

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Melbourne 2014

Author:

Lee, E; Mao, L; von Doussa, H; Batrouney, C; West, M; Prestage, G; Zablotska, I; De Wit, J; Holt, M

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Gay Community Periodic Survey Melbourne 2014

Never Stand Still

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

Centre for Social Research in Health

Evelyn Lee Limin Mao Henry von Doussa Colin Batrouney Michael West Garrett Prestage Iryna Zablotska John de Wit Martin Holt



Gay Community Periodic Survey MELBOURNE 2014

Evelyn Lee¹ Limin Mao¹ Henry von Doussa² Colin Batrouney² Michael West³ Garrett Prestage⁴ Iryna Zablotska⁴ John de Wit¹ Martin Holt¹

¹ Centre for Social Research in Health ² Victorian AIDS Council/Gay Men's Health Centre ³ Victorian Department of Health ⁴ The Kirby Institute

> Centre for Social Research in Health Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences The University of New South Wales



Centre for Social Research in Health

John Goodsell Building UNSW Australia UNSW Sydney NSW 2052 Australia

Tel: +61 2 9385 6776 Fax: +61 2 9385 6455 Email: csrh@unsw.edu.au Website: http://csrharts.unsw.edu.au

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Glossary

AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ART antiretroviral treatment

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

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

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

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

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

PEP post-exposure prophylaxis

PrEP pre-exposure prophylaxis

STI sexually transmissible infection

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

Executive summary

The Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited from a range of gay community sites in Melbourne. 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 sixteenth in Melbourne, recruited 1,872 men in January 2014 at gay social venues (e.g. bars), sexon-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Midsumma Carnival. The response rate was 71.1%. The data presented in this report are from the period 2010 to 2014.

From its start in 1998, the project has been funded by the Victorian Department of Health and supported by the Victorian AIDS Council and Living Positive Victoria. The Centre for Social Research in Health coordinates the survey with support from the Kirby Institute.

Since 2010 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men recruited at sexual health clinics and sex-on-premises venues and a corresponding increase in the proportion of men recruited from Midsumma Carnival. The proportion of men recruited from social venues has remained stable over time.

Key points

- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has remained stable and was 72.4% in 2014.
- Between 2010 and 2014, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men who report taking combination antiretroviral treatment (from 74.5% to 89.0%).
- In 2014, 54.8% of men with regular partners reported any unprotected anal intercourse with those partners (UAIR); no change from 2013.
- In 2014, 35.9% of men with casual partners reported any unprotected anal intercourse with those partners (UAIC); this was a significant increase from 2013 and is the highest level of UAIC recorded in the survey.
- In 2014, the risk reduction strategy that was most consistently used by HIV-positive men who had UAIC was having an undetectable viral load (57.3%), while HIV-negative men who had UAIC were most likely to use serosorting (36.4%). The consistent use of serosorting has become much more common among HIV-negative men who have UAIC since 2011.
- Between 2011 and 2014, there has been a large and significant increase in the use
 of mobile applications like Grindr to meet male partners (23.6% to 46.4%). Mobile
 applications are now the most commonly used way that men in Melbourne meet
 male sex partners.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan Melbourne or urban Victoria, were well-educated and in full-time employment. The majority of men (73.3%) were born in Australia. In 2014, 2.2% (n = 41) of the sample 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. Between 2010 and 2014, the proportion of younger men aged between 25 to 29 years old in the survey has increased significantly (from 18.5% to 21.2%) while the proportions of men in the other age categories have remained unchanged.

HIV testing, status and treatment

In 2014, nearly nine out of ten men (87.6%) reported having ever been tested for HIV. This was a slight increase, compared with 2013. Since 2010, the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has remained stable (and was 72.4% in 2014).

Slightly more than half of participants who had ever tested for HIV reported that their last HIV test was at a general practice (n=874, 53.3%) and nearly one in ten said it was at a community-based service e.g. Pronto (n= 151, 9.2%). Among non-HIV-positive men who were tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the 2014 survey, 625 (58.7%) reported having been tested more than once.

Among men who reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV in 2014, the majority reported that their HIV status was HIV negative (88.0%). Smaller proportions reported being HIV-positive (9.7%) or not knowing their HIV status (2.7%). Compared to the previous year, in 2014 there was a slight decrease in the proportion of HIV-negative men in the survey from 89.9% to 88.0%.

Between 2010 and 2014, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported taking combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) at the time of the survey (from 74.5% to 89.0%). In 2014, over nine in ten HIV-positive men on treatment reported an undetectable viral load (94.2%), but only half of them reported a CD4 count of more than 500 (n=69) at the time of the survey.

In 2014, a new question on the number of clinical appointments that HIV-positive men have attended in the last 12 months was added to the questionnaire. Over three-quarters of HIV-positive men (n=124, 77.0%) reported attending at least three clinical appointments to manage their HIV in the last 12 months.

Sexual partnerships and practices

At the time of the 2014 survey, nearly one-third of men reported being in a monogamous relationship with a male partner (32.2%). There were slightly smaller proportions of men who reported having casual partners only (26.8%) or having both regular and casual male partners (27.0%). There were 14% of men who reported no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. From 2011 to 2014, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who reported having both regular and casual male partners (29.6% to 27.0%). The proportions of men in other relationship types have remained stable during the reporting period.

Between 2011 and 2014, there has been a large and significant increase in the proportion of men who report having met men through mobile applications like Grindr (23.6% to 46.4%). Mobile applications are now the most commonly used way that men in Melbourne meet male sex partners. The next most common way is through the internet (37.8%). Other common ways to meet male sex partners were gay bars (29.3%), saunas (26.6%) and meeting men while visiting other Australian

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cities (19.1%). It is noticeable that the use of physical venues and locations to meet partners has declined significantly over the last 5 years, although this decline has stabilised in the last few years.

Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, over half (58.6%) reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship and a slightly smaller proportion (55.8%) reported 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 (32.4%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (20.5%). The proportion of men with an agreement that anal intercourse could occur without a condom within the relationship has increased significantly from 26.8% in 2010 to 32.4% in 2014. The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship specified that casual sex was not allowed (28.1%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse used a relationship specified that casual sex was not allowed (28.1%).

Among HIV-positive men who had regular partners in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, there were similar proportions in seroconcordant (36.9%) and serodiscordant (34.2%) relationships. There was no significant change observed in the relationship types between 2013 and 2014.

HIV-negative men with regular partners continue to be more likely to be in a seroconcordant relationship, compared with HIV-positive men. In 2014, most HIV-negative men with regular partners were in a seroconcordant relationship (70.3%) and one in four was in a serononconcordant relationship (24.9%). A smaller proportion of HIV-negative men reported having a serodiscordant partner (4.8%). Since 2010, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships and a corresponding decrease in men in serononconcordant relationships.

More than half the men with a regular partner in the six months prior to the 2014 survey reported any unprotected anal intercourse (UAIR) with their partner (54.8%), while about a quarter reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (24.4%). About one in five reported having no anal intercourse with their regular partner (20.8%). Between 2010 and 2014, the proportions of men with regular partners who reported always using condoms for anal intercourse or any unprotected anal intercourse (UAIR) decreased significantly while the proportion reporting no anal intercourse increased.

Among HIV-positive participants with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, similar proportions reported UAIR that was seroconcordant (27.9%) or not concordant (27.9%). More than two in five HIV-positive men with regular partners reported no UAIR (44.1%). These categories have remained stable between 2013 and 2014.

Compared to HIV-positive men, HIV-negative men with regular partners were more likely to restrict UAIR to seroconcordant partners or avoid UAIR altogether. Among HIV-negative men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, there were similar proportions who reported seroconcordant UAIR (43.9%) or avoiding UAIR (43.3%). The remaining 12.7% of HIV-negative men with regular partners reported UAIR that was not concordant.

Among HIV-negative men who reported UAIR with partners who were not seroconcordant in the six months prior to the survey in 2014, about one in three men (32.1%) reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning) and 15.4% reported consistent withdrawal before ejaculation by their partner.

Casual male partners

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2014, almost half of men with casual partners in the six months prior to survey reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (46.5%) but more than one-third (35.9%) reported any unprotected anal intercourse (UAIC) prior to the survey. The proportion of men reporting any UAIC increased significantly between 2013 and 2014 (from 31.9% to 35.9%), although the trend is stable over time. The 2014 level of UAIC appears to be the highest ever recorded in the Melbourne survey.

In 2014, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained the most likely to report any UAIC (64.1%), compared with their HIV-negative counterparts (32.0%) and untested/unknown status men (38.7%). The levels of UAIC reported by each HIV status group have remained stable over the last five years. An analysis of UAIC by age group shows that men aged 30-49 years remain the most likely to report UAIC (48.7% in 2014), followed by men aged under 30 (36.9%) and men aged 50 or over (14.4%). The levels of UAIC reported by each of these age groups has remained stable over the last five years.

In 2014, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner continued to be more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (75.2%) than by HIV-negative men (58.5%). However, similar proportions of HIV-positive men (61.5%) and HIV-negative (58.3%) reported HIV disclosure from their casual partners in 2014. The proportion of HIV-negative men disclosing their status before sex to any casual partner has increased significantly over the reporting period (from 47.7% in 2010 to 58.5% in 2014). Similarly, HIV-negative men who had UAIC in the six months prior to the survey have become significantly more likely to report disclosing their HIV status to all their casual partners (29.8% in 2010 to 45.1% in 2014).

In 2014, new questions were added to the survey about risk reduction strategies during UAIC. Among HIV-positive men who reported UAIC in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, over half (57.3%) said they always made sure they had an undetectable viral load before UAIC, while one-third (34.7%) said that they always made sure that their partners were HIV-positive before sex (serosorting). This suggests that HIV-positive men are more likely to rely on knowledge of their viral load status rather than consistently disclosing HIV status before UAIC. Much smaller proportions (less than 10%) reported always taking the receptive role during UAIC (strategic positioning) or always withdrawing before ejaculation.

Among HIV-negative men who reported UAIC in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, more than a third (36.4%) said they always made sure their partners were HIV-negative before sex. More than one in ten reported consistently taking the insertive role during UAIC (strategic positioning) or that their casual partners always withdrew before ejaculating inside them. Consistent with the previous survey in 2013, very few (<3%) HIV-negative men reported taking anti-HIV medication before or after UAIC. A minority of HIV-negative men who had UAIC (6.7%) said that when they had an HIV-positive partner, they always ensured he had an undetectable viral load before UAIC. The proportion of HIV-negative men reporting consistent serosorting has increased significantly since 2011.

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Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2014 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (90.1%) reported having had any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) in the 12 months prior to survey, compared with HIV-negative men (72.1%). The proportions of HIV-negative and HIV-positive men reporting any STI testing have remained stable during the reporting period.

Between 2010 and 2014, the proportions of HIV-positive men reporting anal and throat swabs have increased significantly. Among HIV-negative men over the same period, there was a significant increase in throat swabs and a decline in penile swabs. In 2014, 60.9% of HIV-negative men and 76.4% of HIV-positive men reported a blood test for syphilis.

In 2014, 228 men (12.2% of the whole sample) reported having been diagnosed with an STI (other than HIV) in the 12 months prior to the survey. Among these men, more than three-quarters (78.5%) told at least one of their sex partners about their diagnosis and almost half (45.2%) told all of their sex partners.

Questions on hepatitis C testing and status were added to the 2013 questionnaire. In 2014, the majority of men reported having been tested for hepatitis C (74.3%). Among them, over nine out of ten reported being hepatitis C negative (96.6%) and 22 men (1.7%) said they had hepatitis C.

Recreational drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being amyl/poppers (37.0%), marijuana (29.1%), ecstasy (18.6%), Viagra (16.5%), cocaine (14.2%), amphetamine (12.1%) and crystal methamphetamine (10.5%). Since 2010, there have been significant decreases in the use of ecstasy and amphetamine but a significant increase in the use of crystal methamphetamine. There has been a significant increase in the proportion of men reporting using one or two drugs and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men reporting using more than two drugs in the six months prior to the survey.

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 (14.3% vs % 2.0% in 2014).

In 2014, 15.6% of all men reported using party drugs for sex and 8.8% said they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use in the six months prior to the survey. The proportions of men reporting these practices have declined over time.

Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2014, more than two-thirds of men (64.1%) reported knowing post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. There was a significant increase in PEP awareness between 2013 and 2014.

New questions about the use of PEP and pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) were added to the questionnaire in 2013. Fifty-three non-HIV-positive men (3.3%) reported taking a prescribed course of PEP after exposure to HIV in the six months prior to the survey. A smaller proportion (n = 18, 1.1%) reported taking anti-HIV medication to reduce their chance of getting HIV (which could be indicative of PrEP). However all but one man who took anti-HIV medication to reduce their chance of getting prescribed medication as well which suggests confusion with PEP or the repurposing of PEP drugs, given that PrEP is not yet formally available in Australia.

Findings

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 .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2013 and 2014 were assessed with logistic regression (comparing one category with all the others). 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, also 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 28 below.

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Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Midsumma Carnival	1,637 (67.0)	1,228 (63.7)	1,307 (63.7)	1658 (70.9)	1336 (71.4)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Sexual health clinics	155 (6.3)	45 (2.3)	24 (1.1)	59 (2.5)	38 (2.0)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Sex-on-premises venues	285 (11.7)	215 (11.2)	283 (13.8)	223 (9.5)	171 (9.1)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Social venues	365 (15.0)	441 (22.9)	439 (21.4)	399 (17.1)	327 (17.5)	ns	ns
Total	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)	2,053 (100)	2,339 (100)	1,872(100)		

Table 2: Age

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Under 25	467 (19.3)	352 (18.3)	365 (17.9)	446 (19.2)	321 (17.2)	ns	ns
25–29	448 (18.5)	338 (17.6)	361 (17.8)	444(19.1)	394 (21.2)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
30–39	649 (26.8)	545 (28.4)	571 (28.0)	645 (27.7)	509 (27.3)	ns	ns
40–49	543 (22.4)	423 (22.0)	455 (22.4)	496 (21.3)	370 (19.9)	ns	ns
50 and over	318 (13.1)	263 (13.7)	282 (13.9)	296 (12.7)	269 (14.4)	ns	ns
Total	2,425 (100)	1,921 (100)	2,034 (100)	2,327(100)	1,863 (100)		

Table 3: HIV testing

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
All participants							
Ever tested	2,093 (85.7)	1,656 (85.9)	1,773 (86.4)	1,966 (84.1)	1639 (87.6)	Increase $p = .001$	ns
Total	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)	2,053 (100)	2,339 (100)	1,872 (100)		
Non-HIV positive participants							
Tested in previous 12 months	1302 (70.1)	1034 (70.1)	1125 (69.9)	1245 (69.3)	1064 (72.4)	ns	ns
Total	1,857 (100)	1,476 (100)	1,609 (100)	1,796 (100)	1,470 (100)		

Table 4: HIV test result

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive	215 (10.1)	161 (9.7)	156 (8.8)	158 (8.1)	159 (9.7)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	1803 (86.5)	1454 (88.0)	1571 (88.69)	1750 (89.9)	1433 (88.0)	Decrease $p < .05$	Increase $p < .05$
Unknown status	67 (3.2)	38 (2.3)	41 (2.3)	39 (2.0)	44 (2.7)	ns	ns
Total	2,085 (100)	1,653 (100)	1,768 (100)	1,947 (100)	1,636 (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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
On treatment	155 (74.5)	119 (76.8)	120 (77.9)	122 (82.4)	138 (89.0)	ns	Increase $p = .001$
Total	208(100)	155 (100)	154 (100)	148 (100)	155 (100)		

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Men using ART							
Undetectable viral load	138 (89.0)	111 (93.3)	110 (91.7)	114 (93.4)	130 (94.2)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	-	_	64 (53.3)	62 (50.8)	69 (50.0)	ns	ns
Total	155 (100)	119 (100)	120 (100)	122 (100)	138 (100)		
Men not using ART							
Undetectable viral load	20 (37.7)	11 (30.6)	8 (23.5)	6 (23.1)	4 (23.5)	NA	NA
CD4 count > 500			19 (55.9)	17 (65.4)	9 (52.9)	NA	NA
Total	53 (100)	36 (100)	34 (100)	26 (100)	17 (100)		

Table 7: Current relationships with men

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
None	_	282 (15.6)	315 (16.1)	348 (15.9)	249 (14.0)	ns	ns
Casual only	_	431 (23.9)	485 (24.9)	530 (24.2)	477 (26.8)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	-	534 (29.6)	569 (29.2)	589 (26.9)	481 (27.0)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Regular only (monogamous)	-	558 (30.9)	580 (29.8)	723 (33.0)	573 (32.2)	ns	ns
Total	-	1,805 (100)	1,949 (100)	2,190 (100)	1,780 (100)		

Note: A formatting error in the 2010 questionnaire produced unreliable figures for this question, so they were omitted.

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	679 (41.8)	496 (37.2)	536 (38.1)	597 (37.8)	538 (41.4)	Increase $p < .05$	ns
No sex within the relationship permitted	83 (5.1)	40 (3.0)	30 (2.1)	37 (2.3)	41 (3.2)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
No anal intercourse permitted	74 (4.6)	51 (3.8)	53 (3.8)	54 (3.4)	33 (2.5)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	353 (21.7)	328 (24.6)	331 (23.5)	339 (21.5)	266 (20.5)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	435 (26.8)	417 (31.3)	457 (32.5)	553 (35.0)	421 (32.4)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Total	1,624 (100)	1,332 (100)	1,407 (100)	1,580 (100)	1,299 (100)		

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No agreement about casual sex	732 (45.1)	604 (45.4)	643 (45.7)	730 (46.2)	574 (44.2)	ns	ns
No sex with casual partners permitted	400 (24.6)	340 (25.5)	345 (24.6)	408 (25.8)	365 (28.1)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	77 (4.7)	64 (4.8)	55 (3.9)	45 (2.9)	41 (3.1)	ns	Decrease $p = .001$
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	354 (21.8)	289 (21.7)	324 (23.0)	349 (22.1)	283 (21.8)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	61 (3.8)	35 (2.6)	40 (2.8)	48 (3.0)	36 (2.8)	ns	ns
Total	1,624 (100)	1,332 (100)	1,407 (100)	1,580 (100)	1,299 (100)		

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

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

Table 10: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	-	-					
	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant	82 (56.2)	54 (51.4)	46 (41.1)	39 (34.8)	41 (36.9)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Serodiscordant	31 (21.2)	29 (27.6)	41 (36.6)	44 (39.3)	38 (34.2)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Serononconcordant	33 (22.6)	22 (21.0)	25 (22.3)	29 (25.9)	32 (28.8)	ns	ns
Total	146 (100)	105 (100)	112 (100)	112 (100)	111 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant	617 (49.7)	775 (73.9)	816 (73.5)	883 (71.2)	724 (70.3)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Serodiscordant	33 (2.7)	48 (4.6)	42 (3.8)	51 (4.1)	49 (4.8)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Serononconcordant	592 (47.7)	226 (21.5)	253 (22.8)	306 (24.7)	256 (24.9)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Total	1242 (100)	1,049 (100)	1,111 (100)	1,240 (100)	1,029 (100)		

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

Table 11: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No anal intercourse	197 (12.1)	304 (22.8)	333 (23.7)	387 (24.5)	270 (20.8)	Decrease $p < .05$	Increase $p < .001$
Always uses a condom	442 (27.2)	336 (25.2)	385 (27.3)	366 (23.2)	317 (24.4)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Sometimes does not use a condom	985 (60.7)	692 (52.0)	689 (49.0)	827 (52.3)	712 (54.8)	ns	Decrease $p \le .001$
Total	1,624 (100)	1,332 (100)	1,407 (100)	1,580 (100)	1,299 (100)		

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

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant UAIR	68 (46.6)	43 (41.0)	36 (32.1)	30 (26.8)	31 (27.9)	ns	Decrease p < .001
Not concordant UAIR	37 (25.3)	25 (23.8)	35 (31.3)	41 (36.6)	31 (27.9)	ns	ns
No UAIR	41 (28.1)	37 (35.2)	41 (36.6)	41 (36.6)	49 (44.1)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Total	146 (100)	105 (100)	112 (100)	112 (100)	111 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant UAIR	421 (33.9)	430 (41.0)	445 (40.1)	549 (44.3)	452 (43.9)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Not concordant UAIR	331 (26.7)	120 (11.4)	113 (10.2)	123 (9.9)	131 (12.7)	Increase $p < .05$	Decrease $p < .001$
No UAIR	490 (39.5)	499 (47.6)	553 (49.8)	568 (45.8)	446 (43.3)	ns	ns
Total	1,242 (100)	1,049 (100)	1,111 (100)	1,240 (100)	1,029 (100)		

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

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Took insertive position during UAIR	100 (30.2)	51 (42.5)	24 (21.2)	25 (20.3)	42 (32.1)	Increase $p < .05$	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	55 (16.6)	24 (20.0)	27 (23.9)	28 (22.8)	20 (15.4)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	331	120	113	123	131		

Note: This table only includes data from HIV-negative men who reported UAIR with partners who were not concordant in the six months prior to survey.

Table 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No anal intercourse	338 (21.2)	264 (21.6)	280 (22.1)	287 (20.5)	209 (17.6)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Always uses a condom	704 (44.2)	537 (43.8)	590 (46.4)	665 (47.6)	552 (46.5)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	550 (34.6)	424 (34.6)	400 (31.5)	446 (31.9)	427(35.9)	Increase $p < .05$	ns
Total	1,592 (100)	1,225 (100)	1,270 (100)	1,398 (100)	1,188 (100)		

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

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men	101 (60.1)	85 (66.4)	77 (65.3)	74 (61.7)	75 (64.1)	ns	ns
Total	168 (100)	128 (100)	118 (100)	120 (100)	117 (100)		
HIV-negative men	376 (31.2)	291 (30.7)	283 (28.4)	304 (28.0)	297 (32.0)	ns	ns
Total	1,204 (100)	948 (100)	996 (100)	1,085 (100)	929 (100)		
Untested/unknown status men	73 (33.2)	48 (32.2)	40 (25.6)	68 (35.2)	55 (38.7)	ns	ns
Total	220 (100)	149 (100)	156 (100)	193 (100)	142 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had any casual male partners in the six months prior to 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 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	119 (70.8)	103 (80.5)	93 (78.8)	91 (75.8)	88 (75.2)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	99 (58.9)	81 (63.3)	80 (67.8)	80 (66.7)	72 (61.5)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	168	128	118	120	117		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	574 (47.7)	497 (52.4)	530 (53.2)	607 (55.9)	543 (58.5)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Told by casual partners	585 (48.6)	496 (52.3)	545 (54.7)	613 (56.5)	542 (58.3)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,204	948	996	1,085	929		

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

	2010 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all Total	38 (37.6) 101 (100)	34 (40.0) 85 (100)	33 (42.9) 77 (100)	33 (44.6) 74 (100)	35 (46.7) 75 (100)	ns	ns
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	112 (29.8)	79 (27.2)	98 (34.6)	101 (33.2)	134 (45.1)	Increase $p < .01$	Increase $p < .001$
Total	376 (100)	291 (100)	283 (100)	304 (100)	297 (100)		

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

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

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Receptive only UAIC	21 (20.8)	12 (14.1)	12 (15.6)	15 (20.3)	15 (20.0)	ns	ns
Total	101 (100)	85 (100)	77 (100)	74 (100)	75 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only UAIC	133 (35.4)	97 (33.3)	96 (33.9)	85 (28.0)	104 (35.0)	ns	ns
Total	376 (100)	291 (100)	283 (100)	304 (100)	297 (100)		

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

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (⊳-value)
HIV-positive men						
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	30 (35.3)	34 (44.2)	22 (29.7)	26 (34.7)	ns	ns
Took receptive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	4 (4.7)	7 (9.1)	2 (2.7)	4 (5.3)	NA	NA
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	3 (3.5)	1 (1.7)	7 (9.5)	0 (0.0)	NA	NA
Participant ensured he had an undetectable viral load before having sex	_	_	39 (52.7)	43 (57.3)	ns	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	85	77	74	75		
HIV-negative men						
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	73 (25.1)	79 (27.9)	87 (28.6)	108 (36.4)	Increase $p < .05$	Increase $p < .01$
Took insertive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	33 (11.3)	36 (12.7)	37 (12.2)	39 (13.1)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	33 (11.3)	27 (9.5)	29 (9.5)	30 (10.1)	ns	ns
Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	_	_	25 (8.2)	20 (6.7)	ns	NA
Participant took anti HIV medication before sex	_	-	7 (2.3)	3 (1.0)	ns	NA
Participant took anti HIV medication after sex	_	-	9 (3.0)	8 (2.7)	ns	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	291	283	304	297		

Table 19: Men who always used risk reduction strategies when engaging in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having UAIC in the six 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)
Internet	984 (40.3)	772 (40.0)	806 (39.3)	836 (35.7)	707 (37.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	-	456 (23.6)	721 (35.2)	901 (38.5)	868 (46.4)	Increase $p < .001$	Increase $p < .001$
Gay bar	907 (37.1)	669 (34.7)	639 (31.1)	656 (28.1)	549 (29.3)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Gay saunas	869 (35.6)	646 (33.5)	617 (30.1)	614 (26.3)	498 (26.6)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Dance party	439 (18.0)	270 (14.0)	257 (12.5)	273 (11.7)	228 (12.2)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Beat	417 (17.1)	311 (16.1)	293 (14.3)	280 (12.0)	232 (12.4)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Other sex-on-premises venues	421 (17.2)	320 (16.6)	277 (13.5)	242 (10.4)	197 (10.5)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Private sex parties	195 (8.0)	138 (7.2)	131 (6.4)	131 (5.6)	116 (6.2)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Sex workers	68 (2.8)	46 (2.4)	63 (3.1)	41 (1.8)	41 (2.2)	ns	ns
Gym	170 (7.0)	119 (6.2)	119 (5.8)	127 (5.4)	83 (4.4)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
In other Australian cities	581 (23.8)	396 (20.5)	407 (19.8)	404 (17.3)	357 (19.1)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Elsewhere in Australia	383 (15.7)	302 (15.7)	284 (13.8)	286 (12.2)	258 (13.8)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Overseas	518 (21.1)	360 (18.7)	375 (18.3)	398 (17.0)	341 (18.2)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,442	1,929	2,053	2,339	1,872		

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

Table 21: STI testing among HIV-positive 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	133 (61.3)	110 (67.5)	101 (64.3)	115 (72.8)	113 (70.2)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Throat swab	131 (60.4)	112 (68.7)	103 (65.6)	117 (74.1)	110 (68.3)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Penile swab	103 (47.5)	90 (55.2)	77 (49.0)	88 (55.7)	66 (41.0)	Decrease $p < .05$	ns
Urine sample	160 (73.7)	134 (82.2)	109 (69.4)	131 (82.9)	126 (78.3)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	172 (79.3)	136 (83.4)	116 (73.9)	119 (75.3)	123 (76.4)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	180 (83.0)	139 (85.3)	119 (75.8)	131 (82.9)	123 (76.4)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	166 (76.5)	141 (86.5)	115 (73.3)	134 (84.8)	129 (80.1)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	201 (92.6)	151 (92.6)	132 (84.1)	144 (91.1)	145 (90.1)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	217	163	157	158	161		

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	827 (45.4)	626 (42.7)	709 (45.0)	821 (46.6)	682 (47.2)	ns	ns
Throat swab	894 (49.1)	681 (45.5)	747 (47.4)	878 (49.8)	771 (53.4)	Increase $p < .05$	Increase $p < .01$
Penile swab	696 (38.2)	529 (36.1)	550 (34.9)	641 (36.4)	473 (32.8)	Decrease $p < .05$	Decrease $p < .01$
Urine sample	1,077 (59.2)	801 (54.6)	899 (57.0)	1,031 (58.5)	860 (59.6)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	1,034 (56.8)	747 (51.0)	842 (53.4)	919 (52.2)	712 (49.3)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Blood test for syphilis	1,135 (62.4)	803 (54.8)	919 (58.3)	1,013 (57.5)	879 (60.9)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood test)	1,140 (62.6)	838 (57.2)	935 (59.3)	1,091 (61.9)	916 (63.4)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	1,321 (75.3)	976 (66.6)	1,100 (69.8)	1,231 (69.9)	1,041 (72.1)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,820	1,466	1,576	1,762	1,444		

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

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

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Marijuana	730 (29.9)	533 (27.6)	559 (27.2)	647 (27.7)	545 (29.1)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	941 (38.5)	682 (35.4)	726 (35.4)	781 (33.4)	693 (37.0)	Increase $p < .05$	ns
Ecstasy	730 (30.0)	414 (21.5)	371 (18.1)	387 (16.6)	349 (18.6)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Amphetamine (speed)	401 (16.4)	291 (15.1)	263 (12.8)	275 (11.8)	226 (12.1)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Crystal methamphetamine	194 (7.9)	172 (8.9)	201 (9.8)	205 (8.8)	196 (10.5)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Viagra	392 (16.1)	319 (16.5)	331 (16.1)	355 (15.2)	309 (16.5)	ns	ns
Cocaine	358 (14.7)	239 (12.4)	261 (12.7)	297 (12.7)	266 (14.2)	ns	ns
Ketamine (special K)	197 (8.1)	116 (6.0)	117 (5.7)	97 (4.2)	97 (5.2)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
GHB	160 (6.6)	125 (6.5)	121 (5.9)	117 (5.0)	114 (6.1)	ns	ns
Heroin	32 (1.3)	22 (1.1)	24 (1.2)	21 (0.9)	14 (0.8)	ns	ns
Steroids	-	-	-	-	22 (1.2)	-	-
Other drugs	163 (6.7)	162 (8.4)	162 (7.9)	170 (7.3)	131 (7.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,442	1,929	2,053	2,339	1,872		
Number of drugs used							
None	976 (40.0)	904 (46.9)	949 (46.2)	1,103 (47.2)	776 (41.5)	Decrease $p < .001$	ns
One or two drugs	788 (32.3)	551 (28.6)	640 (31.2)	751 (32.1)	661 (35.3)	Increase $p < .05$	Increase $p < .01$
More than two drugs	678 (27.8)	474 (24.6)	464 (22.6)	485 (20.7)	435 (23.2)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Total	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)	2,053 (100)	2,339 (100)	1,872 (100)		

Table 23: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Questions about steroid use were not included in the questionnaire between 2010 and 2013.

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Marijuana	94 (43.3)	56 (34.4)	68 (43.3)	62 (39.2)	54 (33.5)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	127 (58.5)	90 (55.2)	100 (63.7)	98 (62.0)	84 (52.2)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	85 (39.2)	44 (27.0)	33 (21.0)	40 (25.3)	28 (17.4)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Amphetamine (speed)	51 (23.5)	29 (17.8)	22 (14.0)	35 (22.2)	21 (13.0)	Decrease $p < .05$	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	45 (20.7)	41 (25.2)	40 (25.5)	44 (27.9)	39 (24.2)	ns	ns
Viagra	84 (38.7)	68 (41.7)	62 (39.5)	62 (39.2)	58 (36.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	217	163	157	158	161		
Number of drugs used							
None	44 (20.3)	46 (28.2)	32 (20.4)	34 (21.5)	43 (26.7)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	80 (36.9)	49 (30.1)	65 (41.4)	56 (35.4)	63 (39.1)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	93 (42.9)	68 (41.7)	60 (38.2)	68 (43.0)	55 (34.2)	ns	ns
Total	217 (100)	163 (100)	157 (100)	158 (100)	161 (100)		

Table 24: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey

Table 25: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six 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)
Marijuana	524 (28.8)	405 (27.6)	426 (27.0)	499 (28.3)	420 (29.1)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	707 (38.9)	536 (36.6)	586 (37.2)	613 (34.8)	547 (37.9)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	561 (30.8)	334 (22.8)	307 (19.5)	306 (17.4)	295 (20.4)	Increase $p < .05$	Decrease $p < .001$
Amphetamine (speed)	307 (16.9)	232 (15.8)	216 (13.7)	207 (11.8)	183 (12.7)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Crystal methamphetamine	124 (6.8)	118 (8.1)	149 (9.5)	145 (8.2)	142 (9.8)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Viagra	281 (15.4)	234 (16.0)	253 (16.1)	262 (14.9)	236 (16.3)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,820	1,466	1,576	1,762	1,444		
Number of drugs used							
None	713 (39.2)	664 (45.3)	696 (44.2)	782 (44.4)	583 (40.4)	Decrease $p < .05$	ns
One or two drugs	603 (33.1)	437 (29.8)	513 (32.6)	614 (34.9)	514 (35.6)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
More than two drugs	504 (27.7)	365 (24.9)	367 (23.3)	366 (20.8)	347 (24.0)	Increase $p < .05$	Decrease $p < .001$
Total	1,820 (100)	1,466 (100)	1,576 (100)	1,762 (100)	1,444 (100)		

		•		• •			
	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%))	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
All men	92 (3.8)	75 (3.9)	67 (3.3)	70 (3.0)	59 (3.2)	ns	ns
Total	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)	2,053 (100)	2,339 (100)	1,872 (100)		
HIV-positive men	26 (12.0)	25 (15.3)	26 (16.6)	24 (15.2)	23 (14.3)	ns	ns
Total	217 (100)	163 (100)	157 (100)	158 (100)	161(100)		
HIV-negative men	49 (2.7)	36 (2.5)	37 (2.4)	34 (1.9)	29 (2.0)	ns	ns
Total	1,820 (100)	1,466 (100)	1,576 (100)	1,762 (100)	1,444 (100)		

Table 26: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

Table 27: Party drug use and group sex in the six 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)
Used party drugs for sex	447 (18.3)	306 (15.9)	300 (14.6)	346 (14.8)	292 (15.6)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	295 (12.1)	197 (10.2)	192 (9.4)	188 (8.0)	165 (8.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total (not mutually exclusive)	2,442	1,929	2,053	2,339	1,872		

Table 28: Knowledge that post-exposure prophylaxis is available

	2010 n (%)	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2013 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Awareness of PEP among all men	1,523 (62.4)	1,101 (57.1)	1,220 (59.4)	1,398 (59.8)	1,199 (64.1)	Increase $p < .01$	ns
Total	2,442 (100)	1,929 (100)	2,053 (100)	2,339 (100)	1,872 (100)		
Awareness of PEP among non-HIV- positive men	1,342 (60.3)	964(54.6)	1,088 (57.4)	1,264 (58.0)	1,058 (61.8)	Increase $p < .05$	ns
Total	2,225 (100)	1,766 (100)	1,896 (100)	2,181 (100)	1,711 (100)		

Appendix

Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey 2014

0	CSRH
Centre for	Social Research in Health





Victorian AIDS Council - Gay Men's Health Centre



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 B – Your sex partners

Section A – About you

1.	How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?	In this survey we distinguish between REGULAR
	¹ □None ² □A few ³ □Some ⁴ □Most ⁵ □All	(boyfriend/lover) and CASUAL partners
2.	How much of your free time is spent with	12. Do you currently have sex with casual male partners?
	gay or homosexual men?	¹ No ² Yes
	LNone ² A little ³ Some ⁴ A lot	13. Do you currently have sex with a regular male partner?
3.	Do you think of yourself as:	
	¹ Gay/Homosexual ² Bisexual ³ Heterosexual	14 How would you describe your sexual relationship with your
	⁴ Other (please specify)	current regular male partner? (choose one)
		¹ We are monogamous – neither of us has casual sex
4.	How old are you?	² Both my partner and I have casual sex with other men
	Years	³ I have casual sex with other men but my partner does
5.	Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?	not
	¹ No ² Yes	⁴ My partner has casual sex with other men but I do not
6	What is your athric background? (a.g. Dutch, Crack	⁵ I have several regular male partners
0.	Vietnamese, Lebanese)	⁶ └─No current regular male partner → Go to Section C→
	¹ Anglo-Australian ² Other	15. If you are in a regular relationship with a man, for how long has it been?
7.	Where were you born?	¹ Less than 6 months
		² 6–11 months
		$^{3}\Box$ 1–2 vears
8.	Where do you live?	⁴ More than 2 years
	Postcode OR	⁵ Not in a regular relationship with a man
		16 Do you have a clear (analyan) agreement with your regular
	Suburb/Town	partner about sex within your relationship?
9.	Are you:	$^{1}\square$ No agreement
	¹ Employed full-time ⁴ A student	² Agreement: No sex at all
	² Employed part-time ⁵ Unemployed	³ Agreement: No anal sex at all
	³ On pension/social security ⁶ Other	⁴ Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
10	. What is your occupation? (e.g. bartender, teacher, welder)	⁵ Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom
	(specify)	17. Do you have a clear (spoken) agreement with your regular
		partner about sex with casual male partners?
11		
		č⊔Agreement: No anal sex at all
	LI ertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE	□Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
	Co to section B 7	℃ Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom
Pa	ge 1	Go to section C → MGCPS 2014/-

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Melbourne 2014 Lee, Mao, von Doussa, Batrouney, West, Prestage, Zablotska, de Wit and Holt

A1

Section C – Sex in the last 6 months

18. How many different months?	ent <i>men</i> have you h	ad sex with in the last 6
¹ None	^₄ □6–10 men	⁷ More than 50 men
² One	⁵□11–20 men	
³□2–5 men	⁶ 21-50 men	

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

	Never	Occasionally	Often
Internet	1	2	3
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	1	2	3
Gay bar	1	2	3
Dance party	1	2	3
Gym	1	2	3
Beat	1	2	3
Gay sauna	1	2	3
Other sex venue	1	2	3
Sex workers	1	2	3
Private sex parties	1	2	3
In other Australian cities	1	2	3
Elsewhere in Australia	1	2	3
Overseas	1	2	3

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

¹ Every Week	³ Once / A few times
² Monthly	⁴ Never

23. He fucked me with a condom.

Go to section D 🗣

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. . .

Section D – Regular male partners – last 6 months 21. Have you had sex with regular male partner/s in the last 6 months? ¹ Yes ² No → Go to section E 7 ↓ 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.

 1 Never
 2 Occasionally
 3 Often

²Occasionally ³Often

Continues at top of page 🛪

24. I fucked him wi	thout a condom but p	bulled out before I came.
¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often
25. He fucked me v came.	vithout a condom but	t pulled out before he
¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often
26. I fucked him wi	thout a condom and	came inside.
¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often
27. He fucked me v	vithout a condom and	d came inside.
¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often
		Go to section E 7
Section E – Ca 28. Have you had a in the last 6 m	sual male partners	s – last 6 months al male partner/s
¹⊡Yes ▲	² □No → Go	to section F 🗲
in the last 6 done with an	MONTHS which of y of your CASUAL	the following have you male partner/s?
29 I fucked him with	partner/s: th a condom	
		³ Often
30. He fucked me v	vith a condom.	
¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often
31. I fucked him wi	thout a condom but p	oulled out before I came.
¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often
32. He fucked me v came.	vithout a condom but	t pulled out before he
¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often
33. I fucked him wi	thout a condom and	came inside.
¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often
34. He fucked me v	vithout a condom and	d came inside.
¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often
HIV disclosure o	asual partner/s	
35. How many of yo before sex?	our casual partners die	l you tell your HIV status
¹ None	² Some	³ All
36. How many of yo before sex?	our casual partners tol	d you their HIV status
¹ None	² Some	³ AII

Survey continues on next page

Page 2

A2

MGCPS 2014/-



The following questions are for men who have had <u>any anal sex *without* a condom</u> 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 did you do any of the following to avoid getting or passing on HIV	any casual ma /?	ale partner(s),		
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
I took anti-HIV medication before sex	¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often	⁴ Always
I took anti-HIV medication after sex	¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often	⁴ Always
When my partner was HIV-positive, I checked he had an undetectable viral load before we had sex	¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often	⁴ Always
I knew I had an undetectable viral load before we had sex	¹ Never	² Occasionally	³ Often	⁴ Always
			G	o to section F ♥
Section F – HIV testing and HIV status	44. If your re	egular partner is HIV	positive, what w	as his last viral
38. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?		etectable ³	Don't know/u	nsure
¹ No ² Yes	² Dete	ectable ⁴	No HIV-positi	ive partner
39. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?				
¹ \square Never tested ⁵ \square 7–12 months ago	👔 lf you	are HIV-positive p	lease complet	
²└┘Less than a week ago °└┘1–2 years ago	the ne	ext four questions. I	f not, go to see	ction G 🗲
$^{3}\square$ 1–4 weeks ago $^{7}\square$ 2–4 years ago $^{4}\square$ 1–6 months ago $^{8}\square$ More than 4 years ago	45. When w	vere you first diagnose	ed as HIV-positi	ve?
³ □ 1-4 weeks ago ⁴ □ 1-6 months ago ⁷ □ 2-4 years ago ⁸ □ More than 4 years ago 40. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests.	45. When w	vere you first diagnose	ed as HIV-positi	ve?
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Page 3

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Section G – STI testing	Section I – D
50. Which of these sexual health tests have you had in the last 12 months?	59. How often ha
NoneOnceTwice3 or moreAnal swab1234Throat swab1234Penile swab1234Urine sample1234Blood test for HIV1234Blood test for1234Blood test for1234Blood test for1234Other blood test1234	Amyl/poppers Marijuana Viagra/Cialis Ecstasy Speed Cocaine Crystal meth GHB
51. Have you ever been tested for hepatitis C ? ¹ □Yes ² □No ³ □Don't know	Ketamine (special K) Heroin
52. What is your hepatitis C status? ¹ □Negative ² □Positive ³ □Don't know	Steroids Any other dru
 53. Were you diagnosed with any sexually transmitted infection (other than HIV) in the last 12 months? ¹□Yes ²□No 	60. How often hat ${}^{1}\square$ Every we ${}^{2}\square$ At least m
 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? 1□None 2□A few 3□Some 4□All 5□Not been diagnosed with an STL in the last 12 months. 	61. Have you ev 1□Yes 62. In the last 6
Go to section H ♥ Section H − Medication to prevent HIV	the purpose of the pu
 55. 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 	63. In the last 6 or while using ¹ ⊡Every we ² ⊡At least m
56. What do you know about pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)? ¹ □It's readily available now ² □It will be available in the future ³ □I've never heard about it	The
If you are HIV-positive you can skip the next two questions and go to section I	Th
 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? ¹□No ²□Yes, once ³□Yes, more than once 	be pro and V/ survey https:// http://v
 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? 1 ☐ No 	
² └─JYes, I was prescribed anti-HIV medication to take every day ³ ☐Yes, I took anti-HIV medication that was not prescribed	
Go to section 7	

Section I – Drug use

9. How often have yo	ou used th	nese drugs	in the last 6	months?
	Never	Once/ twice	At least monthly	Every week
Amyl/poppers	1	2	3	4
Marijuana	1	2	3	4
Viagra/Cialis etc.	1	2	3	4
Ecstasy	1	2	3	4
Speed	1	2	3	4
Cocaine	1	2	3	4
Crystal meth	1	2	3	4
GHB	1	2	3	4
Ketamine (special K)	1	2	3	4
Heroin	1	2	3	4
Steroids	1	2	3	4
Any other drug	1	2	3	4
60. How often have yo	ou injecte	d drugs in	the last 6 m	onths?
¹ Every week	3		twice	
² At least month	ly ⁴ L	Never		
51. Have you ever inj	ected drug	js?		
¹ Yes	2	No		
2. In the last 6 mont	hs, how c	often have y	/ou used par	ty drugs fo

for of sex?

¹ Every week	
² At least monthly	

- ³Once or twice ⁴ Never
- months, how often have you had group sex after g party drugs?
 - ³Once or twice ek ⁴ Never nonthly

survey concludes here.

nank you for your time.

survey is anonymous, feedback cannot vided directly. Please check the CSRH AC/GMHC websites for the results of this

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