



Gay Community Periodic Survey Sydney 2014

Never Stand Still

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

Centre for Social Research in Health

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SYDNEY 2014

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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 (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

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 Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Sydney. Since 1996 the project has been funded by the NSW Ministry of Health and supported by ACON and Positive Life NSW. 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 in Sydney. The data presented in this report are from the period 2010 to 2014.

In February 2014, 2,222 men were recruited at 21 data collection sites which included gay social venues (bars and gyms), sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and Fair Day (part of the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras). The response rate was 64.6%. In the February 2014 round there was a slight though significant increase in the proportion of men recruited from sex-on-premises venues, and a corresponding decrease in men recruited from social venues. These changes should be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

Key points

- The proportion of men reporting that they have ever been tested for HIV was 89.3% in 2014. The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the survey significantly increased between 2013 and 2014 (to 76.0%).
- The proportion of HIV-positive men on antiretroviral treatment continues to increase (to 89.0% in 2014). Most (94.0%) of the men on treatment reported having an undetectable viral load in 2014.
- In 2014, mobile phone applications became the most commonly used way to meet male partners, reported by 41.9% of men.
- The proportion of men reporting any unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners (UAIR) was 52.0% in 2014 (no change from 2013).
- The proportion of men reporting any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC) was 35.0% in 2014 (no change from 2013).
- In 2014, 68.3% of HIV-positive men who had UAIC said they always ensured they had an undetectable viral load before having sex. Among HIV-negative men who had UAIC, the most consistently reported strategy was serosorting (reported by 32.6% in 2014).

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in the metropolitan Sydney area, were well educated and in full time employment. The age distribution in the 2014 survey was similar to that reported in 2013 with the exception of a slight increase in the proportion of participants aged under 25. Over the period from 2010 there have been slight though significant increases in the proportions of men aged up to 29 years or older than 50 and corresponding decreases in the proportions of men aged in their thirties and forties.

Three-fifths of the sample (60.5%) were born in Australia. Over time, there has been a steady increase in the ethnic diversity of the sample. Since 2010, the proportion of Anglo-Australian men has declined significantly.

HIV status and testing

In 2014, the overwhelming majority of men in the sample reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV (89.3%). The proportion of men that report being tested for HIV has declined since 2010, although the proportion has been quite stable since 2011. In 2014, just over three-quarters of non-HIV-positive participants (76.0%) reported having had an HIV test in the 12 months prior to survey. This was significantly higher than in 2013 and appears to be the highest level for this indicator in the survey's history. Over the last five years there has been an upward trend in this indicator.

Of the participants that had been tested, most men reported that they were HIV-negative (85.8%) with smaller proportions reporting that they were HIV-positive (12.9%) or did not know their HIV status (1.3%).

Between 2010 and 2014, there was a significant upward trend in the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported being on antiretroviral treatment at the time of the survey. In 2014, 89.0% of HIV-positive men said they were receiving combination treatment for HIV and nearly all of these men (94.0%) reported an undetectable viral load.

Sexual relationships with men

In 2014, just over a quarter of men reported being in a monogamous relationship with a regular male partner (27.3%). A slightly higher proportion reported having both regular and casual partners (29.6%), and a quarter had casual partners only (25.8%). Seventeen percent of men surveyed reported no sexual relationships with men in the six months prior to the survey. These proportions have been relatively stable since 2011.

In 2014, a third of men (33.4%) said they had met male sex partners through the internet in the six months prior to survey. This had been the most common way that men met male sex partners since 2009; however, the use of the internet has declined slightly since 2010. In 2014, the use of mobile applications surpassed the internet as the most common way that men met male sex partners, with four in every ten participants reporting the use of mobile apps like Grindr. Other commonly reported ways to meet male sex partners were gay saunas (27.1%), gay bars (27.7%) and travelling overseas (22.7%). It is noticeable that between 2010 and 2014, as the use of mobile applications increased, in general the use of physical venues and locations to meet partners has decreased; there appears to be an ongoing switch to mobile and online platforms to meet partners.

Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in 2014, 56% reported they had an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship and a smaller proportion (52%) reported having an agreement about sex outside the relationship. In 2014, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (28.9%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (20.6%). The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship specified that no sex with casual partners was allowed (23.1%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (23.0%). Since the previous survey the proportion of men with an agreement about sex within the relationship declined significantly and this proportion shows a downward trend since 2010. Similarly, the proportion of men who have an agreement about sex outside the relationship has also fallen over time.

In 2014, among HIV-positive men with regular partners, 34.7% reported that they were in a seroconcordant relationship, 42.4% said they were in a serodiscordant relationship, and 22.9% said they were in a serononconcordant relationship. Over the reporting period there were no significant changes in these relationship types reported by HIV-positive men.

In 2014, just under three-quarters of HIV-negative men with regular partners reported being in a seroconcordant relationship (73.1%), with considerably smaller proportions in serononconcordant (22.8%) and serodiscordant relationships (4.1%). There were no significant changes in these proportions between 2013 and 2014, although the proportion of HIV-negative men in a seroconcordant relationship has risen over time.

In terms of sex with regular partners, half the men with regular partners (52.0%) reported some unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner (UAIR), while a quarter reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (24.8%). In 2014, almost a quarter of men with regular partners (23.2%) reported having no anal intercourse with their regular partner. Since 2011 there have been no significant changes in these proportions.

Rates of UAIR typically vary according to the HIV status of regular partners, with UAIR usually being more likely between seroconcordant partners. However, in 2014, among HIV-positive men with regular partners, UAIR with partners who were not concordant (29.9%) was more commonly reported than UAIR with seroconcordant regular partners (25.7%). Almost half of HIV-positive men in relationships (44.4%) avoided UAIR.

Among HIV-negative men with regular partners, about four in every ten (42.9%) reported UAIR with a seroconcordant partner, and about one in ten (10.2%) reported UAIR that was not concordant. Nearly half (46.8%) of HIV-negative men with a regular partner avoided UAIR. These proportions did not change significantly between 2013 and 2014.

Casual male partners

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2014, nearly half of men with casual partners reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (47.3%), while a third (35.0%) reported any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC). The rate of UAIC has been relatively stable between 2010 and 2014. Consistent condom use has declined slightly since 2010 while the proportion reporting no anal intercourse with casual partners has remained relatively stable.

In 2014, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained more likely to report any UAIC (58.4%) than HIV-negative men (31.8%) or untested/unknown status men (31.6%). These proportions have remained stable since 2010.

In 2014, HIV-positive men remained much more likely to report any disclosure of their HIV status before sex to casual partners compared with HIV-negative men (78.0% vs. 59.3%). However HIV-negative men have become more likely to report disclosure of HIV status to casual partners over time (while the practice is stable among HIV-positive men). This pattern is similar when looking at men who reported UAIC and disclosing to all their casual partners. Among men who reported any UAIC, a greater proportion of HIV-positive men (59.4%) consistently disclosed their HIV status to all casual partners compared with HIV-negative men (38.8%). Over time, both HIV-negative men and HIV-positive men who engage in UAIC have become significantly more likely to disclose their HIV status to all casual partners.

In 2011 and 2013 new questions were introduced to assess the use of non-condom-based risk reduction strategies among men who engage in UAIC. In 2014, 68.3% of HIV-positive who had UAIC said they always ensured they had an undetectable viral load before they had UAIC, while 39.6% 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 quite small (less than 10%). Among HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIC, a third (32.6%) said they only had UAIC with casual partners who they knew were seroconcordant (serosorting), with smaller proportions (around one in ten) reporting consistent strategic positioning or withdrawal before ejaculation.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2014 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (88.7%) reported having any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) compared with HIV-negative men (75.0%). Since 2010, there have been significant increases in the proportions of both HIV-positive and HIV-negative men reporting any STI test (not including blood tests). In 2014, 76.6% of HIV-positive men and 63.7% of HIV-negative men reported a blood test for syphilis. Among all men in 2014, 14.5% said they had been diagnosed with an STI other than HIV in the 12 months prior to survey (no change from 2013). Among men diagnosed with an STI other than HIV, 46.6% reported telling all of their sex partners about the diagnosis in 2014; the proportion of men disclosing an STI diagnosis to all sex partners has increased since 2012.

Drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample. In 2014, 65.7% of the sample reported any drug use, returning to a similar level to that reported in 2010. There was also a small increase in the proportion of men reporting the use of drugs for sex between 2013 and 2014 (to 23.5% in 2014). Since 2010 the proportion of men reporting the use of more than two drugs in the six months prior to survey has declined, while the proportion of men reporting the use of one or two drugs has increased slightly.

In 2014, the most frequently used drugs in the six months prior to the survey were amyl/poppers (42.0%), marijuana (31.1%), ecstasy (27.5%), Viagra (21.2%), cocaine (22.1%) and GHB (11.7%). Since 2010 there have been significant decreases in the use of ecstasy, amphetamine/speed and ketamine and a significant increase in the use of crystal methamphetamine.

In general, HIV-positive men remain more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men (78.5% vs 67.6% in 2014). HIV-positive men remain disproportionately more likely to report any injecting drug use compared with HIV-negative men (21.5% vs. 4.2% in 2014).

Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2014, almost two-thirds of the participants (63.7%) reported that they knew post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available, which was a significant increase from 2013. In 2014, 33 men (1.5%) said they had used anti-HIV drugs as PrEP, 24 of these men taking drugs that were prescribed (which suggests confusion with or repurposing of PEP drugs). Seventy-nine men (3.6%) said they had used PEP and of these men, 11 reported they had been prescribed more than one course of PEP treatment.

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2010–2014. Each table includes the statistical significance (*p*-value), if any, of the change between 2013 and 2014 and the trend over time (2010–2014). An alpha level of 0.05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2013 and 2014 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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Fair Day	1639 (60.3)	1464 (45.8)	1127 (39.6)	1076 (42.3)	715 (32.2)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Sexual health clinics	152 (5.6)	327 (10.2)	318 (11.2)	267 (10.5)	220 (9.9)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Sex-on-premises venues	299 (11.0)	334 (10.5)	369 (13.0)	378 (14.9)	370 (16.7)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Gay social venues	629 (23.2)	1069 (33.5)	1029 (36.2)	825 (32.4)	917 (41.3)	Increase <i>p</i> < .001	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	2,719 (100)	3,194 (100)	2,843 (100)	2,546 (100)	2,222 (100)		

Table 2: Age

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Under 25	281(10.4)	356 (11.2)	286 (10.1)	288 (11.4)	317 (14.3)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
25–29	396(14.6)	544 (17.1)	427 (15.1)	416 (16.4)	390 (17.6)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
30–39	880(32.5)	973 (30.6)	866 (30.6)	757 (29.9)	618 (27.9)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
40–49	758(28.0)	843 (26.5)	765 (27.1)	630 (24.9)	520 (23.5)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
50 and over	392(14.5)	460 (14.5)	484 (17.1)	440 (17.4)	369 (16.7)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	2,707 (100)	3,176 (100)	2,828 (100)	2,531 (100)	2214 (100)		

Table 3: HIV testing

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All men							
Ever tested for HIV	2,503 (92.1)	2,860 (89.5)	2,501 (88.0)	2,262 (88.9)	1985 (89.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total	2,719 (100)	3,194 (100)	2,843 (100)	2,546 (100)	2222 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive men							
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	1,462 (66.7)	1,790 (71.9)	1,500 (69.1)	1,412 (71.4)	1306 (76.0)	Increase <i>p</i> < .001	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	2,191 (100)	2,490 (100)	2,172 (100)	1,977 (100)	1718 (100)		

Table 4: HIV test result

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive	287 (11.5)	352 (12.3)	313 (12.5)	267 (11.8)	254 (12.9)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	2,145 (85.9)	2,438 (85.4)	2,125 (85.1)	1,950 (86.4)	1,697 (85.8)	ns	ns
Unknown status	64 (2.6)	64 (2.2)	59 (2.4)	39 (1.7)	30 (1.5)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Total	2,496 (100)	2,854 (100)	2,497 (100)	2,256 (100)	1,981 (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 at the time of the survey

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
On treatment	215 (77.6)	270 (80.6)	264 (86.6)	224 (87.8)	218 (89.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	277 (100)	335 (100)	305 (100)	255 (100)	245 (100)		

Table 6: Undetectable viral load and CD4 count among HIV-positive men at the time of the survey, by treatment status

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Men using ART							
Undetectable viral load	197 (91.6)	256 (94.8)	249 (94.3)	199 (88.8)	205 (94.0)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	–	–	148 (56.1)	108 (48.2)	126 (57.8)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Total	215 (100)	270 (100)	264 (100)	224 (100)	218 (100)		
Men not using ART							
Undetectable viral load	20 (33.3)	13 (20.3)	12 (29.3)	9 (29.0)	9 (36.0)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	–	–	16 (39.0)	11 (35.5)	15 (55.6)	ns	ns
Total	60 (100)	64 (100)	41 (100)	31 (100)	25 (100)		

Table 7: Relationships with men at the time of the survey

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
None	–	446 (14.8)	436 (16.3)	398 (16.6)	364 (17.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Casual only	–	740 (24.6)	665 (24.9)	616 (25.7)	545 (25.8)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	–	897 (29.8)	812 (30.4)	687 (28.6)	626 (29.6)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	–	926 (30.8)	758 (28.4)	698 (29.1)	577 (27.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Total	–	3,009 (100)	2,671 (100)	2,399 (100)	2,112 (100)		

Note: Reliable data not available for 2010.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	729 (39.6)	743 (34.4)	670 (35.9)	611 (37.0)	637 (44.0)	Increase <i>p</i> < .001	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
No sex at all	74 (4.0)	71 (3.3)	56 (3.0)	46 (2.8)	62 (4.3)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	53 (2.9)	69 (3.2)	78 (4.2)	45 (2.7)	34 (2.4)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	442 (24.0)	562 (26.0)	460 (24.7)	397 (24.1)	298 (20.6)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	545 (29.6)	716 (33.1)	601 (32.2)	551 (33.4)	418 (28.9)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Total	1,843 (100)	2,161 (100)	1,865 (100)	1,650 (100)	1,449 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	789 (42.8)	910 (42.1)	822 (44.1)	748 (45.3)	695 (48.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
No sex with casual partners permitted	487 (26.4)	564 (26.1)	467 (25.0)	406 (24.6)	335 (23.1)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	73 (4.0)	61 (2.8)	53 (2.8)	46 (2.8)	38 (2.6)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	440 (23.9)	571 (26.4)	476 (25.5)	396 (24.0)	333 (23.0)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	54 (2.9)	55 (2.5)	47 (2.5)	54 (3.3)	48 (3.3)	ns	ns
Total	1,843 (100)	2,161 (100)	1,865 (100)	1,650 (100)	1,449 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 10: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant	69 (39.7)	79 (37.8)	95 (49.5)	63 (40.4)	50 (34.7)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	65 (37.4)	94 (45.0)	77 (40.1)	55 (35.3)	61 (42.4)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	40 (23.0)	36 (17.2)	20 (10.4)	38 (24.4)	33 (22.9)	ns	ns
Total	174 (100)	209 (100)	192 (100)	156 (100)	144 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant	762 (51.5)	1303 (74.4)	1,119 (76.3)	967 (72.0)	857 (73.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Serodiscordant	43 (2.9)	100 (5.7)	67 (4.6)	67 (5.0)	48 (4.1)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	676 (45.6)	348 (19.9)	281 (19.2)	309 (23.0)	267 (22.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total	1,481 (100)	1,751 (100)	1,467 (100)	1,343 (100)	1172 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 11: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	183 (9.9)	494 (22.9)	448 (24.0)	396 (24.0)	336 (23.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Always uses a condom	546 (29.6)	602 (27.9)	460 (24.7)	424 (25.7)	360 (24.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Sometimes does not use a condom	1,114 (60.4)	1,065 (49.3)	957 (51.3)	830 (50.3)	753 (52.0)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total	1,843 (100)	2,161 (100)	1,865 (100)	1,650 (100)	1,449 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant UAIR	61 (35.1)	49 (23.4)	69 (35.9)	48 (30.8)	37 (25.7)	ns	ns
Not concordant UAIR	47 (27.0)	55 (26.3)	38 (19.8)	33 (21.2)	43 (29.9)	ns	ns
No UAIR	66 (37.9)	105 (50.2)	85 (44.3)	75 (48.1)	64 (44.4)	ns	ns
Total	174 (100)	209 (100)	192 (100)	156 (100)	144 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant UAIR	521 (35.0)	740 (42.3)	646 (44.0)	565 (42.1)	503 (42.9)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Not concordant UAIR	392 (26.3)	160 (9.1)	130 (8.9)	133 (9.9)	120 (10.2)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
No UAIR	577 (38.7)	851 (48.6)	691 (47.1)	645 (48.0)	549 (46.8)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	1,490 (100)	1,751 (100)	1,467 (100)	1,343 (100)	1,172 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Took insertive position during UAIR	112 (28.6)	52 (32.5)	40 (30.8)	36 (27.1)	38 (31.7)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	84 (21.4)	46 (28.8)	27 (20.8)	33 (24.8)	32 (26.7)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	392	160	130	133	120		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having UAIR in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	263 (15.5)	399 (20.0)	346 (19.5)	300 (19.2)	249 (17.7)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	850 (50.1)	937 (46.9)	823 (46.5)	695 (44.4)	666 (47.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Sometimes does not use a condom	585 (34.5)	660 (33.1)	602 (34.0)	570 (36.4)	493 (35.0)	ns	ns
Total	1,698 (100)	1,996 (100)	1,771 (100)	1,565 (100)	1,408 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having a casual male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-negative men	419 (31.1)	462 (29.8)	394 (29.1)	406 (32.7)	350 (31.8)	ns	ns
Total	1,349 (100)	1,551 (100)	1,354 (100)	1,240 (100)	1,102 (100)		
HIV-positive men	127 (59.6)	141 (56.2)	154 (69.1)	116 (68.2)	101 (58.4)	ns	ns
Total	213 (100)	251 (100)	223 (100)	170 (100)	173 (100)		
Untested/unknown status men	39 (28.7)	57 (29.4)	54 (27.8)	48 (31.0)	42 (31.6)	ns	ns
Total	136 (100)	194 (100)	194 (100)	155 (100)	133 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Untested and unknown status includes men who have never been tested for HIV and men who have been tested but do not know their results.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	164 (77.0)	191 (76.1)	182 (81.6)	143 (84.1)	135 (78.0)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	143 (67.1)	165 (65.7)	155 (69.5)	133 (78.2)	121 (69.9)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	213	251	223	170	173		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	703 (52.1)	820 (52.9)	752 (55.5)	732 (59.0)	653 (59.3)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Told by casual partners	740 (54.9)	837 (54.0)	760 (56.1)	733 (59.1)	663 (60.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,349	1,551	1,354	1,240	1,102		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey.

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

Disclosed to all	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	45 (35.4)	52 (36.9)	75 (48.7)	54 (46.6)	60 (59.4)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	127 (100)	141 (100)	154 (100)	116 (100)	101 (100)		
HIV-negative men	104 (25.1)	168 (36.4)	137 (34.8)	162 (39.9)	133 (38.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total	419 (100)	462 (100)	394 (100)	406(100)	350 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having UAIC in the six months prior to the survey.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Receptive only UAIC	31 (24.4)	22 (15.6)	36 (23.4)	28 (24.1)	18 (17.8)	ns	ns
Total	127 (100)	141 (100)	154 (100)	116 (100)	101 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only UAIC	148 (35.3)	162 (35.1)	141 (35.8)	138 (34.0)	130 (37.1)	ns	ns
Total	419 (100)	462 (100)	394 (100)	406 (100)	350 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having UAIC in the six months prior to the survey.

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men						
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	52 (36.9)	64 (41.6)	40 (34.5)	40 (39.6)	ns	ns
Took receptive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	7 (5.0)	8 (5.2)	6 (5.2)	1 (1.0)	NA	NA
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	6 (4.3)	13 (8.4)	9 (7.8)	6 (5.9)	NA	NA
Participant ensured he had an undetectable viral load before having sex	–	–	45 (38.8)	69 (68.3)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	141	154	116	101		
HIV-negative men						
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	150 (32.5)	126 (32.0)	140 (34.5)	114 (32.6)	ns	ns
Took insertive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	49 (10.6)	49 (12.4)	36 (8.9)	41 (11.7)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	50 (10.8)	42 (10.6)	45 (11.1)	42 (12.0)	ns	ns
Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	–	–	29 (7.1)	25 (7.1)	ns	NA
Participant took anti HIV medication before sex	–	–	6 (1.5)	8 (2.3)	NA	NA
Participant took anti HIV medication after sex	–	–	10 (2.5)	10 (2.9)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	462	394	406	350		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having UAIC in the six months prior to the survey.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Internet	1,048 (38.5)	1,233 (38.6)	1,038 (36.5)	927 (36.4)	742 (33.4)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	–	730 (22.9)	896 (31.5)	918 (36.1)	931 (41.9)	Increase <i>p</i> < .001	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Gay bar	971 (35.7)	968 (30.3)	776 (27.3)	704 (27.7)	615 (27.7)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Dance party	577 (21.2)	504 (15.8)	421 (14.8)	432 (17.0)	330 (14.9)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Beat	425 (15.6)	413 (12.9)	347 (12.2)	311 (12.2)	263 (11.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Gay saunas	983 (36.2)	995 (31.2)	874 (30.7)	770 (30.2)	603 (27.1)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Other sex-on-premises venues	470 (17.3)	474 (14.8)	404 (14.2)	361 (14.2)	297 (13.4)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Sex workers	77 (2.8)	95 (3.0)	93 (3.3)	91 (3.6)	65 (2.9)	ns	ns
In other Australian cities	611 (22.5)	587 (18.4)	490 (17.2)	419 (16.5)	400 (18.0)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Elsewhere in Australia	417 (15.3)	390 (12.2)	341 (12.0)	330 (13.0)	267 (12.0)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Private sex parties	245 (9.0)	210 (6.6)	203 (7.1)	193 (7.6)	142 (6.4)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Gym	265 (9.8)	297 (9.3)	241 (8.5)	210 (8.3)	175 (7.9)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Overseas	690 (25.4)	672 (21.0)	597 (21.0)	533 (20.9)	505 (22.7)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,719	3,194	2,843	2,546	2,222		

Table 21: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	175 (61.0)	220 (62.5)	190 (60.5)	164 (61.4)	177 (69.1)	ns	ns
Throat swab	176 (61.3)	220 (62.5)	199 (63.4)	169 (63.3)	178 (69.5)	ns	ns
Penile swab	134 (46.7)	155 (44.0)	139 (44.3)	114 (42.7)	108 (42.2)	ns	ns
Urine sample	192 (66.9)	252 (71.6)	235 (74.8)	198 (74.2)	193 (75.4)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Blood test other than for HIV	196 (68.3)	275 (78.1)	235 (74.8)	193 (72.3)	179 (69.9)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	220 (76.7)	280 (79.6)	247 (78.7)	205 (76.8)	196 (76.6)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	206 (71.8)	269 (76.4)	247 (78.7)	206 (77.2)	206 (80.5)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Any STI test (including blood tests)	249 (86.7)	320 (90.9)	280 (89.2)	232 (86.9)	227 (88.7)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	287	352	314	267	256		

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	954 (44.4)	1,184 (48.4)	996 (46.7)	1,001 (51.1)	876 (51.4)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Throat swab	1,023 (47.6)	1,245 (50.9)	1,072 (50.2)	1,059 (54.0)	945 (55.5)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Penile swab	789 (36.7)	941 (38.5)	790 (37.0)	709 (36.2)	563 (33.1)	Decrease $p < .05$	Decrease $p < .01$
Urine sample	1,210 (56.3)	1,441 (58.9)	1,262 (59.1)	1,181 (60.3)	1,066 (62.6)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Blood test other than for HIV	1,189 (55.3)	1,318 (53.9)	1,181 (55.3)	1,044 (53.3)	880 (51.7)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Blood test for syphilis	1,273 (59.2)	1,483 (60.7)	1,302 (61.0)	1,208 (61.6)	1,084 (63.7)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Any STI test (not including blood test)	1,278 (59.4)	1,517 (62.0)	1,313 (61.5)	1,255 (64.0)	1,131 (66.4)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Any STI test (including blood tests)	1,533 (71.3)	1,741 (71.2)	1,530 (71.7)	1,412 (72.0)	1,277 (75.0)	Increase $p < .05$	Increase $p < .05$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,151 (100)	2,445 (100)	2,134 (100)	1,960 (100)	1,703 (100)		

Table 23: Men who were diagnosed with an STI other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2010	2011	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
All men	–	–	331 (11.6)	334 (13.1)	321 (14.5)	ns	ns
Total			2843 (100)	2546 (100)	2222 (100)		

Table 24: Proportion of sex partners who were told of a STI diagnosis in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
None	–	–	97 (29.3)	99 (29.6)	61 (19.0)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
A few			74 (24.0)	74 (24.7)	72 (23.5)	ns	ns
Some	–	–	56 (18.1)	51 (17.0)	45 (14.7)	ns	ns
All	–	–	104 (33.7)	110 (36.7)	143 (46.6)	Increase $p < .05$	Increase $p < .001$
Total			331 (100)	334 (100)	321 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported a diagnosis with an STI other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	901 (33.1)	891 (27.9)	819 (28.8)	775 (30.4)	692 (31.1)	ns	ns
Amyl	1,203 (44.2)	1,291 (40.4)	1,163 (40.9)	1,090 (42.8)	934 (42.0)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	975 (35.9)	953 (29.8)	766 (26.9)	734 (28.8)	610 (27.5)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Amphetamine (speed)	386 (14.2)	361 (11.3)	311 (10.9)	270 (10.6)	217 (9.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Crystal methamphetamine	317 (11.7)	355 (11.1)	393 (13.8)	354 (13.9)	324 (14.6)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Viagra	592 (21.8)	683 (21.4)	610 (21.5)	579 (22.7)	472 (21.2)	ns	ns
Cocaine	598 (22.0)	659 (21.6)	546 (19.2)	484 (19.0)	492 (22.1)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	ns
Ketamine (special K)	284 (10.5)	306 (9.6)	233 (8.2)	218 (8.6)	162 (7.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
GHB	356 (13.1)	422 (13.2)	330 (11.6)	341 (13.4)	260 (11.7)	ns	ns
Heroin	15 (0.6)	27 (0.9)	24 (0.8)	28 (1.1)	10 (0.5)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Steroids	60 (2.2)	–	–	–	78 (3.5)	NA	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Other drugs	148 (5.4)	208 (6.5)	197 (6.9)	172 (6.8)	170 (7.7)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,719	3,194	2,843	2,546	2,222		
Number of drugs used							
None	927 (34.1)	1,246 (39.0)	1,104 (38.8)	968 (38.0)	762 (34.3)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001	ns
One or two drugs	838 (30.8)	948 (29.7)	863 (30.4)	758 (29.8)	754 (33.9)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
More than two drugs	954 (35.1)	1,000 (31.31)	876 (30.8)	820 (32.1)	706 (31.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Total	2,719 (100)	3,194	2,843	2,546	2,222		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	141 (49.1)	145 (41.2)	134 (42.7)	106 (39.7)	106 (41.4)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	169 (58.9)	184 (52.3)	165 (52.6)	149 (55.8)	134 (52.3)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	124 (43.2)	113 (32.1)	96 (30.6)	81 (30.3)	60 (23.4)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Amphetamine (speed)	53 (18.5)	45 (12.8)	46 (14.7)	30 (11.2)	26 (10.2)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Crystal methamphetamine	74 (25.8)	97 (27.6)	105 (33.4)	90 (33.7)	92 (35.9)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Viagra	117 (40.8)	143 (40.6)	124 (39.5)	105 (39.3)	95 (37.1)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	287	352	314	267	256		
Number of drugs used							
None	50 (17.4)	77 (21.9)	78 (24.8)	59 (22.1)	55 (21.5)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	88 (30.7)	120 (34.1)	88 (28.0)	83 (31.1)	86 (33.6)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	149 (51.9)	155 (44.0)	148 (47.1)	125 (46.8)	115 (44.9)	ns	ns
Total	287 (100)	352 (100)	314 (100)	267 (100)	256 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	678 (31.5)	657 (26.9)	600 (28.1)	604 (30.8)	524 (30.8)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	943 (43.8)	1,025 (41.9)	919 (43.1)	871 (44.4)	735 (43.2)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	778 (36.2)	776 (31.7)	608 (28.5)	607 (31.0)	515 (30.2)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Amphetamine (speed)	302 (14.0)	285 (11.7)	241 (11.3)	220 (11.2)	174 (10.2)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Crystal methamphetamine	232 (10.8)	235 (9.6)	261 (12.2)	238 (12.1)	216 (12.7)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Viagra	451 (21.0)	505 (20.7)	453 (21.2)	435 (22.2)	355 (20.9)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,151	2,445	2,134	1,960	1,703		
Number of drugs used							
None	740 (34.4)	921 (37.7)	784 (36.7)	701 (35.8)	551 (32.4)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
One or two drugs	668 (31.1)	742 (30.4)	685 (32.1)	617 (31.5)	602 (35.4)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
More than two drugs	743 (34.5)	782 (32.0)	665 (31.2)	642 (32.8)	550 (32.3)	ns	ns
Total	2,151 (100)	2,445 (100)	2,134 (100)	1,960 (100)	1,703 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All men	126 (4.6)	126 (3.9)	134 (4.7)	114 (4.5)	135 (6.1)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total	2,719 (100)	3,194 (100)	2,843 (100)	2,546 (100)	2,222 (100)		
HIV-positive men	47 (16.4)	50 (14.2)	57 (18.2)	47 (17.6)	55 (21.5)	ns	ns
Total	287 (100)	352 (100)	314 (100)	267 (100)	256 (100)		
HIV-negative men	72 (3.4)	65 (2.7)	62 (2.9)	60 (3.1)	71 (4.2)	ns	ns
Total	2,151 (100)	2,445 (100)	2,134 (100)	1,960 (100)	1,703 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	676 (24.9)	669 (21.0)	578 (20.3)	529 (20.8)	523 (23.5)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	377 (13.9)	401 (12.6)	332 (11.7)	310 (12.2)	292 (13.1)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,719	3,194	2,843	2,546	2,222		

Table 30: Knowledge that post-exposure prophylaxis is available

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2013 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Aware of PEP among all men	1,690 (62.2)	1,820 (57.0)	1,655 (58.2)	1,544 (60.6)	1416 (63.7)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total	2,719 (100)	3,194 (100)	2,843 (100)	2,546 (100)	2,222		
Aware of PEP among non-HIV-positive men	1,455 (59.8)	1,544 (51.3)	1,399 (55.3)	1,317 (57.8)	1,192 (60.6)	ns	ns
Total	2,432 (100)	2,842 (100)	2,529 (100)	2,279 (100)	1,966 (100)		

Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey 2014



Conducted by

PositiveLifeNSW
the voice of people with HIV since 1988



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 completed?
 Up to Year 10
 Year 12 / HSC / VCE / QCE / SACE / WACE
 Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE
 University degree

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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 sex **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 male 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

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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

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?

Anal sex regular partner/s:

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

Section E – Casual male partners – last 6 months

28. 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?

Anal sex casual partner/s:

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

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

- Never Occasionally Often

HIV disclosure casual partner/s

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

- None Some All

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

- None Some All

Survey continues on next page



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

37. 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 Never Occasionally Often Always
- I chose to take the **top role** (I fucked him) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me Never Occasionally Often Always
- I chose to take the **bottom role** (he fucked me) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me Never Occasionally Often Always
- When I fucked him, I chose to **pull out before cumming** because his HIV status was different or unknown to me Never Occasionally Often Always
- When he fucked me, I made sure **he pulled out before cumming** because his HIV status was different or unknown to me Never Occasionally Often Always
- I took anti-HIV medication **before** sex Never Occasionally Often Always
- I took anti-HIV medication **after** sex Never Occasionally Often Always
- When my partner was HIV-positive, I checked **he had an undetectable viral load** before we had sex Never Occasionally Often Always
- I knew **I had an undetectable viral load** before we had sex Never Occasionally Often Always

Section F – HIV testing and HIV status

38. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?

- No Yes

39. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

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

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

- No test/Don't know Positive
 Negative

41. Where did you have your last HIV test?

- No test/don't know At home
 GP Community-based service
 Clinic/hospital e.g. ACON a[test]
 Gay bar/club/sex venue Somewhere else

42. How many HIV tests have you had in the last 12 months?

- None (no tests) 3-4 tests
 One test 5 or more tests
 Two tests

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

- Positive I don't know/He hasn't had a test
 Negative No regular partner

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

- Undetectable Don't know/unsure
 Detectable No HIV-positive partner

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

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

Year

46. In the last 12 months, how many clinical appointments about managing HIV have you attended?

- None 1-2 3-4 5 or more

47. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?

- Yes No

48. What was your last viral load test?

- Undetectable
 Detectable
 Don't know/unsure

49. What was your last CD4 count?

- <200 >500
 201-350 Don't know/unsure
 351-500

Survey continues on next page

Section G – STI testing

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

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

51. Have you ever been tested for hepatitis C?

- Yes No Don't know

52. What is your hepatitis C status?

- Negative Positive Don't know

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

- Yes No

54. 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?

- None A few Some All

Not been diagnosed with an STI in the last 12 months


Section H – Medication to prevent HIV

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

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

56. What do you know about pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)?

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

 If you are HIV-positive you can skip the next two questions and go to section I 

57. In the last 6 months, did you take a prescribed course (28 days) of anti-HIV medication (PEP) because you were exposed to HIV?

- No
 Yes, once
 Yes, more than once

58. In the last 6 months, did you take any anti-HIV medication to reduce your chance of getting HIV during any sex you might have?

- No
 Yes, I was prescribed anti-HIV medication to take every day
 Yes, I took anti-HIV medication that was not prescribed

Section I – Drug use

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

	Never	Once/twice	At least monthly	Every week
Amyl/poppers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Viagra/Cialis etc	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crystal meth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GHB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ketamine (special K)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other drug	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

- Every week Once or twice
 At least monthly Never

61. Have you ever injected drugs?

- Yes No

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

- Every week Once or twice
 At least monthly Never

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

- Every week Once or twice
 At least monthly Never

The survey concludes here.

Thank you for your time.



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

<https://csrhc.arts.unsw.edu.au>

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