36 (42.9)	19 (30.7)	ns	ns
Total	58 (100)	55 (100)	79 (100)	84 (100)	62 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant negative UAIR	205 (29.8)	245 (34.4)	375 (45.2)	366 (40.5)	337 (45.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Not concordant UAIR	164 (23.9)	151 (21.2)	100 (12.1)	93 (10.3)	87 (11.7)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
No UAIR	318 (46.3)	317 (44.5)	354 (42.7)	445 (49.2)	321 (43.1)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Total	687 (100)	713 (100)	829 (100)	904 (100)	745 (100)		

Table 13: HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIR and always used risk-reduction strategies with partners who were not concordant

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Took insertive position during UAIR	34 (20.7)	38 (25.2)	32 (32.0)	33 (35.5)	27 (31.0)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	41 (25.0)	35 (23.2)	13 (13.0)	16 (17.2)	8 (9.2)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	164	151	100	93	87		

Table 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	157 (18.1)	158 (18.4)	216 (21.3)	221 (21.3)	162 (19.2)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	394 (45.4)	390 (45.3)	424 (41.7)	462 (44.6)	353 (41.7)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	317 (36.5)	313 (36.4)	376 (37.0)	354 (34.1)	331 (39.1)	Increase $p < .05$	ns
Total	868 (100)	861 (100)	1,016 (100)	1037 (100)	846 (100)		

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

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	37 (61.7)	45 (69.2)	51 (54.8)	53 (61.6)	57 (73.1)	ns	ns
Total	60 (100)	65 (100)	93 (100)	86 (100)	78 (100)		
HIV-negative men	240 (34.7)	212 (32.2)	275 (36.2)	261 (32.3)	235 (34.9)	ns	ns
Total	691 (100)	659 (100)	759 (100)	807 (100)	674 (100)		
Untested/unknown status men	27 (32.5)	34 (37.8)	41 (32.5)	33 (33.0)	30 (41.7)	ns	ns
Total	691 (100)	659 (100)	759 (100)	807 (100)	674 (100)		

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

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	46 (76.7)	47 (72.3)	64 (68.8)	68 (79.1)	61 (78.2)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	41 (68.3)	45 (69.2)	58 (62.4)	50 (58.1)	53 (68.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	60	65	93	86	78		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	330 (47.8)	354 (53.7)	403 (53.1)	438 (54.3)	375 (55.6)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Told by casual partners	338 (48.9)	353 (53.6)	407 (53.6)	449 (55.6)	387 (57.4)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Total (not mutually exclusive)	691	659	759	807	674		

Table 17: Consistent disclosure of HIV status to casual partners among men who engaged in unprotected anal intercourse, by HIV status of participants

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all	13 (35.1)	21 (46.7)	16 (31.4)	19 (35.9)	23 (40.4)	ns	ns
Total	37 (100)	45 (100)	51 (100)	53 (100)	57 (100)		
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	63 (26.3)	66 (31.1)	87 (31.6)	99 (37.9)	94 (40.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	240 (100)	212 (100)	275 (100)	261 (100)	235 (100)		

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

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Receptive only UAIC	10 (27.0)	7 (15.6)	8 (15.7)	12 (22.6)	9 (15.8)	ns	ns
Total	37 (100)	45 (100)	51 (100)	53 (100)	57 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only UAIC	71 (29.6)	72 (34.0)	78 (28.4)	78 (29.9)	62 (26.4)	ns	ns
Total	240 (100)	212 (100)	275 (100)	261 (100)	235 (100)		

Table 19: Men who always used risk reduction strategies when engaging in unprotected anal intercourse in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men			
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	16 (30.2)	20 (35.1)	ns
Took receptive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	5 (9.4)	3 (5.3)	NA
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	2 (3.8)	3 (5.3)	NA
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	2 (3.8)	3 (5.3)	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	53	57	
HIV-negative men			
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	85 (32.6)	79 (33.6)	ns
Took insertive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	36 (13.8)	28 (11.9)	NA
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	19 (7.3)	22 (9.4)	NA
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	32 (12.3)	33 (14.0)	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	261	235	

Table 20: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Internet	489 (37.4)	615 (37.1)	653 (39.1)	502 (37.7)	ns	ns
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	-	-	438 (26.2)	471 (35.4)	Increase <i>p</i> < .001	-
Gay bar	482 (36.9)	553 (33.4)	506 (30.3)	411 (30.9)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Dance party	254 (19.5)	264 (15.9)	230 (13.8)	180 (13.5)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Beat	273 (20.9)	274 (16.5)	261 (15.6)	205 (15.4)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Gay saunas	357 (27.3)	364 (22.0)	349 (20.9)	336 (25.2)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	ns
Other sex-on-premises venues	273 (20.9)	238 (14.4)	260 (15.6)	196 (14.7)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Sex workers	-	45 (2.7)	51 (3.1)	32 (2.4)	ns	ns
In other Australian citities	-	375 (22.6)	318 (19.0)	299 (22.5)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Elsewhere in Australia	-	266 (16.1)	235 (14.1)	226 (17.0)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Private sex parties	124 (9.5)	128 (7.7)	119 (7.1)	110 (8.3)	ns	ns
Gym	98 (7.5)	109 (6.6)	91 (5.4)	74 (5.6)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Overseas	201 (15.4)	265 (16.0)	209 (12.5)	213(16.0)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,306	1,657	1672	1,332		

Table 21: Knowledge about syphilis

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Aware that syphilis can have no physical symptoms	1,181 (71.3)	1,135 (67.9)	975 (73.2)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	ns
Aware that syphilis can be transmitted through oral sex	1,128 (68.1)	1,105 (66.1)	996 (74.8)	Increase <i>p</i> < .001	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,657	1,672	1,332		

Table 22: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	43 (50.0)	55 (72.4)	71 (56.8)	80 (64.0)	65 (67.0)	ns	ns
Throat swab	46 (53.5)	56 (73.7)	74 (59.2)	85 (68.0)	71 (73.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Penile swab	35 (40.7)	41 (54.0)	52 (41.6)	61 (48.8)	48 (49.5)	ns	ns
Urine sample	54 (62.8)	58 (76.3)	90 (72.0)	94 (75.2)	73 (75.3)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	–	61 (80.3)	98 (78.4)	92 (73.6)	81 (83.5)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	65 (75.6)	64 (84.2)	101 (80.8)	99 (79.2)	77 (79.4)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	56 (65.1)	62 (81.6)	93 (74.4)	97 (77.6)	77 (79.4)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	71 (82.6)	71 (93.4)	109 (87.2)	107 (85.6)	90 (92.8)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	86	76	125	125	97		

Note: From 2009, 'Blood test for syphilis' was added to the question about sexual health testing and was subsequently included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

Table 23: STI testing among HIV-negative men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	342 (35.3)	356 (36.3)	477 (39.8)	481 (37.8)	405 (38.0)	ns	ns
Throat swab	406 (41.9)	418 (42.7)	557 (46.4)	551 (43.3)	474 (44.4)	ns	ns
Penile swab	321 (33.1)	332 (33.9)	404 (33.7)	422 (33.2)	349 (32.7)	ns	ns
Urine sample	527 (54.3)	532 (54.3)	706 (58.8)	718 (56.4)	596 (55.9)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	–	579 (59.1)	740 (61.7)	722 (56.7)	609 (57.1)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	557 (57.4)	580 (59.2)	721 (60.1)	741 (58.2)	579 (54.3)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	555 (57.2)	573 (58.5)	738 (61.5)	758 (59.5)	638 (59.8)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	655 (67.5)	694 (70.8)	864 (72.0)	904 (71.0)	744 (69.7)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	970	980	1,200	1,273	1,067		

Note: From 2009, 'Blood test for syphilis' was added to the question about sexual health testing and was subsequently included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

Table 24: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	460 (37.0)	457 (35.0)	605 (36.5)	585 (35.0)	405 (30.4)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Amyl	447 (36.0)	454 (34.8)	595 (35.9)	566 (33.9)	479 (36.0)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	407 (32.7)	401 (30.7)	449 (27.1)	358 (21.4)	263 (19.7)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Amphetamine (speed)	208 (16.7)	205 (15.7)	243 (14.7)	242 (14.5)	169 (12.7)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Crystal methamphetamine	139 (11.2)	106 (8.1)	137 (8.3)	146 (8.7)	134 (10.1)	ns	ns
Viagra	154 (12.4)	174 (13.3)	240 (14.5)	253 (15.1)	213 (16.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Cocaine	156 (12.6)	143 (11.0)	217 (13.1)	186 (11.1)	136 (10.2)	ns	ns
Ketamine (special K)	62 (5.0)	55 (4.2)	72 (4.4)	79 (4.7)	48 (3.6)	ns	ns
LSD	90 (7.2)	97 (7.4)	135 (8.2)	–	–	–	–
GHB	98 (7.9)	55 (4.2)	106 (6.4)	111 (6.6)	65 (4.9)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Heroin	28 (2.3)	24 (1.8)	35 (2.1)	29 (1.7)	12 (0.9)	NA	NA
Steroids	28 (2.3)	28 (2.1)	37 (2.2)	–	–	–	–
Mephedrone (meow meow)	–	–	–	35 (2.1)	24 (1.8)	ns	–
Other drugs	98 (7.9)	102 (7.8)	143 (8.6)	157 (9.4)	107 (8.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,243	1,306	1,657	1,672	1,332		
Number of drugs used							
None	487 (39.2)	556 (42.6)	694 (41.9)	726 (43.4)	602 (45.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
One or two drugs	394 (31.7)	393 (30.1)	513 (31.0)	550 (32.9)	430 (32.3)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	362 (29.1)	357 (27.3)	450 (27.2)	396 (23.7)	300(22.5)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total	1,243 (100)	1,306 (100)	1,657 (100)	1,672 (100)	1,332 (100)		

Table 25: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	56 (65.1)	39 (51.3)	69 (55.2)	77 (61.6)	51 (52.6)	ns	ns
Amyl	51 (59.3)	46 (60.5)	79 (63.2)	71 (56.8)	58 (59.8)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	36 (41.9)	30 (39.5)	45 (36.0)	37 (29.6)	27 (27.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Amphetamine (speed)	23 (26.7)	22 (29.0)	26 (20.8)	28 (22.4)	12 (12.4)	NA	NA
Crystal methamphetamine	25 (29.1)	26 (34.2)	30 (24.0)	27 (21.6)	18 (18.6)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Viagra	26 (30.2)	33 (43.4)	49 (39.2)	38 (30.4)	38 (39.2)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	86	76	125	125	97		
Number of drugs used							
None	17 (20.0)	12 (15.8)	20 (16.0)	26 (20.8)	18 (18.6)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	22 (25.6)	30 (39.5)	46 (36.8)	38 (30.4)	37 (38.1)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	47 (54.7)	34 (44.7)	59 (47.2)	61 (48.8)	42 (43.3)	ns	ns
Total	86 (100)	76 (100)	125 (100)	125 (100)	97 (100)		

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

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	339 (35.0)	340 (34.7)	450 (37.5)	434 (34.1)	309 (29.0)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Amyl	354 (36.5)	342 (34.9)	453 (37.8)	441 (34.6)	382 (35.8)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	315 (32.5)	312 (31.8)	345 (28.9)	279 (21.9)	207 (19.4)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Amphetamine (speed)	148 (15.3)	149 (15.2)	176 (14.7)	186 (14.6)	134 (12.6)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	97 (10.0)	64 (6.5)	90 (7.5)	104 (8.2)	95 (8.9)	ns	ns
Viagra	113 (11.7)	126 (12.9)	173 (14.4)	194 (15.2)	159 (14.9)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Total (not mutually exclusive)	970	980	1,200	1,273	1,067		
Number of drugs used							
None	379 (39.1)	405 (41.3)	466 (38.8)	532 (41.8)	484 (45.4)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
One or two drugs	322 (33.2)	307 (31.3)	403 (33.6)	444 (34.9)	356 (33.4)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	269 (27.7)	268 (27.4)	331 (27.6)	297 (23.3)	227 (21.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total	970 (100)	980 (100)	1,200 (100)	1,273 (100)	1,067(100)		

Table 27: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All men	59 (4.8)	71 (5.4)	95 (5.7)	70 (4.2)	56 (4.2)	NA	NA
Total	1,243 (100)	1,306 (100)	1,657 (100)	1,672 (100)	1,332 (100)		
HIV-positive men	15 (17.4)	16 (21.1)	20 (16.0)	19 (15.2)	11 (11.3)	ns	ns
Total	86 (100)	76 (100)	125 (100)	125 (100)	97 (100)		
HIV-negative men	35 (3.6)	41 (4.2)	45 (3.8)	39 (3.1)	33 (3.1)	NA	NA
Total	970 (100)	980 (100)	1,200 (100)	1,273 (100)	1,067 (100)		

Table 28: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	230 (18.5)	235 (18.0)	323 (19.5)	300 (17.9)	239 (17.9)	ns	ns
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	169 (13.6)	186 (14.2)	189 (11.4)	160 (9.6)	141 (10.6)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,243	1,306	1,657	1,627	1,332		

Table 29: Knowledge that post-exposure prophylaxis is available

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Aware of PEP among all men	682 (54.9)	698 (53.5)	881 (53.2)	838 (50.1)	740 (55.6)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	ns
Total	1,243 (100)	1,306 (100)	1,657 (100)	1,672 (100)	1,332 (100)		
Aware of PEP among non-HIV-positive men	607 (52.5)	636 (51.7)	772 (50.4)	738 (47.7)	656 (53.1)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	ns
Total	1,157 (100)	1,230 (100)	1,532 (100)	1,547 (100)	1,235 (100)		

Table 30: Use of anti-HIV medication (PrEP or PEP) to prevent HIV infection by non-HIV-positive men in the last six months

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2011 (<i>p</i> -value)
Use of PrEP before UAI	40 (2.6)	22 (1.8)	ns
Use of PEP after UAI	56 (3.6)	42 (3.4)	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,547	1,235	

Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey 2012

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
- Where were you born?
 Australia Overseas
- 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

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

- None 6–10 men More than 50 men
 One 11–20 men
 2–5 men 21–50 men

19. In the last 6 months how often have you had sex with men you met at or through:

	Never	Occasionally	Often
Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dance party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gym	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay sauna	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other sex venue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sex parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In other Australian cities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elsewhere in Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

- Every Week Once / A few times
 Monthly Never

Go to section D ↓

Section D – Regular male partners – last 6 months

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

- Yes No → **Go to section E** ↗

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

Oral sex regular partner/s:

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

Anal sex regular partner/s:

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

Section E – Casual male partners – last 6 months

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

- Yes No → **Go to section F** →

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

Oral sex casual partner/s:

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

Anal sex casual partner/s:

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

HIV disclosure casual partner/s

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

- None Some All

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

- None Some 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 ↩

45. 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

46. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?
1 No 2 Yes
47. 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
48. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests, what is your HIV status?
1 No test/Don't know
2 Negative
3 Positive
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 four 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
54. What was your last **CD4 count**?
1 <200 4 >500
2 201-350 5 Don't know/unsure
3 351-500

Go to section G →

Survey continues on next page

Section G – STI testing

55. 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"/>

56. 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

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

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

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

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

59. Were you diagnosed with any sexually transmitted infection (other than HIV) in the last 12 months?

- 1 Yes 2 No

60. 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

61. 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** ↗

62. 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

63. 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"/>

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

- 1 Every week 3 Once or twice
 2 At least monthly 4 Never

65. 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

66. 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 an anonymous, feedback cannot be provided directly. Please check the NCHSR, QAHC, and QPP websites for the results of this survey.

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

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

<http://www.qpp.net.au>