

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide 2009

Author:

Lee, Evelyn; Holt, Martin; Zablotska, Iryna; Prestage, Garrett; Mortimer, Elissa; Lawrinson, Peter; Dinnison, Shane; Logue, William; Wentzlaff-Eggebert, Matthias; O'Brien, Rob

Publication details:

Report No. NCHSR Monograph 10/2005 978-1-921493-21-8 (ISBN)

Publication Date:

2010

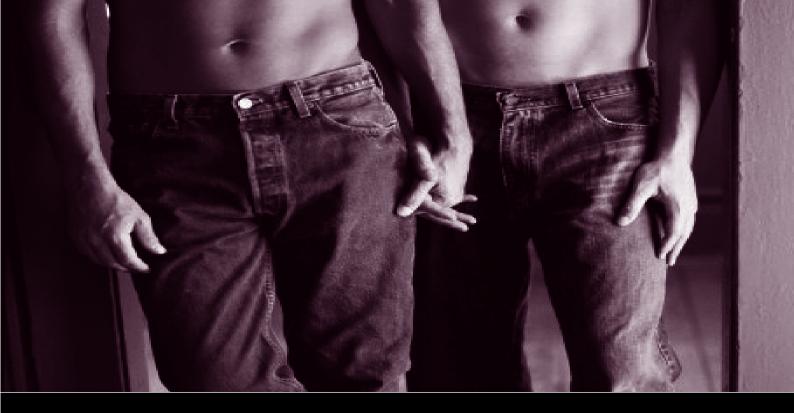
DOI:

https://doi.org/10.26190/unsworks/1226

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Evelyn Lee Martin Holt Iryna Zablotska Garrett Prestage Elissa Mortimer Peter Lawrinson Shane Dinnison William Logue Matthias Wentzlaff-Eggebert Rob O'Brien John De Wit





Gay Community Periodic Survey

ADELAIDE 2009

Evelyn Lee¹
Martin Holt¹
Iryna Zablotska²
Garrett Prestage²
Elissa Mortimer⁴
Peter Lawrinson⁴
Shane Dinnison³
William Logue³
Matthias Wentzlaff-Eggebert⁴
Rob O'Brien⁵
John De Wit¹

¹National Centre in HIV Social Research ²National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research ³The AIDS Council of South Australia Inc ⁴SA Health ⁵PLWHA (SA) Inc.

> National Centre in HIV Social Research Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences The University of New South Wales



Copies of this monograph or any other publications from this project may be obtained by contacting:

National Centre in HIV Social Research

Level 2, Robert Webster Building University of New South Wales Sydney NSW 2052 Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9385 6776 Fax: +61 2 9385 6455 Email: nchsr@unsw.edu.au

Website: http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au

© National Centre in HIV Social Research 2010 ISBN 978-1-921493-21-8

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Layout by Judi Rainbow

The National Centre in HIV Social Research is funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing and is affiliated with the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at the University of New South Wales.

Suggested citation:

Lee, E., Holt, M., Zablotska, I., Prestage, G., Mortimer, E., Lawrinson, P., Dinnison, S., Logue, W., Wentzlaff-Eggebert, M., O'Brien, R., & De Wit, J. (2010). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide 2009*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.

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Acknowledgments

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

SA Health

who funded the project

The AIDS Council of South Australia Inc

for ongoing support of the study and assistance in data collection

SA coordinator

William Logue

Recruiters

who gave of their time to administer the survey

Survey participants

The 970 men who gave of their time to participate in the survey

Venues

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

National Centre in HIV Social Research

Judi Rainbow

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AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

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)

STI sexually transmissible infection

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

Executive summary

The Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men. From the first survey in 1998, the project has been funded by the South Australian Department of Health and implemented in collaboration with the AIDS Council of South Australia. 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-community-attached men. In 2009, 970 men were recruited during the Adelaide Feast Festival (particularly the Festival 'hub', Higher Ground, and Picnic in the Park) and from gay social venues, sex-on-premises venues and sexual health clinics. The response rate was 63.5%.

Demographic profile

The men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan (inner city) Adelaide, were well educated and in full-time employment.

Compared to 2007 (the last time the survey was conducted), smaller proportions of men were recruited from the Picnic in the Park and social venues. However, in 2009 about one in five respondents were recruited from Feast Festival events and other social events.

No significant change was observed in the sample's age distribution between 2007 and 2009. Since 2003, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men aged under 25 in the survey, and a significant decrease in men aged over 30.

HIV status and testing

In 2009, most men reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV (82.8%). Most of these men were HIV-negative (80.0%), with smaller proportions of men reporting that they were HIV-positive (4.7%) or did not know their serostatus (15.3%). Compared to the 2007 survey, there was a significant increase in the proportion of men of untested or unknown HIV status.

In 2009, 73.9% of non-HIV-positive men said they had been tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey. The proportion of men reporting recent HIV testing (testing within the previous year) has increased between 2003 and 2009.

Sexual practices

In 2009, just over a quarter of men reported having both regular and casual male partners (27.5%), just under one in five having casual partners only (19.2%) and a similar proportion who said they were in a monogamous relationship (20.1%). Just under one in four men said they had no sexual relationships with men at the time of survey (23.2%). Since 2003, the proportion of men who only had casual partners has declined significantly.

Among men who had regular partners, over half were in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships (56.6%) and a third were in HIV-serononconcordant relationships (34.5%) where one partner is of unknown serostatus. Five percent of men with a regular partner reported being in a serodiscordant relationship. Less than 5% of men reported being in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships in 2009. In the period 2003 to 2009, the proportion of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships decreased.

Over half the men with regular partners reported some unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner (58.6%), and one third reported that condoms were always used for anal intercourse (32.8%).

Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners varied based on the HIV status of the partners. HIV-positive men in seroconcordant relationships remain the most likely to report unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partners (in 2009, 13 men in these relationships reported some unprotected anal intercourse). In 2009, 63.9% (n = 154) of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships reported unprotected anal intercourse, as did 15 men in a serodiscordant relationship.

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more likely with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2009, just under half the men with casual partners reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (46.2%), while just under a third reported any unprotected anal intercourse (31.7%). While the proportion who report always using condoms with casual partners has remained stable since 2003, the proportion reporting any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners has been increasing and the proportion who do not have anal intercourse with casual partners has been falling.

In 2009, HIV-positive men with casual partners were the most likely to report any unprotected anal intercourse with those partners (n = 21), followed by untested men (n = 26). Just over a quarter of HIV-negative men with casual partners reported any unprotected anal intercourse with them (26.4%).

In 2009, only 27 men (3.0%) reported receiving post-exposure prophylaxis in the last six months with five of them receiving PEP more than once.

In 2009, just under half the participants with casual partners reported disclosing their HIV status to at least some of their casual partners (48.4%). The proportion of HIV-negative men who report HIV disclosure to at least some of their casual partners has not changed significantly since 2005.

In 2009, the questions relating to where men looked for sexual partners were replaced with questions about how often men had sex with partners they met at different venues and locations. The most common places to meet male sex partners were the internet (41.4%), gay bars (31.8%) and gay saunas (30.7%). One in five men reported having had sex with men they met in Melbourne (20.0%), one in six with men they had met in Sydney (17.8%) and one in five with men they had met elsewhere in Australia (20.5%).

Drug use

Drug use was common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being marijuana (32.3%), ecstasy (26.4%), amyl/poppers (25.2%), speed/amphetamine (14.9%), Viagra (11.7%), crystal methamphetamine (11.0%) and cocaine (9.5%). In general, HIV-positive men remain more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men. In 2009, 5% of men (n = 46) reported injecting drug use in the last six months.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2009 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (94.9%) reported having any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) compared with HIV-negative men (71.6%).

Between 2003 and 2009, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting STI testing (not including blood tests) with urine samples being the most common type.

In 2009, six percent (n = 58) of the respondents reported having been diagnosed with a sexually transmissible infection other than HIV in the last 12 months. In 2009, 87.2% of HIV-positive men and 59.8% of HIV-negative men reported a blood test for syphilis. A small proportion of men (2.7%) reported a syphilis diagnosis. Among the 27 men who were diagnosed with infectious syphilis in the last 12 months, the majority were HIV-negative (n = 19) and another six were HIV positive men.

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2003–2009. Each table includes the statistical significance, if any, of the change between 2007 and 2009 and the trend over time (2003–2009). Where *p*-values are provided, the difference is statistically significant. In each case, the direction of the change (i.e. increase or decrease) is also shown. Where there is no significant change, this is indicated by ns (non-significant). Statistical tests have not been performed where there are low frequencies (below 30 cases in a cell) or where data are considered unreliable. This is indicated in the table by a dash (–).

Tables

The findings of the survey are presented in tables 1 to 38 below.

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Picnic in the Park	234 (28.1)	251 (39.9)	182 (34.5)	262 (27.0)	Decrease (p < .01)	ns
Gay social venues	448 (53.7)	109 (17.3)	207 (39.3)	317 (32.7)	Decrease (p < .05)	Decrease $(p < .01)$
Sexual health clinics	13 (1.6)	9 (1.4)	46 (8.7)	17 (1.8)	-	-
Sex-on-premises venues	139 (16.6)	260 (41.4)	92 (17.5)	191 (19.7)	ns	ns
Social events (e.g. festival events and clubs)	_	-	-	183 (18.9)	_	_
Total	834 (100)	629 (100)	527 (100)	970 (100)		

Table 2: Residential location

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Metropolitan Adelaide	729 (87.4)	536 (85.2)	451 (85.6)	816 (84.1)	ns	ns
Elsewhere in South Australia	26 (3.1)	34 (5.4)	19 (3.6)	28 (2.9)	-	-
Other states	79 (9.5)	59 (9.4)	57 (10.8)	126 (13.0)	ns	Increase (p < .05)
Total	834 (100)	629 (100)	527 (100)	970 (100)		

Table 3: Age

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Under 25	157 (21.3)	149 (25.9)	125 (24.8)	242 (27.0)	ns	Increase $(p < .01)$
25–29	102 (13.8)	100 (17.4)	72 (14.3)	160 (17.9)	ns	ns
30–39	223 (30.3)	151 (26.3)	122 (24.2)	198 (22.1)	ns	Decrease (p < .01)
40–49	149 (20.2)	109 (19.0)	112 (22.2)	169 (18.9)	ns	ns
50 and over	106 (14.4)	66 (11.5)	73 (14.5)	127 (14.2)	ns	ns
Total	737 (100)	575 (100)	504 (100)	896 (100)		

Table 4: Ethnicity

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anglo-Australian	638 (78.8)	485 (79.3)	396 (79.8)	767 (79.1)	ns	ns
European ¹	95 (11.7)	63 (10.3)	43 (8.7)	87 (9.0)	ns	Decrease (p < .05)
Non-European ²	51 (6.3)	38 (6.2)	40 (8.1)	61 (6.3)	ns	ns
ATSI	26 (3.2)	26 (4.3)	17 (3.4)	55 (5.7)	-	-
Total	810 (100)	612 (100)	496 (100)	970 (100)		

^{1 &#}x27;European' includes ethnic backgrounds such as Spanish, Greek, French, Italian, Irish, Polish.

Table 5: Education

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Up to Year 10	113 (13.8)	79 (13.0)	66 (13.3)	105 (11.6)	ns	ns
Up to Year 12	210 (25.6)	137 (22.5)	95 (19.1)	233 (25.8)	Increase $(p < .01)$	ns
Trade certificate/diploma	177 (21.6)	146 (24.0)	115 (23.1)	182 (20.1)	ns	ns
University	320 (39.0)	248 (40.7)	221 (44.5)	385 (42.5)	ns	ns
Total	820 (100)	610 (100)	497 (100)	905 (100)		

Table 6: Employment

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Full-time	534 (65.7)	398 (65.8)	308 (62.7)	571 (62.4)	ns	ns
Part-time	116 (14.3)	75 (12.4)	67 (13.7)	140 (15.3)	ns	ns
Unemployed/other	163 (20.1)	132 (21.8)	116 (23.6)	204 (22.3)	ns	ns
Total	813 (100)	605 (100)	491 (100)	915 (100)		

Table 7: Lifetime rates of HIV testing (excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics)

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Ever tested for HIV	741 (90.4)	525 (85.6)	425 (89.9)	773 (82.8)	Decrease (p < .01)	Fluctuating (p < .01)
Never tested for HIV	79 (9.6)	88 (14.4)	48 (10.2)	161 (17.2)	Increase $(p < .01)$	Fluctuating ($p < .01$)
Total	820 (100)	613 (100)	473 (100)	934 (100)		

^{2 &#}x27;Non-European' includes ethnic backgrounds Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, South American.

Table 8: Most recent HIV test results (excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics)

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	41 (5.0)	38 (6.3)	26 (5.6)	38 (4.7)	-	-
HIV-negative	674 (82.6)	476 (78.3)	391 (84.3)	648 (80.0)	ns	ns
Not tested/no results	101 (12.4)	94 (15.5)	47 (10.1)	124 (15.3)	Increase $(p < .01)$	ns
Total	816 (100)	608 (100)	464 (100)	810 (100)		

Table 9: Most recent HIV test among non-HIV-positive men (excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics)

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Tested in previous 12 months	476 (68.5)	340 (71.0)	280 (72.0)	486 (73.9)	ns	Increase ($p < .05$)
Tested more than 12 months ago	219 (31.5)	139 (29.0)	109 (28.0)	172 (26.1)	ns	Decrease $(p < .05)$
Total	695 (100)	479 (100)	389 (100)	658 (100)		

Table 10: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
On treatment	25 (59.5)	25 (69.4)	35 (81.4)	31 (81.6)	_	_
Not on treatment	17 (40.5)	11 (30.6)	8 (18.6)	7 (18.4)	-	-
Total	42 (100)	36 (100)	43 (100)	38 (100)		

Table 11: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
None	142 (17.2)	103 (16.5)	93 (18.9)	210 (23.2)	ns	ns
Casual only	240 (29.0)	163 (26.2)	104 (21.1)	174 (19.2)	ns	Decrease (p < .01)
Regular plus casual	234 (28.3)	177 (28.4)	141 (28.6)	249 (27.5)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	211 (25.5)	180 (28.9)	155 (31.4)	272 (30.1)	ns	Increase during 2003–2007 (p < .01)
Total	827 (100)	623 (100)	493 (100)	905 (100)		

Table 12: Agreements with regular male partners about sex within the relationship

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse	109 (27.3)	82 (24.6)	77 (25.8)	120 (24.1)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse not permitted	30 (7.5)	22 (6.6)	23 (7.7)	33 (6.6)	-	-
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	112 (28.0)	87 (26.1)	81 (27.1)	156 (31.3)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	149 (37.3)	143 (42.8)	118 (39.5)	190 (38.1)	ns	ns
Total	400 (100)	334 (100)	299 (100)	499 (100)		

Table 13: Agreements with regular male partners about sex outside the relationship

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No spoken agreement about casual sex	132 (33.9)	95 (29.1)	89 (30.4)	146 (30.3)	ns	ns
No sexual contact with casual partners permitted	117 (30.1)	115 (35.2)	103 (35.2)	177 (36.7)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners not permitted	31 (7.8)	19 (5.8)	13 (4.4)	26 (5.4)	-	-
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	106 (27.3)	93 (28.4)	82 (28.0)	120 (24.9)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	3 (0.8)	5 (1.5)	6 (2.1)	13 (2.7)	-	-
Total	389 (100)	327 (100)	293 (100)	482 (100)		

Table 14: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (ρ -value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	3 (0.8)	5 (1.7)	11 (4.5)	15 (3.5)	-	_
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	234 (65.2)	189 (63.9)	162 (65.6)	241 (56.6)	Decrease (p < .05)	Decrease ($p < .05$)
Serodiscordant	28 (7.8)	21 (7.1)	26 (10.5)	23 (5.4)	_	_
Serononconcordant	94 (26.2)	81 (27.4)	48 (19.4)	146 (34.5)	Increase (p < .01)	Decrease during 2003–2007 (p < .01)
Total	359 (100)	296 (100)	247 (100)	425 (100)		

Table 15: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	73 (14.3)	46 (11.2)	48 (14.9)	50 (8.6)	Decrease (p < .01)	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .01)
Always uses a condom	173 (33.9)	131 (32.0)	85 (26.3)	190 (32.8)	Increase (p < .05)	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	265 (51.9)	233 (56.8)	190 (58.8)	340 (58.6)	ns	Increase (p < .05)
Total	511 (100)	410 (100)	323 (100)	580 (100)		

Table 16: Men in regular relationships who engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV status

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	1 (33.3)	2 (40.0)	10 (90.9)	13 (86.7)	_	_
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	150 (64.1)	136 (72.0)	111 (68.5)	154 (63.9)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	10 (35.7)	3 (14.3)	10 (38.5)	15 (65.2)	-	-
Serononconcordant	40 (42.6)	42 (51.9)	24(50.0)	83 (56.9)	-	-

Table 17: HIV-negative men in regular relationships who engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV status

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	108 (46.4)	99 (52.9)	77 (49.4)	109 (46.2)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant	16 (23.5)	11 (21.2)	14 (37.8)	18 (25.7)	-	-

Table 18: HIV-negative men in regular relationships who engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV status

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	85 (36.6)	65 (35.9)	55 (36.7)	82 (36.3)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant	14 (20.6)	15 (28.8)	11 (30.6)	21 (30.4)	-	

Table 19: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	172 (28.5)	111 (27.5)	83 (25.2)	133 (22.1)	ns	Decrease (p < .05)
Always uses a condom	282 (46.7)	194 (48.1)	144 (43.8)	278 (46.2)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	150 (24.8)	98 (24.3)	102 (31.0)	191 (31.7)	Increase $(p < .05)$	Increase $(p < .01)$
Total	604 (100)	403 (100)	329 (100)	602 (100)		

Table 20: Men with casual partners who engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	15 (42.9)	6 (22.2)	7 (20.6)	21 (61.8)	_	-
HIV-negative	122 (24.6)	80 (25.8)	82 (32.5)	115 (26.4)	ns	ns
HIV status unknown	12 (17.7)	11 (19.0)	10 (30.3)	26 (40.6)	-	-

Table 21: Men with casual partners who always used condoms for anal intercourse, by HIV status of respondent

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	14 (48.3)	13 (68.4)	21 (75.0)	10 (32.3)	-	-
HIV-negative	234 (65.7)	151 (65.4)	111 (57.5)	220 (65.7)	ns	ns
HIV status unknown	32 (72.7)	27 (71.1)	9 (47.4)	27 (50.9)	_	_
All men	282 (65.3)	194 (66.4)	102 (41.5)	191 (40.7)	ns	Decrease (p < .05)

Table 22: Disclosure of HIV status to any casual partners (by respondent), by HIV status of respondent

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	17 (50.0)	17 (70.8)	19 (57.6)	25 (73.5)	-	-
HIV-negative	194 (42.0)	137 (49.8)	111 (48.5)	198 (49.4)	ns	ns during 2005-2009
All men	237 (42.0)	178 (49.4)	144 (48.2)	267 (48.4)	ns	ns during 2005-2009

Note: In 2009 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex.

Table 23: Disclosure of HIV status by any casual partners (to respondent), by HIV status of respondent

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	11 (32.4)	13 (52.0)	12 (36.4)	22 (64.7)	_	-
HIV-negative	184 (39.4)	133 (47.3)	114 (48.9)	216 (53.5)	ns	Increase $(p < .01)$
All men	222 (39.0)	168 (45.9)	139 (45.9)	286 (51.6)	ns	Increase (p < .01)

Note: In 2009 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex.

Table 24: Disclosure of HIV status to casual partners by men who engaged in UAIC

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Disclosed to none/some	103 (71.0)	69 (74.2)	81 (84.4)	127 (71.0)	Decrease (p < .05)	ns
Disclosed to all	42 (29.0)	14 (16.9)	15 (15.6)	52 (29.0)	-	-
Total	145 (100)	83 (100)	96 (100)	179 (100)		

Note: From 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex.

Table 25: Sexual positioning during anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who engaged in UAIC

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Receptive only	17 (14.4)	19 (24.7)	9 (11.5)	14 (12.8)	-	-
Insertive only	46 (39.0)	21 (27.3)	22 (28.2)	42 (38.5)	-	-
Reciprocal	55 (46.6)	37 (48.1)	47 (60.3)	53 (48.6)	ns	ns
Total	118 (100)	77 (100)	78 (100)	109 (100)		

Table 26: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2009 n (%)
Internet	360 (41.4)
Gay bar	276 (31.4)
Dance party	140 (16.5)
Gym	64 (7.5)
Beat	157 (18.6)
Gay sauna	270 (30.7)
Sex venue	113 (13.5)
Private sex parties	73 (8.7)
Sydney	148 (17.8)
Melbourne	167 (20.0)
Elsewhere	172 (20.5)
Overseas	138 (16.6)

Note: In 2009, the question 'Where men looked for sexual partners' was replaced with a question that asked men to indicate how often they had sex with the male partner they met at each location/venue.

Table 27: Use of post-exposure prophylaxis in the six months prior to the survey

	2007	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)
No	489 (97.8)	851 (96.9)	ns
Yes	11 (2.2)	-	-
Yes, once	-	22 (2.5)	-
Yes, more than once	-	5 (0.6)	-
Total	500 (100)	878 (100)	

Note: The response options on the use of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was modified in 2009 to elicit information about whether they had had PEP once or more than once.

Table 28: Trends in STI testing among HIV-positive men

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Anal swab	25 (25.8)	17 (44.7)	22 (50.0)	26 (66.7)	_	_
Throat swab	25 (56.8)	19 (50.0)	25 (56.8)	27 (69.2)	_	_
Penile swab	17 (38.6)	14 (36.8)	18 (40.9)	20 (51.3)	_	_
Urine sample	24 (54.6)	17 (44.7)	29 (65.9)	29 (74.4)	_	_
Blood test other than for HIV	32 (72.7)	33 (86.8)	33 (75.0)	28 (71.8)	_	_
Blood test for syphilis	_	_	_	39 (87.2)	_	_
Any STI test (including blood tests) ¹	37 (84.1)	35 (92.1)	36 (81.8)	37 (94.9)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	28 (63.6)	23 (60.5)	29 (65.9)	33 (84.6)	_	_

¹ In 2009, the item 'Blood test for syphilis' was added to the question about sexual health testing in the last six months, and was included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

Table 29: Trends in STI testing among HIV-negative men

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	248 (36.3)	181 (37.4)	176 (42.4)	308 (46.5)	ns	Increase $(p < .01)$
Throat swab	287 (42.0)	201 (41.5)	192 (46.3)	331 (50.0)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)
Penile swab	223 (32.7)	173 (35.7)	154 (37.1)	278 (42.0)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)
Urine sample	350 (51.2)	252 (52.1)	229 (55.2)	400 (60.4)	ns	Increase $(p < .01)$
Blood test other than for HIV	398 (58.3)	271 (56.0)	237 (57.1)	394 (59.5)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	_	_	_	396 (59.8)	_	_
Any STI test (including blood tests) ¹	490 (71.7)	329 (68.0)	286 (68.9)	474 (71.6)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	387 (56.7)	269 (55.6)	244 (58.8)	415 (62.7)	ns	Increase during 2005– <i>2009</i> (p < .05)

¹ In 2009, the item 'Blood test for syphilis' was added to the question about sexual health testing in the last six months, and was included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

Table 30: Places where men had a sexual health check-up in the 12 months prior to the survey

,				
	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2005 χ^2 test (p-value)
Clinic 275	280 (33.6)	202 (32.1)	296 (49.9)	Increase $(p < .01)$
O'Brien St Practice	63 (7.6)	39 (6.2)	78 (17.2)	Increase ($p < .01$)
The Second Story	34 (4.1)	33 (5.3)	31 (7.3)	ns
Other GP/Doctor	262 (31.4)	144 (23.0)	234 (43.1)	Increase ($p < .01$)
No check up	56 (7.1)	129 (20.6)	168 (17.3)	ns

Note: The question was not asked in 2007.

Table 31: Men diagnosed with an STI other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

	2009 n (%)
HIV-positive	9 (15.5)
HIV-negative	47 (81.0)
HIV status unknown	2 (3.5)
Total	58 (100)

Note: The question on STI diagnoses was not asked in previous surveys.

Table 32: Trends in drug use among all men

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Marijuana	327 (39.2)	236 (37.5)	169 (23.1)	313 (32.3)	ns	Decrease during 2003–2007 (p < .05)
Ecstasy	206 (24.7)	190 (30.2)	107 (20.3)	256 (26.4)	Increase $(p < .01)$	ns
Amyl	195 (23.4)	139 (22.1)	117 (22.2)	244 (25.2)	ns	ns
Speed	196 (23.5)	149 (23.7)	66 (12.5)	144 (14.9)	ns	Decrease during 2003–2007 (p < .01)
Crystal	157 (18.8)	135 (21.5)	45 (8.5)	107 (11.0)	ns	Decrease (p < .01)
Viagra	83 (10.0)	59 (9.4)	60 (11.4)	113 (11.7)	ns	ns
Cocaine	72 (8.6)	40 (6.4)	39 (7.4)	92 (9.5)	ns	ns
Special K	-	35 (5.6)	16 (3.0)	52 (5.4)	-	-
LSD	52 (6.2)	53 (8.4)	24 (4.6)	61 (6.3)	-	-
GHB	-	19 (3.0)	15 (2.9)	37 (3.8)	-	-
Steroids	9 (1.6)	10 (1.6)	9 (1.7)	24 (2.5)	-	-
Heroin	10 (1.8)	9 (1.4)	10 (1.9)	17 (1.7)	_	-

Table 33: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	21 (47.7)	23 (60.5)	19 (43.2)	19 (48.7)	_	-
Amyl	17 (38.6)	12 (31.6)	18 (40.9)	21 (53.9)	-	-
Ecstasy	11 (25.0)	12 (31.6)	4 (9.1)	10 (25.6)	-	-
Speed	14 (31.8)	7 (18.4)	8 (18.2)	8 (20.5)	-	-
Crystal	10 (22.7)	4 (10.5)	3 (6.8)	9 (23.1)	-	-
Viagra	8 (18.2)	7 (18.4)	7 (15.9)	12 (30.7)	-	-

Note: From 2005, questions relating to drug use were modified to include information of the frequency of drug use.

Table 34: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (ρ -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p -value)
Marijuana	272 (39.8)	175 (36.2)	130 (31.3)	214 (32.3)	ns	Decrease (p < .01)
Amyl	165 (24.2)	113 (23.4)	89 (21.5)	185 (28.0)	Increase $(p < .01)$	ns
Ecstasy	182 (26.7)	151 (31.2)	92 (22.2)	181 (27.3)	ns	ns
Speed	168 (24.6)	117 (24.2)	48 (11.6)	98 (14.8)	ns	Decrease during 2003–2007 (p < .001)
Crystal	137 (20.1)	111 (22.9)	38 (9.2)	77 (11.6)	ns	Decrease during 2003–2007 (p < .01)
Viagra	72 (10.5)	43 (8.9)	47 (11.3)	81 (12.2)	ns	

Note: From 2005, questions relating to drug use were modified to include information of the frequency of drug use.

Table 35: Frequency of injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)
Every week	4 (0.8)	4 (0.4)	-
At least monthly	0	9 (1.0)	-
Every 3 months	3 (0.6)	9 (1.0)	-
Once or a few times	7 (1.4)	24 (2.6)	_
Never	490 (97.2)	868 (95.0)	Decrease (p < .05)
Total	504 (100)	914 (100)	

Table 37: Use of party drugs before or during group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)
Every week	9 (1.8)	13 (2.3)	_
At least monthly	2 (0.4)	20 (3.5)	_
Every 3 months	8 (1.6)	19 (3.3)	-
Once or a few times	23 (4.6)	60 (10.4)	-
Never	460 (91.6)	464 (80.6)	Decrease (p < .01)
Total	502 (100)	576 (100)	

Table 36: Use of party drugs for the purpose of sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	Change from 2007 χ^2 test (p-value)
Every week	13 (2.6)	18 (2.0)	_
At least monthly	6 (1.2)	31 (3.4)	
Every 3 months	6 (1.2)	19 (2.1)	-
Once or a few times	44 (8.8)	95 (10.5)	-
Never	432 (86.2)	743 (82.0)	Decrease (p < .05)
Total	501 (100)	906 (100)	

Table 38: Diagnoses of infectious syphilis in the 12 months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

	HIV-positive n (%)	HIV-negative n (%)	HIV status unknown n (%)
None	33 (84.6)	626 (97.1)	121 (98.4)
One	5 (12.8)	13 (2.0)	1 (0.8)
Two or more	1 (2.6)	6 (0.9)	1 (0.8)
Total	39 (100)	645 (100)	123 (100)

Note: The question on men who are diagnosed with infectious syphilis was not asked in previous surveys.

Appendix

National Centre in HIV Social Research	Regular male partners — last 6 months	<u>Anal sex</u>
National Centre in HIV Epidemiology & Clinical Research THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES	0 Have von had sex with requiser male partner/s in the last six	:
ACSA PLWHA (SA) Inc	where you had set with regular many partners in the last six months? Yes \Box_1 No $\Box_2 - \boxed{\blacktriangleright}$ Go directly to Question 20	Never \square_1 Occasionally \square_2 Often \square_3 26. He fucked me with a condom
	In the past 6 MONTHS which of the following have vou done with	Occasionally \square_2
This survey is for men who have had sex with another man in	your <u>REGULAR</u> male partner/s?	m but pulled out before I ca
the past five years.	ut he did NOT come in my	Never \Box_1 Occasionally \Box_2 Otten \Box_3 28 He finked me without a condom but mulled out before he came
PLEASE DO NOI COMPLEIE IF YOU HAVE	Never □1 Occasionally □2 Often □3	Never Consistent Offeet Offeet
ALKEAUT DONE SO INIS WEEK.	but I did NO I come in his	m and came inside him
For each question, please TICK one box only.	Never L ₁ Occasionally L ₂ Offen L ₃	Never \square_1 Occasionally \square_2 Often \square_3
. How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?	Never □ Occasionally □ Often □3	om and came inside me
None □ 4 few □ Some □ Most □ All □ E	무	Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3
al men?	Never \square_1 Occasionally \square_2 Often \square_3	 In the past 6 months, how often did you have group sex involving at least two other men?
None \Box_1 A little \Box_2 Some \Box_3 A lot \Box_4	Anal sex 14. I fucked him with a condom	Monthly
as:	Never □1 Occasionally □2 Often □3	Without vour regular
Gay/homosexual □1 Bisexual □2 Heterosexual □3	,	֧֧֧֧֧֖֖֖֓֟֞֞֟֟֟֟֝֟֝֟֓֓֓֓֓֟֓֓֓֓֟֓֓֓֓֟֟֓֓֟֟֓֓֟
Other (please specify)	Occasionally \square_2	Including your regular \Box_1 \Box_2 \Box_3 \Box_4
In this survey we distinguish between REGULAR (boyfriend/lover)	16. I fucked him without a condom but pulled out before I came	_
and CASUAL partners	Occasionally L 2 lom but pulled out before	while using party drugs? Every week □ 1 At least monthly □ 2
4. Do you <u>currently</u> have sex with casual male partitles?	Never □₁ Occasionally □₂ Often □₃	22 In last 6 months did you have any sex with secure northers who
ner?	m and came inside him	33. III Idas O III O III Juu you iidve diiy sex witii casudi pal uleis wilo were - HIV positive
No 🗀 Yes 🗅 2	Never □₁ Occasionally □₂ Often □₃	- HIV negative
. How would vou describe vour sexual relationship with your current	me	- Whose HIV status you did not know No □1 Yes □2
egular male partner? (tick one)	Never □₁ Occasionally □₂ Often □₃	34. In the last 6 months, did you have any anal intercourse without
we are monogamous – neither of us has casual sex □1		condoin with any of these casual painter(s) where you were either top or bottom?
both my partner and I have casual sex with other men \square_2	Casual male partners — last 6 months	of Dottoffi ? - With any HIV positive men
I nave casual sex with other men but my partner does not □3 my partner has casual sex with other men hit I do not □4	20. Have you had sex with casual male partner/s in the last 6	- With any HIV negative men No □₁ Yes □₂
I have several regular male partners □	months? Yes \square_1 No $\square_2 \longrightarrow Go$ directly to Question 38	HIV status you did not know No □1
no current regular male partner □₀	In the nast 6 MONTHS which of the following have von done with any	In the last 6 months: 35 How many of voir casual partners did you tell your HIV status
. If you are in a regular relationship with a man, for how long has it	of your CASUAL male partners?	before sex None Cascal painters and you can four the states. None \Box_1 Some \Box_2 All \Box_3
Less than 6 months □1	ut he did NOT come in my n	36. How many of your casual partners told you their HIV status
More than 2	Never □1 Occasionally □2 Often □3	NOTIFE 1 SOTILE 12 All
Not in a regular relationship with a man \Box_5	22. Oral sex : He sucked my cock <u>but I did NO I come in his mouth</u> Never Occasionally Offen O	 (a) I fucked without condoms more often because of HIV treatment
nany different men have you had	d he came in my mouth	Disagree strongly $oldsymbol{\Box}_t$ Disagree $oldsymbol{\Box}$ Agree $oldsymbol{\Box}_3$ Strongly Agree $oldsymbol{\Box}_4$
None \Box_1 2-5 men \Box_3 11-50 men \Box_5	Never \square_1 Occasionally \square_2 Often \square_3	(b) HIV positive men on treatments are unlikely to pass on HIV
1 man and a man	24. Oral sex : He sucked my cock <u>and I came in his mouth</u>	ex Agree L 3
	Occasionally L 2	Disagree strongly $arDelta_1$ Disagree $arDelta_2$ Agree $arDelta_3$ Strongly Agree $arDelta_4$
		(Continues on other side (S

38. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test? No □, Yes □ 5 39. When were you last tested □, 7-12 months ago □ 5 1-2 years ago □ 6 1-4 weeks ago □ 3 1-2 years ago □ 6 1-4 weeks ago □ 3 40. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests, what is your HIV status? No test/Don't know □, Negative □ 2 40. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests, what is your HIV status? No test/Don't know □, Negative □ 2 41. When were you first diagnosed as HIV-positive? Year □ □ □ 42. Where were you first diagnosed as HIV-positive? South Australia □, NSW □ 2 43. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy? 44. Was your last viral load? Undetectable □, Detectable □ 2 Don't know / unsure □ 3 1.	49. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? No□₁ Yes□₂ 50. How old are you? 50. How old are you? 51. What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Vietnamese, Greek) Anglo-Australian only □₀₁ Other. Employed full-time □₂ On pension/social security □₀₂ Unemployed □₃ On pension/social security □₀₂ Unemployed □₃ 53. What is your occupation? (Pl specify) Less than or up to 3 years of high school / Year 10 □₁ Year 12 / SACE □₂ Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE □₃ University or CAE □₃ S5. Where do you live? Postcode □ □ □ S6. In the last 6 months, how often have you had sex with men you greated.	diagnose to times the last nonce to the last 12m ast 1
IF you are in a regular relationship with a man at present, please complete the next four questions. 45. Do you know the result of your regular partner's HIV antibody test? Yes.—Positive □₁ Yes.—Positive □₁	arty Never 1, Occasionally 12, Often 13, Never 14, Occasionally 14, Often 13, Often 14, Often 15, None 14, Once 12, Twice 13, 3 or more 14, Once 14, Once 15, Twice 13, 3 or more 14, Once 14, Once 15, Twice 13, 3 or more 14, Once 15, Twice 15, 3 or more 14, Once 15, Twice	1. Have not seen this poster