

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Perth 2014

Author:

Lee, E; Hull, P; Mao, L; Comfort, J; Chanmugam, M; Laing, S; Fragomeni, S; Prestage, G; Zablotska, I; ... Holt, M

Publication details:

Commissioning Body: Western Australian Department of Health
978-1-921493-62-1 (ISBN)

Publication Date:

2014-01-01

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.4225/53/588ebc672eda1>

License:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

Link to license to see what you are allowed to do with this resource.

Downloaded from http://hdl.handle.net/1959.4/unsworks_39455 in <https://unsworks.unsw.edu.au> on 2024-05-04



Gay Community Periodic Survey Perth 2014

Never Stand Still

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

Centre for Social Research in Health

Evelyn Lee
Peter Hull
Limin Mao
Jude Comfort
Maria Channugam
Sue Laing
Steve Fragomeni
Garrett Prestage
Iryna Zablotska
John de Wit
Martin Holt

Gay Community Periodic Survey

PERTH 2014

Evelyn Lee¹
Peter Hull¹
Limin Mao¹
Jude Comfort²
Maria Chanmugam²
Sue Laing³
Steve Fragomeni⁴
Garrett Prestage⁵
Iryna Zablotska⁵
John de Wit¹
Martin Holt¹

¹ Centre for Social Research in Health

² Western Australian Centre for Health Promotion Research

³ Western Australian Department of Health

⁴ Western Australian AIDS Council

⁵ The Kirby Institute

Centre for Social Research in Health
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
UNSW Australia



Centre for Social Research in Health

John Goodsell Building
UNSW Australia
Sydney NSW 2052 Australia

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

© Centre for Social Research in Health 2014

ISBN 978-1-921493-62-1

Cover photograph © Bigstock/Maridav, reproduced under licence

Design and layout by Judi Rainbow

The Centre for Social Research in Health is based in Arts and Social Sciences at UNSW Australia and is partially funded by the Australian Government Department of Health. This project was funded by the Western Australian Department of Health.

Suggested citation:

Lee, E., Hull, P., Mao, L., Comfort, J., Chanmugam, M., Laing, S., Fragomeni, S., Prestage, G., Zablotska, I., de Wit, J., & Holt, M. (2014). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Perth 2014*. Sydney: Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Australia. <http://doi.org/10.4225/53/588ebc672eda1>

Contents

Acknowledgments	ii
List of tables	iii
Glossary	v
Executive summary	1
Key points	1
Demographic profile	1
HIV testing, status and treatment	2
Sexual partnerships and practices	2
Regular male partners	2
Casual male partners	3
Sexual health	4
Recreational drug use	4
Knowledge of PEP and PrEP	4
Reporting	5
Tables	5
Findings	5
Appendix	A1

Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the following individuals and organisations for contributing to the success of this project:

Western Australian Department of Health
for funding the project

Western Australian AIDS Council, particularly Tony Bober and Steve Fragomeni,
for ongoing support of the survey

The state coordinator, Maria Chanmugam, and the team of peer recruiters
for negotiating access to venues and events and recruiting the survey participants

Survey participants
the 681 men who participated in the survey

Venues
the management and staff of the various gay community venues who gave permission
for the survey to be administered on their premises

Centre for Social Research in Health
Judi Rainbow

List of tables

Table 1: Recruitment venue	6
Table 2: Age	6
Table 3: HIV testing	6
Table 4: HIV test results	7
Table 5: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men	7
Table 6: Undetectable viral load and CD4 count among HIV-positive men, by treatment status	7
Table 7: Current relationships with men	8
Table 8: Agreements with regular male partners about sex <i>within</i> the relationship	8
Table 9: Agreements with regular male partners about sex <i>outside</i> the relationship	8
Table 10: Match of HIV status between regular partners	9
Table 11: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners	9
Table 12: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners, by match of HIV status	10
Table 13: HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIR and always used risk-reduction strategies with partners who were not concordant	10
Table 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners	10
Table 15: Any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants	11
Table 16: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners, by HIV status of participants	11
Table 17: Consistent disclosure of HIV status to casual partners among men who engaged in unprotected anal intercourse, by HIV status of participants	11
Table 18: Positioning in unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners, by HIV status of participants	12
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	12
Table 20: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey	13
Table 21: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey	13
Table 22: STI testing among HIV-negative men in the 12 months prior to the survey	14
Table 23: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey	14
Table 24: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey	15
Table 25: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six months prior to the survey	15

Table 26: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants	16
Table 27: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey	16
Table 28: Awareness of post-exposure prophylaxis availability, by HIV status of participants	16

ART antiretroviral treatment

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

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

HIV-serodiscordant relationship a relationship in which both partners are known to be of different HIV statuses, e.g. HIV-positive and HIV-negative

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

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

Non-HIV-positive a person previously tested for HIV and whose HIV status is either HIV-negative or unknown

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

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

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

Executive summary

The Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Perth. The project is funded by the Western Australian Department of Health and supported by the Western Australian Centre for Health Promotion Research and the Western Australian AIDS Council. The Centre for Social Research in Health coordinates the survey with support from The Kirby Institute.

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 ninth in Perth, was conducted in February 2014, recruiting 681 men from gay social venues (e.g. bars), sex-on-premises venues, a sexual health clinic and Perth Pride Fair Day. The data presented in this report are based on last 5 surveys conducted between 2006 and 2014.

Since 2006 there has been a significant decrease in the proportions of men recruited at sexual health clinics and sex-on-premises venues and a corresponding increase in the proportions of men recruited from Fair Day and social venues.

Key points

- The proportion of men ever tested for HIV increased in 2014 to 85.0% of the sample.
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the survey remained stable at 65.8% in 2014, although the trend over time is upwards.
- The proportion of HIV-positive men on treatment remained stable at 86.7% in 2014.
- The proportion of men with regular partners who reported any unprotected anal intercourse (UAIR) remained stable at 53.2% in 2014.
- The proportion of men with casual partners who reported any unprotected anal intercourse (UAIC) remained stable at 37.2% in 2014.
- Mobile phone applications remained the most common way that men met male partners in 2014, reported by 37.7% of men.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan Perth or urban Western Australia, were well-educated and in full-time employment. Slightly more than two-thirds of the men (68.2%) were born in Australia. In 2014, 3.7% ($n = 25$) 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 surveys. Between 2006 and 2014, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of younger men aged 25–29 years (from 14.5% to 19.6%) in the survey and a corresponding decrease in men aged 30–39 years (28.0% to 25.4%). The proportions of men in the other age categories have remained unchanged.

HIV testing, status and treatment

In 2014, over eight out of ten men (85.0%) reported having ever been tested for HIV. This was a significant increase from 76.4% in 2012. The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the survey remained stable at 65.8% in 2014.

Slightly more than two-fifths of men who had ever tested for HIV reported that their last HIV test was at a general practice ($n = 246$, 42.5%) and more than one in four said it was at a community-based service e.g. M Clinic ($n = 156$, 26.9%). Among non-HIV-positive men who were tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the 2014 survey, 187 (52.4%) 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 (90.7%). Smaller proportions reported being HIV-positive (5.7%) or not knowing their HIV status (3.6%). There has been no change in these proportions during the reporting period.

Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported taking combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) at the time of the survey has remained stable (and was 86.7% in 2014). In 2014, eight in ten HIV-positive men on treatment reported an undetectable viral load (80.8%), and slightly more than half of them reported a CD4 count of more than 500 ($n = 15$) at the time of the survey.

In 2014, a new question on the number of clinical appointments attended by HIV-positive men in the last 12 months was added to the questionnaire. Over two-thirds of HIV-positive men ($n = 23$, 69.7%) reported attending at least three clinical appointments to manage their HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Sexual partnerships and practices

At the time of the 2014 survey, one-third of men reported being in a monogamous relationship with a male partner (34.3%). There were smaller proportions of men who reported having casual partners only (21.3%) or having both regular and casual male partners (24.4%). One in five (19.9%) reported no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. These proportions have remained stable during the reporting period.

In 2012 and 2014, over a third of men reported having met men through mobile applications like Grindr (36.6% and 37.7%, respectively). Mobile applications are now the most commonly used way that men in Perth meet male sex partners. The next most common way is through the internet (31.7%). Other common ways to meet male sex partners were gay bars (23.9%), saunas (18.1%) and meeting men while visiting overseas (17.6%). It is noticeable that the use of physical venues and locations to meet partners has declined significantly during the reporting period.

Regular male partners

Among men with regular male partners in the 2014 survey, over half (56.6%) reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship and a slightly smaller proportion (54.5%) 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 (29.6%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (19.6%). The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship specified that casual sex was not allowed (29.0%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (19.8%).

Among HIV-positive men with regular male partners, there has been a significant increase in the proportion reporting a seroconcordant (same HIV status) partner from 16.7% in 2006 to 54.2% in 2014. However, please note the relatively small number of HIV-positive men who participate in the Perth survey, which may make these data unreliable.

Compared with HIV-positive men, HIV-negative men with regular partners continue to be more likely to be in a seroconcordant relationship. In 2014, most HIV-negative men with regular partners were in a seroconcordant relationship (70.9%) and one in four was in a seroconcordant relationship (26.2%). A smaller proportion of HIV-negative men reported having a serodiscordant partner (2.9%). Since 2006, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships and a corresponding decrease in men in serodiscordant and seroconcordant relationships.

More than half the men with regular partners (53.2%) reported any unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner (UAIR) in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, while a fifth reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (22.4%). About a quarter reported having no anal intercourse with their regular partner (24.4%). Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of men reporting UAIR remained stable, the proportion reporting consistent condom use with regular partners decreased and the proportion reporting no anal intercourse increased.

Among HIV-positive participants with regular partners, more than one-third reported UAIR that was seroconcordant (37.5%) in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, nearly half reported no UAIR (45.8%) and a smaller proportion of men reported UAIR that was not concordant (16.7%). These categories have remained stable during the reporting period.

Among HIV-negative men with regular partners, there were similar proportions who reported seroconcordant UAIR (42.3%) or avoided UAIR (44.6%) in the six months prior to the 2014 survey. The remaining 13.1% of HIV-negative men with regular partners reported UAIR that was not concordant.

Among the small number of HIV-negative men who reported UAIR that was not concordant in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, about one in three men (30.6%) reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning) and a quarter (24.5%) 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, more than two in five men with casual partners reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (43.7%) in the six months prior to the survey and more than one-third (37.2%) reported any unprotected anal intercourse (UAIC). The proportion of men reporting any UAIC has remained stable during the reporting period.

In 2014, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner continued to be more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (61.1%) than by HIV-negative men (56.5%). However, similar proportions of HIV-positive men (50.0%) and HIV-negative (55.9%) 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 41.9% in 2006 to 56.5% 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 (28.2% in 2006 to 42.1% in 2014).

In 2014, new questions were added to the survey about risk reduction strategies during UAIC. As very few HIV-positive men answered these questions, it is difficult to reliably identify patterns of risk reduction among HIV-positive men who had UAIC. Among HIV-negative men who reported UAIC in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, more than a third (37.6%) said they always made sure their partners were HIV-negative before sex (no change from 2012). Fewer than one in ten HIV-negative men who had UAIC reported consistently taking the insertive role (strategic positioning) or that their casual partners always withdrew before ejaculation. Only two HIV-negative men (1.9%) reported taking anti-HIV medication before UAIC and five (4.7%) said that when they had an HIV-positive partner, they always ensured he had an undetectable viral load before UAIC.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2014 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (87.9%) reported having had any sexual health test (including blood tests for syphilis) in the 12 months prior to survey, compared with HIV-negative men (67.0%). STI testing (not including blood tests) has increased over time among both HIV-positive and HIV-negative men.

Between 2006 and 2014, the proportions of HIV-positive men reporting throat swabs and urine samples increased significantly. Among HIV-negative men over the same period, there were significant increases in the proportions reporting anal, throat and penile swabs and urine samples. In 2014, 52.6% of HIV-negative men and 66.7% of HIV-positive men reported a blood test for syphilis. Syphilis testing among HIV-negative men declined between 2012 and 2014.

In 2014, 82 men (12.0% 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, over eight out of ten (85.4%) told at least one of their sex partners about their diagnosis and more than half (59.8%) told all of their sex partners.

Questions on hepatitis C testing and status were added to the 2014 questionnaire. In 2014, the majority of men reported having been tested for hepatitis C (73.5%). Among them, over nine out of ten reported being hepatitis C negative (96.9%) and 7 men (1.5%) said they had hepatitis C.

Recreational drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being marijuana (30.4%), amyl/poppers (29.4%), ecstasy (17.0%), Viagra (14.2%), amphetamine (13.9%), crystal methamphetamine (12.3%) and cocaine (10.6%). However, the proportion of men reporting any drug use has declined slightly (from 56.7% in 2006 to 53.2% in 2014). In particular, the proportion of men reporting the use of more than two drugs in the six months prior to the survey has declined over time.

In general, HIV-positive men remain more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men. HIV-positive men remain much more likely than HIV-negative men to report any injecting drug use (12.1% vs. 4.9% in 2014).

In 2014, 19.4% of all men reported using party drugs for sex and 10.3% said they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use in the six months prior to the survey. The use of party drugs for sex increased between 2012 and 2014.

Knowledge of PEP and PrEP

In 2014, close to half of men (47.9%) reported knowing post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. Knowledge of PEP has remained stable over time.

New questions about the use of PEP and pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) were added to the questionnaire in 2014. Fifteen non-HIV-positive men (2.3%) reported taking a prescribed course of PEP after exposure to HIV in the six months prior to the survey. A smaller proportion ($n = 9$, 1.3%) 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 HIV reported taking prescribed medication which suggests confusion with PEP or the repurposing of PEP drugs, given that PrEP is not yet formally available in Australia.

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2006–2014. Each table includes the statistical significance (p -value), if any, of the change between 2012 and 2014 and the trend over time (2006–2014). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2012 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.

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Gay community events	646 (69.7)	551 (73.6)	675 (73.6)	633 (77.4)	492 (72.2)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Sexual health clinics	–	–	38 (4.1)	31 (3.8)	22 (3.2)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Social venues	109 (11.8)	132 (17.6)	133 (14.5)	78 (9.5)	121 (17.8)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Sex-on-premises venues	172 (18.6)	67 (8.9)	71 (17.7)	76 (9.3)	46 (6.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total	927 (100)	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)		

Table 2: Age

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Under 25 years	206 (23.3)	198 (27.6)	365 (40.0)	261 (32.0)	152 (22.4)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001	ns
25–29 years	128 (14.5)	104 (14.5)	168 (18.4)	162 (19.9)	133 (19.6)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
30–39 years	248 (28.0)	188 (26.2)	157 (17.2)	157 (19.3)	172 (25.4)	Increase <i>p</i> < .01	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
40–49 years	181 (20.4)	135 (18.8)	157 (13.9)	132 (16.2)	132 (19.5)	ns	ns
50 years and over	123 (13.9)	92 (12.8)	95 (10.4)	103 (12.6)	89 (13.1)	ns	ns
Total	886 (100)	717 (100)	912 (100)	815 (100)	678 (100)		

Table 3: HIV testing

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All participants							
Ever tested	768 (82.9)	622 (82.9)	689 (75.1)	625 (76.4)	579 (85.0)	Increase <i>p</i> < .001	ns
Total	927 (100)	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive participants							
Tested in the previous 12 months	446 (62.0)	371 (63.6)	467 (71.2)	410 (68.8)	357 (65.8)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total	719 (100)	583 (100)	656 (100)	596 (100)	543 (100)		

Note: Non-HIV-positive refers to men who have been previously tested for HIV and whose HIV status is either HIV-negative or unknown.

Table 4: HIV test results

	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2012 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive	42 (5.6)	31 (5.2)	28 (4.1)	28 (4.5)	33 (5.7)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	689 (92.0)	547 (91.6)	641 (93.0)	581 (93.0)	524 (90.7)	ns	ns
Unknown status	18 (4.6)	19 (3.2)	20 (2.9)	16 (2.6)	21 (3.6)	ns	ns
Total	749 (100)	597 (100)	689 (100)	625 (100)	578 (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

	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2012 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
On treatment	32 (78.1)	23 (74.2)	20 (80.0)	23 (88.5)	26 (86.7)	ns	ns
Total	41 (100)	31 (100)	25 (100)	26 (100)	30 (100)		

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

	2006 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2014 n (%)	Change from 2012 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Men using ART							
Undetectable viral load	29 (90.6)	22 (95.7)	16 (80.0)	20 (87.0)	21 (80.8)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	–	–	–	12 (52.2)	15 (57.7)	ns	NA
Total	32 (100)	23 (100)	20 (100)	23 (100)	26 (100)		
Men not using ART							
Undetectable viral load	2 (22.2)	2 (25.0)	1 (20.0)	0	0	NA	NA
CD4 count > 500	–	–	–	0	3 (75.0)	NA	NA
Total	9 (100)	8 (100)	5 (100)	3 (100)	4 (100)		

Table 7: Current relationships with men

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
None	189 (21.6)	137 (19.3)	218 (24.7)	195 (25.3)	129 (19.9)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Casual only	189 (21.6)	132 (18.6)	173 (19.6)	153 (19.8)	138 (21.3)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	227 (26.0)	178 (25.1)	242 (27.4)	190 (24.6)	158 (24.4)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	268 (30.7)	263 (37.0)	249 (28.2)	233 (30.2)	222 (34.4)	ns	ns
Total	873 (100)	710 (100)	882 (100)	771 (100)	647 (100)		

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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	283 (44.2)	250 (44.1)	250 (40.3)	204 (39.1)	199 (43.4)	ns	ns
No sex within the relationship	–	–	18 (2.9)	9 (1.7)	20 (4.4)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	30 (4.7)	27 (4.8)	21 (3.4)	13 (2.5)	14 (3.1)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	122 (19.0)	107 (18.9)	143 (23.0)	119 (22.8)	90 (19.6)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	206 (32.1)	183 (32.3)	189 (30.4)	177 (33.9)	136 (29.5)	ns	ns
Total	641 (100)	567 (100)	621 (100)	522 (100)	459 (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 9: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	304 (47.4)	286 (50.4)	287 (46.2)	233 (44.6)	209 (45.5)	ns	ns
No sex with casual partners permitted	170 (26.5)	162 (28.6)	156 (25.1)	133 (25.5)	133 (29.0)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	20 (3.1)	19 (3.40)	17 (2.7)	14 (2.7)	12 (2.6)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	132 (20.6)	83 (14.6)	145 (23.4)	119 (22.8)	91 (19.8)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	15 (2.3)	17 (3.0)	16 (2.6)	23 (4.4)	14 (3.1)	ns	ns
Total	641 (100)	567 (100)	621 (100)	522 (100)	459 (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 10: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant	5 (16.7)	10 (43.5)	9 (37.5)	4 (23.5)	13 (54.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Serodiscordant	15 (50.0)	7 (30.4)	8 (33.3)	9 (52.9)	8 (33.3)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	10 (33.3)	6 (26.1)	7 (29.2)	4 (23.5)	3 (12.5)	ns	ns
Total	30 (100)	23 (100)	24 (100)	17 (100)	24 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant	292 (60.2)	257 (60.9)	327 (69.6)	294 (71.4)	265 (70.9)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Serodiscordant	29 (6.0)	20 (4.7)	16 (3.4)	11 (2.7)	11 (2.9)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Serononconcordant	164 (33.8)	145 (34.4)	127 (27.0)	107 (26.0)	98 (26.2)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total	485 (100)	422 (100)	470 (100)	412 (100)	374 (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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	101 (15.8)	125 (22.1)	128 (20.6)	116 (22.2)	112 (24.4)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Always uses a condom	173 (27.0)	140 (24.70)	144 (23.2)	115 (22.0)	103 (22.4)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Sometimes does not use a condom	367 (57.3)	302 (53.3)	349 (56.2)	291 (55.8)	244 (53.2)	ns	ns
Total	641 (100)	567 (100)	621 (100)	522 (100)	459 (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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant positive UAIR	3 (9.7)	8 (33.3)	7 (29.2)	2 (11.8)	9 (37.5)	ns	ns
Not concordant UAIR	9 (29.0)	4 (16.7)	8 (33.3)	5 (29.4)	4 (16.7)	ns	ns
No UAIR	19 (61.3)	12 (50.0)	9 (37.5)	10 (58.8)	11 (45.8)	ns	ns
Total	31 (100)	24 (100)	24 (100)	17 (100)	24 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant negative UAIR	200 (41.0)	158 (36.2)	201 (42.7)	182 (44.2)	158 (42.3)	ns	ns
Not concordant UAIR	86 (17.6)	72 (16.5)	72 (15.3)	60 (14.6)	49 (13.1)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
No UAIR	202 (41.4)	206 (47.3)	197 (41.9)	170 (41.3)	167 (44.6)	ns	ns
Total	488 (100)	436 (100)	470 (100)	412 (100)	374 (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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Took insertive position during UAIR	23 (26.7)	21 (29.2)	16 (22.2)	13 (21.7)	15 (30.6)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	20 (23.3)	22 (30.6)	17 (23.6)	12 (20.0)	12 (24.5)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	86	72	72	60	49		

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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	148 (24.7)	103 (23.0)	108 (21.5)	89 (20.2)	69 (19.1)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Always uses a condom	255 (42.6)	190 (42.5)	194 (38.7)	194 (44.0)	158 (43.7)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	196 (32.7)	154 (34.5)	200 (39.8)	158 (35.8)	135 (37.2)	ns	ns
Total	599 (100)	447 (100)	502 (100)	441 (100)	362 (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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	16 (44.4)	13 (50.0)	13 (59.1)	7 (46.7)	8 (44.4)	ns	ns
Total	36 (100)	26 (100)	22 (100)	15 (100)	18 (100)		
HIV-negative men	142 (31.3)	121 (35.2)	152 (39.8)	126 (36.5)	106 (35.5)	ns	ns
Total	454 (100)	344 (100)	382 (100)	345 (100)	299 (100)		
Untested/unknown status men	38 (34.9)	20 (26.0)	35 (35.7)	25 (30.9)	21 (46.7)	ns	ns
Total	109 (100)	77 (100)	98 (100)	81 (100)	45 (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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	24 (66.7)	18 (69.2)	17 (77.3)	12 (80.0)	11 (61.1)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	18 (50.0)	11 (42.3)	14 (63.6)	12 (80.0)	9 (50.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	36	26	22	15	18		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	190 (41.9)	156 (45.4)	181 (47.4)	179 (51.9)	169 (56.5)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Told by casual partners	182 (40.1)	148 (43.0)	182 (47.6)	176 (51.0)	167 (55.9)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Total (not mutually exclusive)	454	344	382	345	299		

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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all	9 (56.3)	7 (53.9)	3 (23.1)	5 (71.4)	1 (12.5)	NA	NA
Total	16 (100)	13 (100)	13 (100)	7 (100)	8 (100)		
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	40 (28.2)	33 (27.3)	52 (34.2)	44 (34.9)	45 (42.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total	142 (100)	121 (100)	152 (100)	126 (100)	107(100)		

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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Receptive only UAIC	2 (12.5)	1 (7.7)	4 (30.8)	5 (71.4)	3 (37.5)	NA	NA
Total	16 (100)	13 (100)	13 (100)	7 (100)	8 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only UAIC	47 (33.1)	24 (19.8)	48 (31.6)	37 (29.4)	31 (29.0)	ns	ns
Total	142 (100)	121 (100)	152 (100)	126 (100)	107 (100)		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men			
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	3 (42.9)	2 (25.0)	NA
Took receptive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	2 (28.6)	1 (12.5)	NA
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	0	0	NA
Participant ensured he had an undetectable viral load before sex	–	4 (50.0)	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	7	8	
HIV-negative men			
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	42 (33.3)	37 (34.6)	ns
Took insertive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	19 (15.1)	8 (7.5)	NA
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	13 (10.3)	10 (9.4)	NA
Ensured HIV positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	–	5 (4.7)	NA
Participant took anti-HIV medication before sex	–	2 (1.9)	NA
Participant took anti-HIV medication after sex	–	0	
Total (not mutually exclusive)	126	107	

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported 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> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Internet	359 (39.2)	279 (34.1)	216 (31.7)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	–	299 (36.6)	257 (37.7)	ns	NA
Gay bar	295 (32.2)	177 (21.6)	163 (23.9)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Dance party	134 (14.6)	69 (8.4)	53 (7.8)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Beat	117 (12.8)	68 (8.3)	66 (9.7)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Gay saunas	188 (20.5)	143 (17.5)	123 (18.1)	ns	ns
Other sex-on-premises venues	74 (8.1)	45 (5.5)	28 (4.1)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Sex workers	33 (3.6)	14 (1.7)	8 (1.2)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
In other Australian cities	177 (19.3)	123 (15.0)	105 (15.4)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Elsewhere in Australia	130 (14.2)	77 (9.4)	68 (10.0)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Private sex parties	60 (6.5)	38 (4.7)	28 (4.1)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Gym	71 (7.4)	41 (5.0)	23 (3.9)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
Overseas	165 (18.0)	136 (16.6)	120 (17.6)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	917	818	681		

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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	18 (41.9)	17 (54.8)	21 (70.0)	17 (60.7)	21 (63.6)	ns	na
Throat swab	14 (32.6)	18 (58.1)	20 (66.7)	17 (60.7)	21 (63.6)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Penile swab	13 (30.2)	17 (54.8)	19 (63.3)	11 (39.3)	15 (45.5)	ns	ns
Urine sample	17 (39.5)	20 (64.5)	24 (80.0)	19 (67.9)	24 (72.7)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	26 (86.7)	17 (60.7)	22 (66.7)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	32 (74.4)	23 (74.2)	21 (70.0)	23 (82.1)	24 (72.7)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	20 (46.5)	22 (71.0)	24 (80.0)	21 (75.0)	25 (75.8)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Any STI test (including blood tests)	34 (79.1)	26 (83.9)	28 (93.3)	26 (92.9)	29 (87.9)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	43	31	30	28	33		

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

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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	159 (22.8)	177 (31.7)	251 (38.6)	256 (43.5)	202 (38.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Throat swab	195 (27.9)	193 (34.6)	268 (41.2)	280 (47.5)	239 (45.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Penile swab	150 (21.5)	153 (27.4)	200 (30.7)	213 (36.2)	144 (27.2)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Urine sample	310 (44.4)	293 (52.5)	373 (57.4)	375 (63.7)	292 (55.1)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	393 (60.5)	358 (60.8)	279 (52.6)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Blood test other than for HIV	375 (53.7)	297 (53.2)	366 (56.3)	299 (50.8)	240 (45.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	336 (48.1)	303 (54.3)	389 (59.8)	387 (65.7)	310 (58.5)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05	Increase <i>p</i> < .001
Any STI test (including blood tests)	445 (63.8)	358 (64.2)	467 (71.9)	418 (71.0)	355 (67.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	698	558	650	589	530		

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

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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	317 (34.2)	250 (33.3)	332 (36.2)	257 (31.4)	207 (30.4)	ns	ns
Amyl	270 (29.1)	221 (29.5)	251 (27.4)	231 (28.2)	200 (29.4)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	269 (29.0)	225 (30.0)	236 (25.7)	132 (16.4)	116 (17.0)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Amphetamine (speed)	215 (23.2)	152 (20.3)	187 (20.4)	109 (13.3)	95 (13.9)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Crystal methamphetamine	128 (13.8)	100 (13.3)	109 (11.9)	85 (10.4)	84 (12.3)	ns	ns
Viagra	108 (11.7)	93 (12.4)	116 (12.7)	105 (12.8)	97 (14.2)	ns	ns
Cocaine	86 (9.3)	66 (8.8)	121 (13.2)	75 (9.2)	72 (10.6)	ns	ns
Ketamine (special K)	45 (4.9)	33 (4.4)	32 (3.5)	20 (2.4)	27 (4.0)	ns	ns
GHB	32 (3.5)	33 (4.4)	37 (4.0)	22 (2.7)	34 (5.0)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Heroin	14 (1.5)	13 (1.7)	23 (2.5)	7 (0.9)	3 (0.4)	ns	NA
Steroids	–	18 (2.4)	28 (3.1)	–	16 (2.4)	NA	NA
Other drugs	70 (7.6)	65 (8.7)	101 (11.0)	95 (11.6)	64 (9.4)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	927	750	917	818	681		
Number of drugs used							
None	401 (43.3)	321 (42.8)	405 (44.2)	394 (48.2)	319 (46.8)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
One or two drugs	276 (29.8)	232 (30.9)	261 (28.5)	249 (30.4)	209 (30.7)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	250 (27.0)	197 (26.3)	251 (27.4)	175 (21.4)	153 (22.5)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01
Total	927 (100)	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)		

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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	15 (34.9)	13 (41.9)	14 (46.7)	11 (39.3)	14 (42.4)	ns	ns
Amyl	18 (41.9)	15 (48.4)	18 (60.0)	12 (42.9)	15 (45.5)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	7 (16.3)	10 (32.3)	8 (26.7)	5 (17.9)	8 (24.2)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	3 (7.0)	5 (16.1)	6 (20.0)	3 (10.7)	7 (21.2)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	5 (11.6)	7 (22.6)	6 (20.0)	4 (14.3)	7 (21.2)	ns	ns
Viagra	7 (16.3)	10 (32.3)	9 (30.0)	7 (25.0)	9 (27.3)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	43	31	30	28	33		
Number of drugs used							
None	16 (37.2)	9 (29.0)	5 (16.7)	11 (39.3)	11 (33.3)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	20 (46.5)	12 (38.7)	12 (40.0)	8 (28.6)	9 (27.3)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	7 (16.3)	10 (32.3)	13 (43.3)	9 (32.1)	13 (39.4)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .05
Total	43 (100)	31 (100)	30 (100)	28 (100)	33 (100)		

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

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	249 (35.7)	190 (34.0)	241 (37.1)	189 (32.1)	162 (30.6)	ns	ns
Amyl	217 (31.1)	178 (31.9)	200 (30.8)	200 (34.0)	165 (31.1)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	213 (30.5)	178 (31.9)	185 (28.5)	109 (18.5)	93 (17.6)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Amphetamine (speed)	165 (23.6)	124 (22.2)	142 (21.9)	89 (15.1)	76 (14.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Crystal methamphetamine	94 (13.5)	79 (14.2)	86 (13.2)	64 (10.9)	66 (12.5)	ns	ns
Viagra	91 (13.0)	74 (13.3)	97 (14.9)	87 (14.8)	80 (15.1)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	698	558	650	589	530		
Number of drugs used							
None	285 (40.8)	229 (41.0)	265 (40.8)	256 (43.5)	237 (44.7)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	218 (31.2)	172 (30.8)	190 (29.2)	195 (33.1)	167 (31.5)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	195 (27.9)	157 (28.1)	195 (30.0)	138 (23.4)	126 (23.8)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Total	698 (100)	558 (100)	650 (100)	589 (100)	530 (100)		

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

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All men	46 (5.0)	40 (5.3)	42 (4.6)	28 (3.4)	34 (5.0)	ns	ns
Total	927 (100)	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)		
HIV-positive men	3 (7.0)	5 (16.1)	3 (10.0)	2 (7.1)	4 (12.1)	ns	ns
Total	43 (100)	31 (100)	30 (100)	28 (100)	33 (100)		
HIV-negative men	33 (4.7)	28 (5.0)	29 (4.5)	23 (3.9)	26 (4.9)	ns	ns
Total	698 (100)	558 (100)	650 (100)	589 (100)	530 (100)		

Table 27: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	172 (18.6)	143 (19.1)	167 (18.2)	127 (15.3)	132 (19.4)	Increase <i>p</i> < .05	ns
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	–	85 (11.3)	96 (10.5)	75 (9.2)	70 (10.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .001
Total (not mutually exclusive)	927	750	917	818	681		

Table 28: Awareness of post-exposure prophylaxis availability, by HIV status of participants

	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All participants	416 (44.9)	412 (54.9)	366 (39.9)	364 (44.5)	326 (47.9)	ns	ns
Total	927 (100)	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive participants	386 (43.7)	383 (53.3)	340 (38.3)	342 (43.3)	299 (46.1)	ns	ns
Total	884 (100)	719 (100)	887 (100)	790 (100)	648 (100)		

Note: Non-HIV-positive refers to men who have been previously tested for HIV and whose HIV status is either HIV-negative or unknown.

Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey 2014

Conducted by



This is a survey of sexual practices of men who have had sex with another man in the last five years. This survey is completely anonymous – please do not write your name on the questionnaire.

Your responses are very important, they provide valuable information that assists in HIV health promotion efforts. PLEASE COMPLETE THE SURVEY ONCE ONLY.

Section A – About you

- How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?
☐ None ☐ A few ☐ Some ☐ Most ☐ All
- How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?
☐ None ☐ A little ☐ Some ☐ A lot
- Do you think of yourself as:
☐ Gay/Homosexual ☐ Bisexual ☐ Heterosexual
☐ Other _____ (please specify)
- How old are you?
 Years
- Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
☐ No ☐ Yes
- What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)
☐ Anglo-Australian ☐ Other _____
- Where were you born?
☐ Australia ☐ Overseas
- Where do you live?
 Postcode OR
 Suburb/Town
- Are you:
☐ Employed full-time ☐ A student
☐ Employed part-time ☐ Unemployed
☐ On pension/social security ☐ Other
- What is your occupation? (e.g. bartender, teacher, welder)
 (specify)
- What is the highest level of education you have completed?
☐ Up to Year 10
☐ Year 12 / WACE / SACE / VCE / HSC / QCE
☐ Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE
☐ University degree

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

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 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

Section F – HIV testing and HIV status

38. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?

- 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes

39. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

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

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

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

41. Where did you have your last HIV test?

- 1 ☐ No test/don't know 5 ☐ At home
2 ☐ GP 6 ☐ Community-based service
3 ☐ Clinic/hospital e.g. M Clinic
4 ☐ Gay bar/club/sex venue 7 ☐ Somewhere else

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

- 1 ☐ None (no tests) 4 ☐ 3–4 tests
2 ☐ One test 5 ☐ 5 or more tests
3 ☐ Two tests

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

- 1 ☐ Positive 3 ☐ I don't know/He hasn't had a test
2 ☐ Negative 4 ☐ No regular partner

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

- 1 ☐ Undetectable 3 ☐ Don't know/unsure
2 ☐ Detectable 4 ☐ 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?

- 1 ☐ None 2 ☐ 1–2 3 ☐ 3–4 4 ☐ 5 or more

47. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?

- 2 ☐ Yes 1 ☐ No

48. What was your last viral load test?

- 1 ☐ Undetectable
2 ☐ Detectable
3 ☐ Don't know/unsure

49. What was your last CD4 count?

- 1 ☐ <200 4 ☐ >500
2 ☐ 201–350 5 ☐ Don't know/unsure
3 ☐ 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 WAAC websites for the results of this survey.

<https://csr.h.arts.unsw.edu.au>

<http://www.waaid.com>