Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2006

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GCPS Report 1/2007

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Contents

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which commissions and funds the Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey

Steering committee

A steering committee including the researchers and key stakeholders was convened to discuss and plan aspects of the research. Contributions by Queensland Health Communicable Diseases Branch and the Queensland AIDS Council assisted this work

Recruitment

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Survey participants

The 1276 men who gave of their time to ensure that the study was fully inclusive of their particular circumstances

Venues

The management and staff of the various gay community venues and clinics who assisted in the administration of the survey and gave generous permission for the survey to be conducted on their premises.

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Description of the study

The Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Queensland. The project is commissioned and funded by Queensland Health. The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay men. This is the ninth consecutive survey in Queensland. In this report we present the data from this survey with the data from previous surveys conducted between 2000 and 2005 (Aspin et al., 2000; Rawstorne et al., 2002; Hull et al., 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006b).

In 2006, men were recruited from 12 sites in Brisbane, the Gold Coast, the Sunshine Coast and Cairns: nine gay social venues, one sex-on-premises venue, Pride Fair Day and a sexual health clinic. During one week, trained study recruiters distributed questionnaires at these venues and asked men who agreed to participate in the study to complete the questionnaire.

The June 2006 survey was conducted at the same time of year as the previous surveys and employed the same recruitment strategies, which allows changes in practices over time to be examined.

The questionnaire (see Appendix 2) is a short, self-administered instrument that takes about ten minutes to complete. Questions focus on anal intercourse and oral sex, the use of condoms, the nature of sexual relationships, HIV testing and HIV status, STI testing, aspects of social attachment to gay community, recreational drug use and a range of demographic items including sexual identity, age, education, occupation and ethnicity. In general, the questions employed in 2006 were the same as those used in the eight previous surveys to facilitate as direct a comparison as possible.

This report describes the data from the ninth Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey and compares them with the previous data. More detailed analyses of the data will continue and will be disseminated as they are completed. As with any data analysis, further examination may necessitate minor reinterpretation of the findings.

Sample and recruitment

Respondents were recruited from 12 sites in Queensland: nine gay social venues, one sex-on-premises venue, Pride Fair Day in Brisbane and a sexual health clinic. Two survey sites that were previously used for recruiting but produced minimal returns did not participate in the 2006 survey, so that the total number of recruitment sites decreased from 14 in 2005 to 12 in 2006. In all, 1701 men were asked to complete the questionnaire and 1276 did so, a response rate of 75% which was similar to the 2005 survey response rate of 74%.

In 2006 the number of gay men recruited from each type of venue was similar to that of most previous surveys, with the exception of the 2004 survey when Pride Fair Day yielded more respondents than in any other year (see Figure 1, right, and Table corresponding to Figure 1 in Appendix 1). About two-thirds of the 2006 respondents completed surveys at gay venues; this proportion was less than in 2005 because two of the gay venues used for recruitment in 2005 did not participate in this survey and more study participants were recruited at Pride Fair Day. For the second year in a row, very few participants were recruited from sexual health clinics.

Previous studies such as Sydney Men and Sexual Health (SMASH) (Prestage et al., 1995) have demonstrated that HIV status is an important distinguishing feature among gay men, particularly with regard to sexual practice. For this reason, some of the data on sexual practices have been reported separately for men who are HIV-positive, those who are HIV-negative, and those who have not been tested or do not know their HIV status.

Also, as indicated in previous periodic surveys, men recruited at events such as Pride Fair Day are different in some respects from those recruited at clinics and gay venues. Nonetheless, most of the data reported here are for the sample as a whole, giving an account of practices drawn from a broad cross-sectional sample of Queensland gay men.

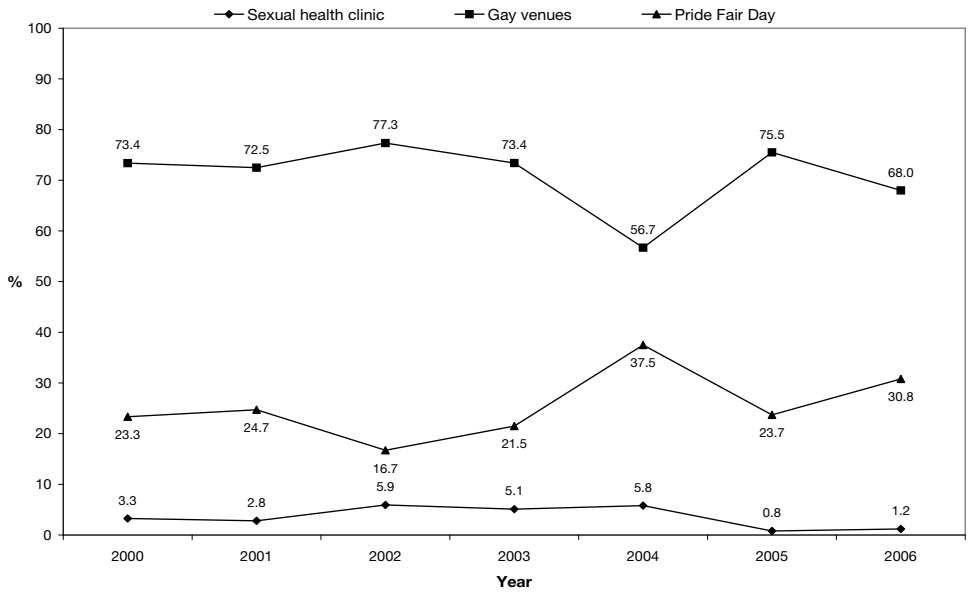

Figure 1: Source of recruitment

Demographic profile

In terms of demographic variables, the participants in the six surveys from 2000 to 2006 were quite similar.

Residential location

In 2006, 1276 men were recruited from four geographic regions: Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Cairns. For the most part, they lived in the regions from which they were recruited. The men were recruited primarily from and lived in the Brisbane metropolitan area (see Figure 2). Approximately 5.1% of the men lived on the Gold Coast, about 12.6% came from other parts of Queensland and approximately 6% came from outside the state. In comparison with the 2005 survey, significantly lower proportions were recruited from Cairns/Townsville and significantly higher proportions from the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$). Although statistically significant, these differences were relatively small and, in the case of Cairns/Townsville, based on small numbers of men. It is unlikely that these small differences had much effect on the results of the study.

Age

In the 2006 survey the median age of respondents was 30 years (the maximum age was 81 years). In comparison with the previous survey, the sample included a significantly lower proportion of men aged 40 to 49 (Pearson's χ^2 test, $p < .05$) and a slight but not significant increase in the proportions of younger men (see Figure 3). Since 2001 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportions of men aged under 25 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$). The slight differences since 2001 in the age composition of the sample may need to be considered when interpreting some of the findings of the study.

Ethnicity

As in the previous eight surveys, the sample was predominantly 'Anglo-Australian' (based on responses to the open-ended Question 42). The proportion of Anglo-Australian participants in 2006 increased in comparison to the 2005 survey (Pearson's χ^2 test, $p < .05$) (see Figure 4) and there was a significant increase in the proportion of men of European background (Pearson's χ^2 test, $p < .05$). Over the past five survey periods the proportion of participants of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background has been steady at approximately 5%.

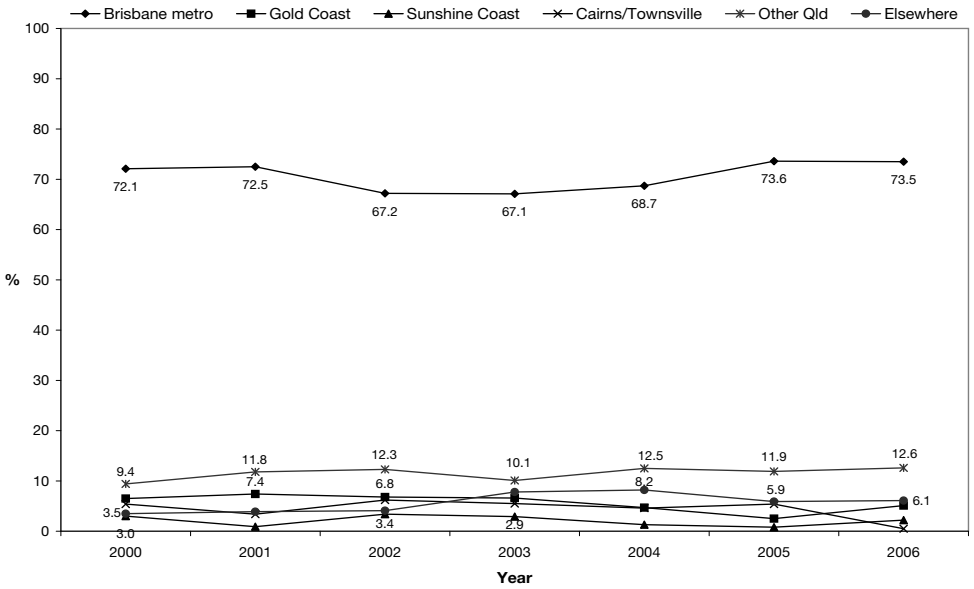

Figure 2: Residential location

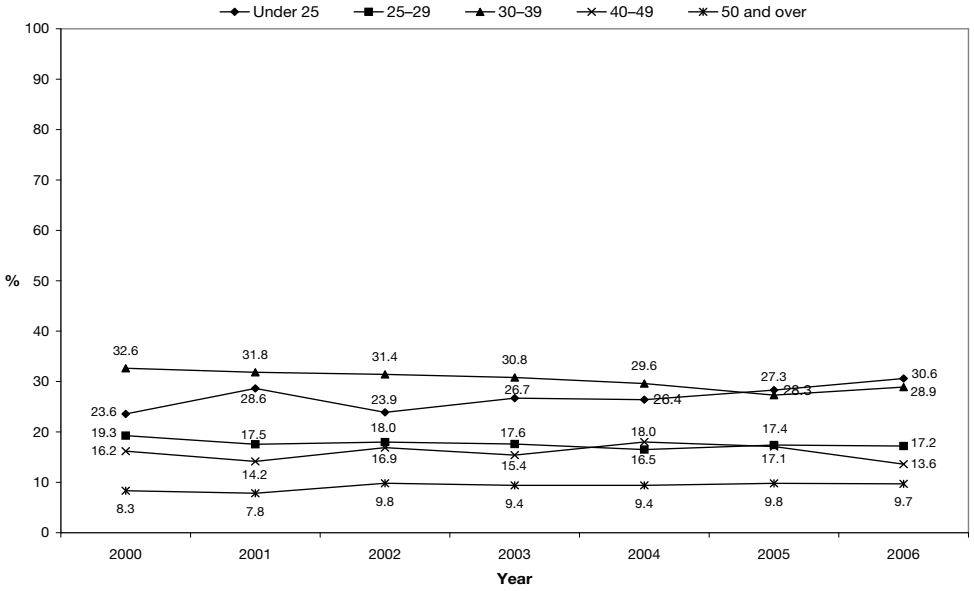

Figure 3: Age

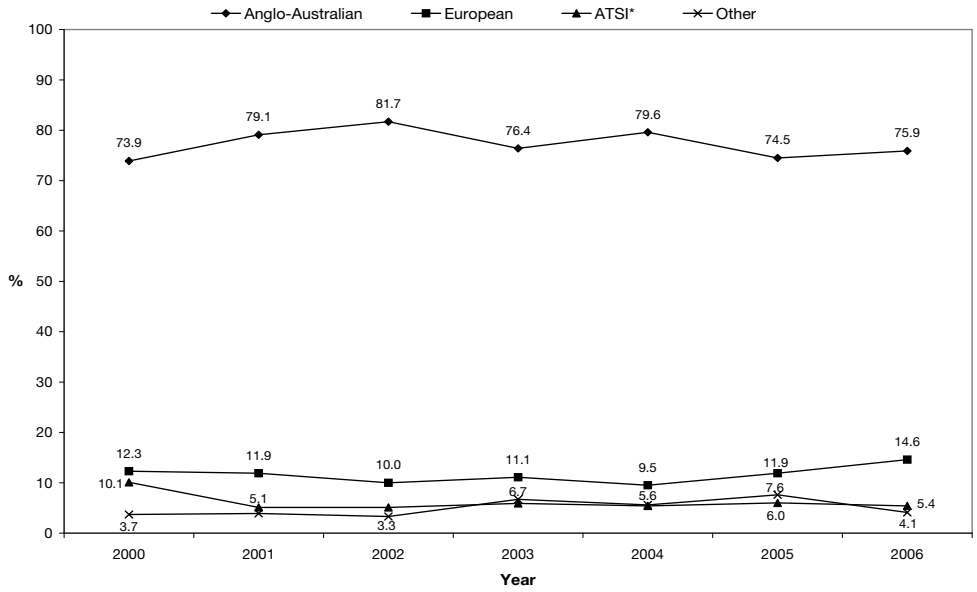

Figure 4: Ethnicity

*During the period 2000 to 2006 two questions relating to ethnic background were included in the questionnaire: 'What is your ethnic background?' and 'Are you an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?' For the purposes of reporting, however, from 2000 to 2002 only responses to the first question were used to calculate the percentage of people of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background. From 2003, responses to both questions were used in the calculation.

Education

As in other gay-community-based studies, this sample was relatively well educated in comparison with the general population. Over 60% of the men had received some post-secondary education and, for most, this included a university degree (see Figure 5). In 2006 the proportion of men with a university education was significantly lower than in 2005 (39.4% vs. 43.8%, Pearson's χ^2 test, $p < .05$), but the general upward trend over time from 2002 to 2006 remained significant (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$).

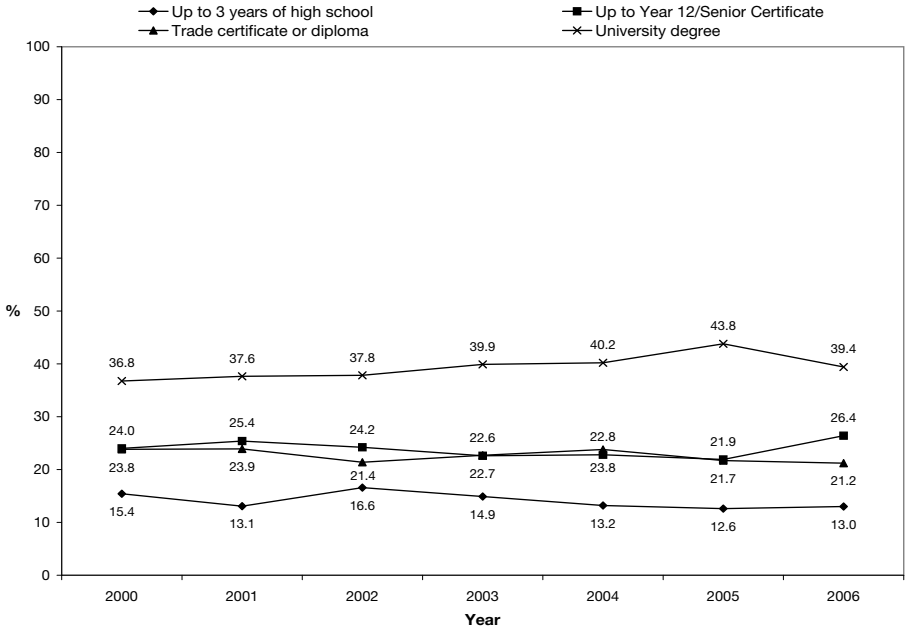

Figure 5: Education

Employment and occupation

As in all previous surveys, a larger proportion of the men in the sample were not in the workforce compared with the general population (18.8% vs. 5.0%) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, May 2006), which was in part due to HIV-positive men, of whom a relatively high proportion (about a third) were unemployed and received some form of social security payment. The proportion of men in full-time employment was 68.5% and has been significantly increasing from 2002 onwards (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$) (see Figure 6).

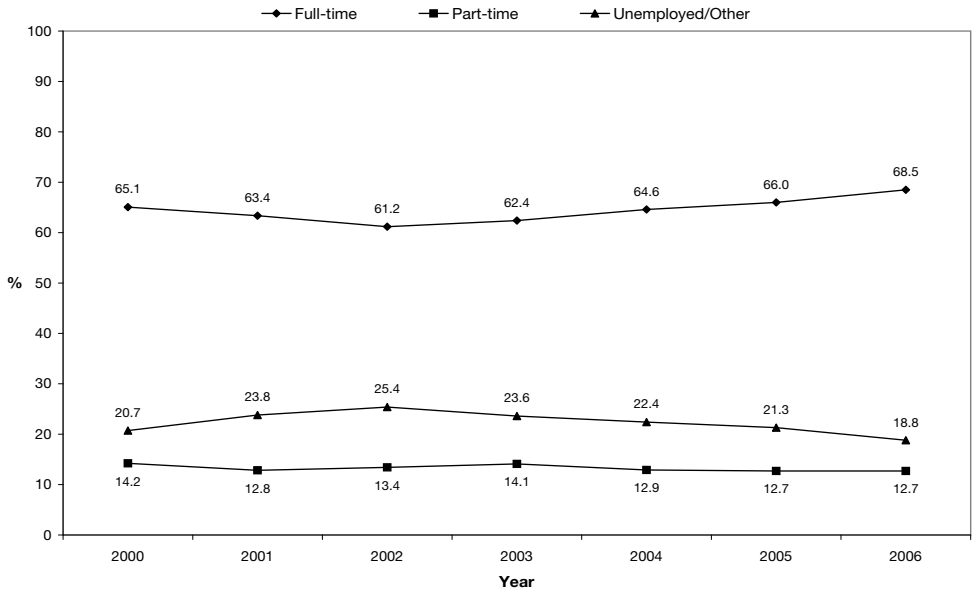

Figure 6: Employment status

As is consistent with previous Queensland surveys and other studies of male homosexual populations, the majority of respondents were in professional/managerial occupations and a smaller proportion were manual workers than in the general population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, February 2006) (see Figure 7). In 2006 the distribution of the sample was similar to those of the previous four surveys from 2002 to 2005. In comparison with the 2005 sample, though, the increase in the proportion of men in clerical/sales and the corresponding decrease in those in professional/managerial occupations was due to our switching to the occupation coding system used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

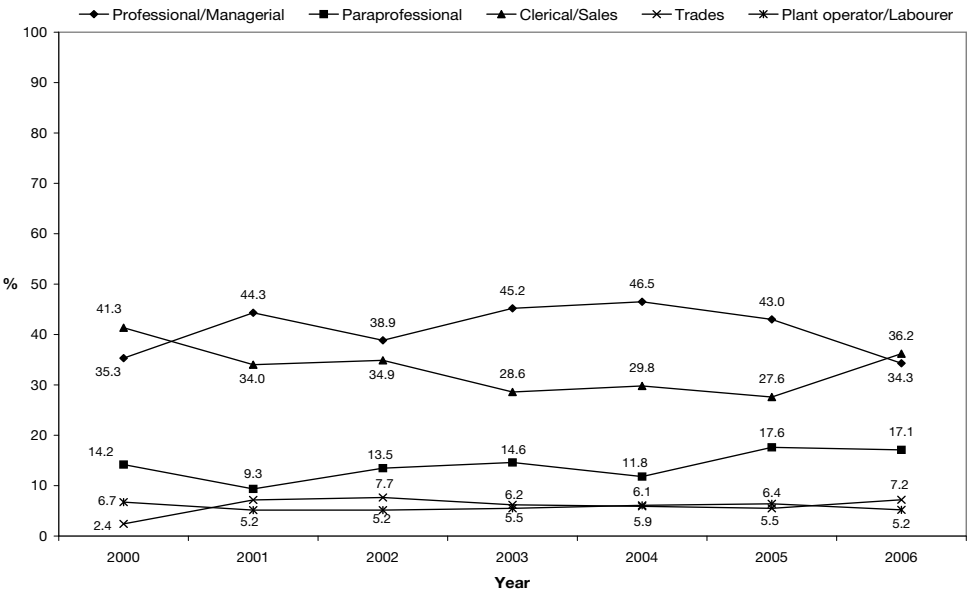

Figure 7: Occupation

Sexual relationships with men

Fifty-seven per cent of the men were in a regular sexual relationship with a man at the time of completing the survey (see Figure 8). Approximately a third of the study participants were monogamous (i.e. were having sex only with a regular partner), about 53% of the sample were having sex with casual partners, and just over a fifth said they were not having sexual relations with men. The proportion of men who were having sex only with casual partners was lower and the proportion who were having sex only with regular partners was higher than in the 2005 survey (Pearson's χ^2 test, $p < .05$).

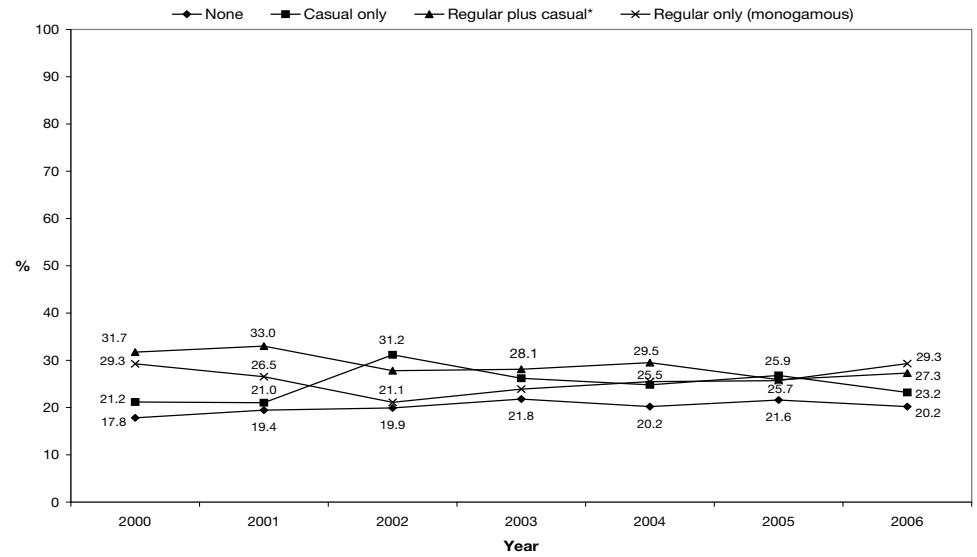

Figure 8: Current relationships with men

*This category includes either or both of the partners having had casual sex.

Moreover, the increasing upward trend in the proportion of men in monogamous relationships was found to be significant from 2004 onwards (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$).

Among men in a regular relationship, 55% had been in that relationship for more than one year (see Figure 9) and little variation in this proportion was observed since 2000.

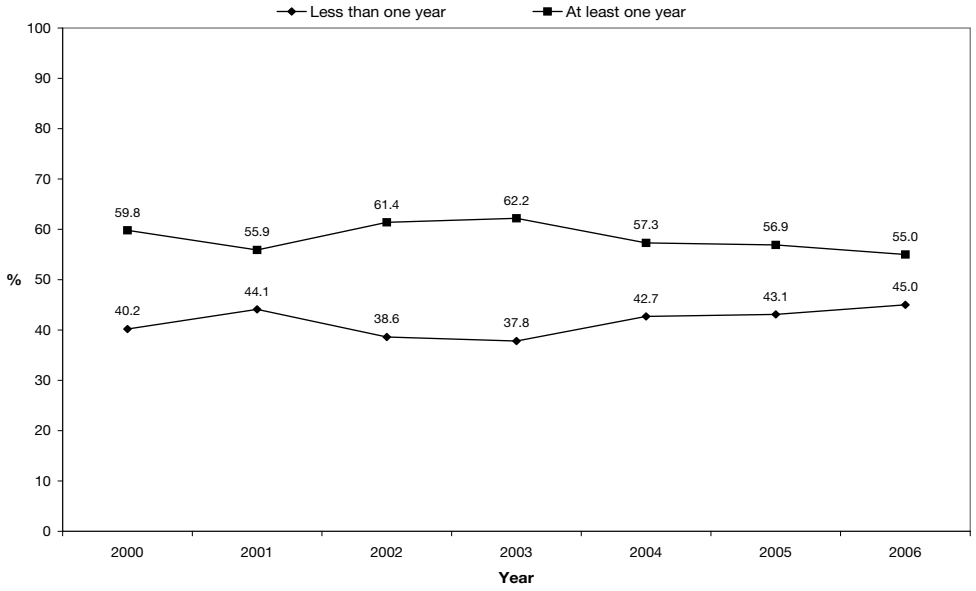

Figure 9: Length of relationships with men

Sexual identity

As in previous surveys, the men in the 2006 sample were mostly homosexually identified. Homosexual identification included 'gay/homosexual', as well as 'queer' in the case of a small number of men. Non-homosexual identification included 'bisexual' and 'heterosexual' (see Figure 10). The distribution of the sample by sexual identity has been stable from 2000 to 2006.

In the 2006 survey, the men were asked whether they had disclosed their sexual identity to their doctors and 75.4% responded that they had.

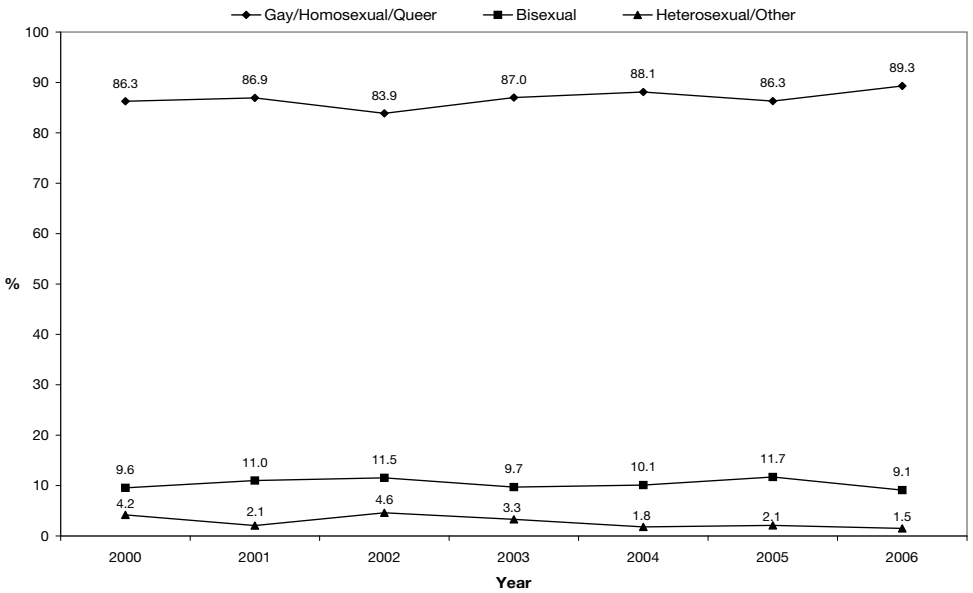

Figure 10: Sexual identity

HIV testing, treatment and status issues

Most of the respondents had been tested for antibodies to HIV at some time (see Figure 11) and the vast majority had reported a negative result from their most recent HIV test. About 11% of the men had not been tested or had failed to obtain their test results. Almost 6% of the sample reported being HIV-positive. While the distribution of the HIV test results was similar to that in the 2005 survey, there were apparent variations over time. From 2001 to 2006 there was a significant upward trend in the proportion of HIV-negative respondents (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$). From 2000 to 2006 there was also a significant decrease in the proportion of men who had not been tested or did not know their test results (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$).

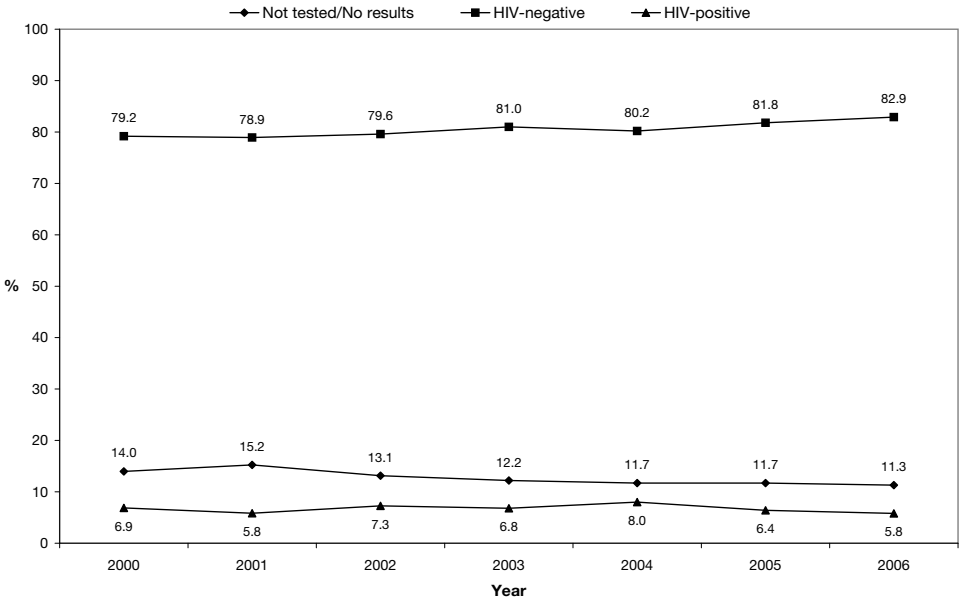

Figure 11: HIV test results

Time since most recent HIV-antibody test

Among those men who had ever been tested for HIV and had not tested HIV-positive, by far the majority had been tested during the previous year. About 28% had not been tested during this time (see Figure 12). In the past two years of the survey, the proportion who had been tested in the six months prior to the survey increased slightly but this increase was not statistically significant.

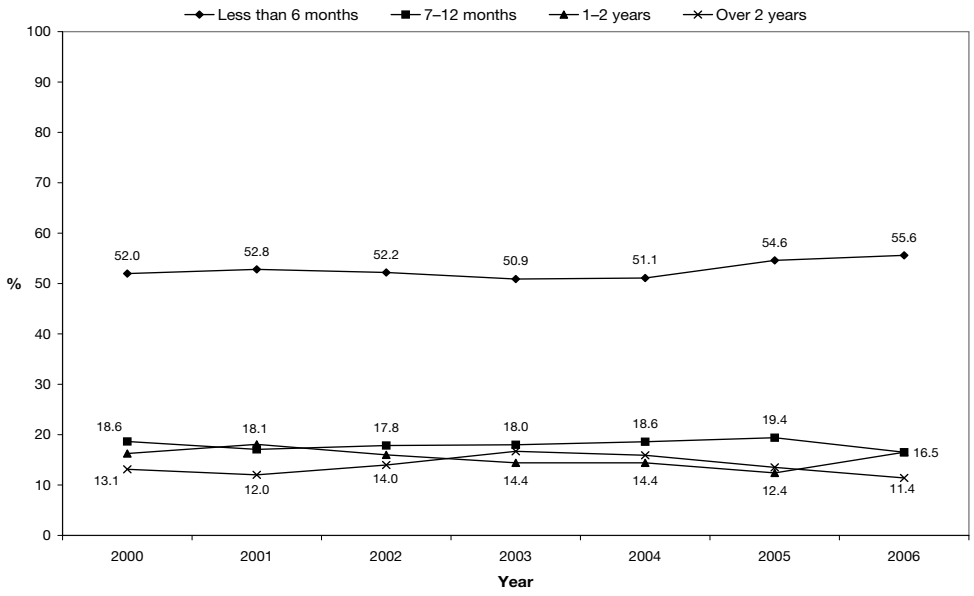

Figure 12: Time since most recent HIV test, among men who had not tested HIV-positive

Combination antiretroviral therapies

In the 2006 survey, about 65% of the men who reported being HIV-positive were on combination antiretroviral therapy (see Figure 13). From 2000 to 2002 the proportion of men on combination therapy declined. This period was followed by a steady increase in the proportion of men on antiretroviral treatment (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$) but this proportion did not again reach 2000 levels. The fall in the proportion of men on treatment in 2005 can be explained partly by the smaller proportion of men recruited from sexual health centres in that year.

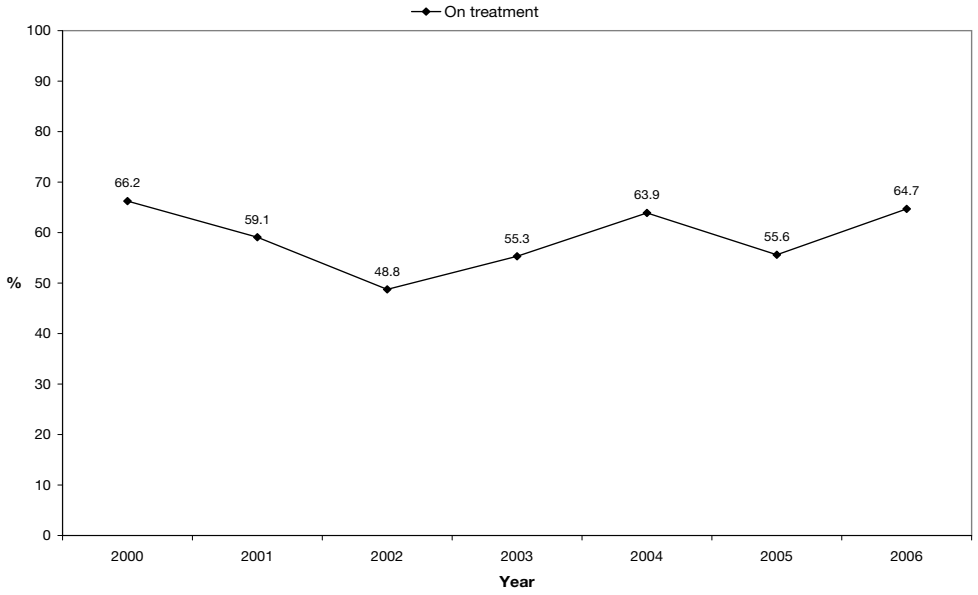

Figure 13: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

Viral load

Approximately 75% of the HIV-positive men who were using antiretroviral therapies in 2006 had an undetectable viral load (see Table 1), compared with about 25% of those who were not using this treatment (Pearson's χ^2 test, $p < .01$).

Table 1: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies (ART) and viral load (VL)

ART	Undetectable VL *n* (%)	Detectable VL *n* (%)	Don't know/Unsure *n* (%)	Total *n* (%)
2002				
Using treatments	44 (75.9)	14 (24.2)	–	58 (100)
Not using treatments	13 (21.3)	43 (70.5)	5 (8.2)	61 (100)
2003				
Using treatments	38 (74.5)	13 (25.5)	–	51 (100)
Not using treatments	8 (19.5)	27 (65.9)	6 (14.9)	41 (100)
2004				
Using treatments	63 (80.8)	15 (19.2)	-	78 (100)
Not using treatments	12 (27.3)	31 (70.5)	1 (2.3)	44 (100)
2005				
Using treatments	38 (84.4)	7 (15.6)	–	45 (100)
Not using treatments	13 (38.2)	18 (52.9)	3 (8.8)	34 (100)
2006				
Using treatments	33 (75.0)	9 (20.5)	2 (4.5)	44 (100)
Not using treatments	6 (25.0)	18 (75.0)	-	24 (100)

Regular partner's HIV status

Participants were asked about the HIV status of their current regular partner. As the question referred only to current partners, fewer men responded to this item than indicated sex with a regular partner during the previous six months. In 2006, 9% of respondents had an HIV-positive regular partner and 65% had a regular partner whose HIV status they did not know (see Figure 14). Trend analysis over the past five survey periods shows no significant changes in the HIV status of participants' regular partners.

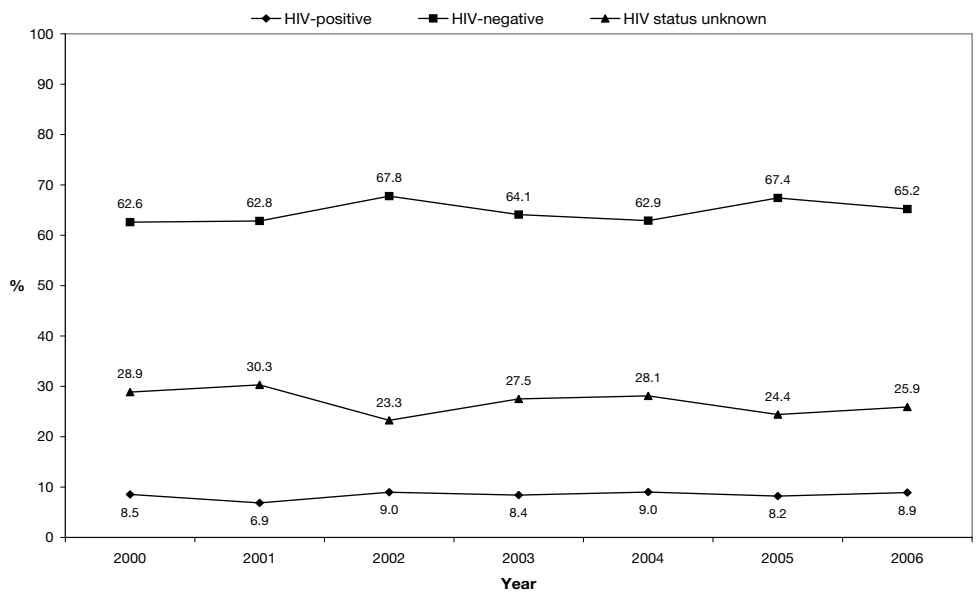

Figure 14: HIV status of regular partner

HIV-negative men were more likely to have HIV-negative regular partners (see Figure 15). The proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships has remained relatively stable since 2000 at between 70% and 76%. The proportion of HIV-positive respondents in seroconcordant relationships increased from 2005 to 2006 (from 43% to 50%, respectively) but this change was not significant. The proportions of HIV-positive and HIV-negative respondents in serodiscordant relationships (43% and 5%, respectively) has not changed significantly over the past six survey periods.

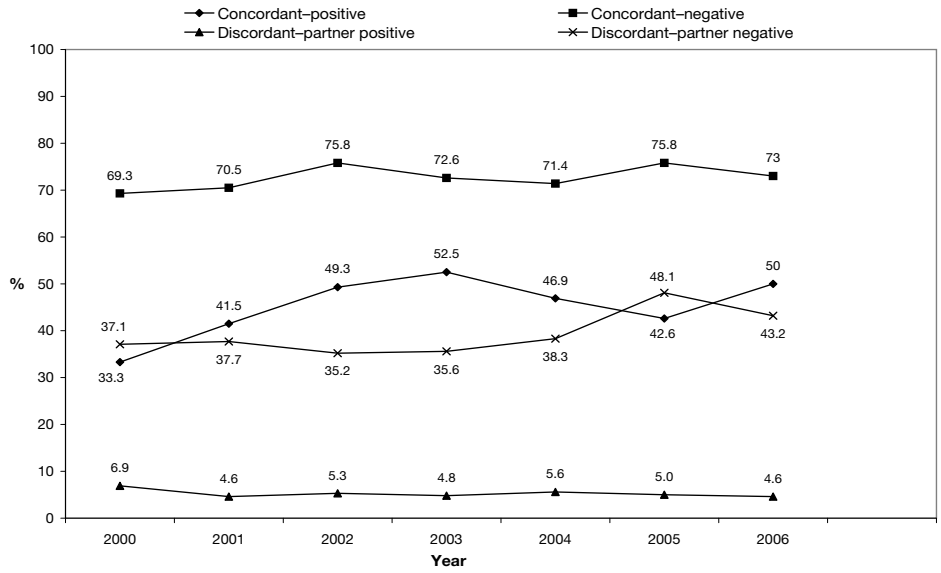

Figure 15: Match of HIV status in regular relationships

Note: Proportions are based on HIV-positive and HIV-negative participants with either HIV-positive or HIV-negative partners.

Sexual practices between men

Participants were asked to report on a limited range of sexual practices, separately for regular and casual partners: anal intercourse with and without ejaculation, and oral intercourse with and without ejaculation.

Overview of sexual relationships between men

Based on the responses to the sexual practice items, almost 67% of the men had had sexual contact with casual partners and about 62% had engaged in sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey (see Figure 16). These proportions have been remarkably stable across the seven survey periods.

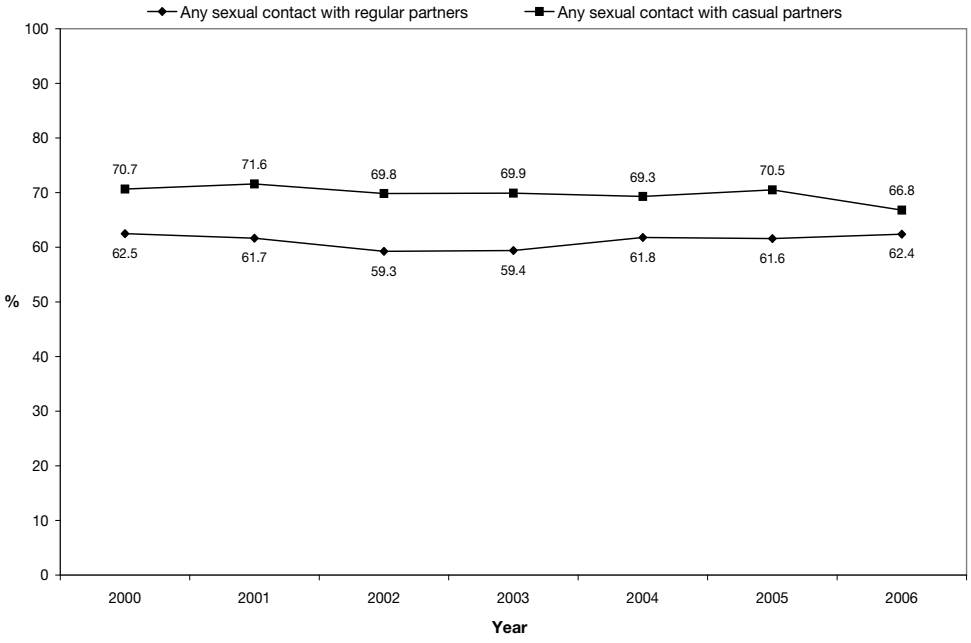

Figure 16: Sex with male partners in the six months prior to the survey—all men

In the six months prior to the 2006 survey, as in all previous surveys except for 2004, men recruited at Pride Fair Day were more likely to have had regular partners than casual partners (see Figure 17). At the same time, men recruited at gay venues were more likely to have had casual partners than regular partners (see Figure 18). These results are not altogether surprising, as men attending some of the gay venues, particularly the sex-on-premises venues, do so to find casual partners.

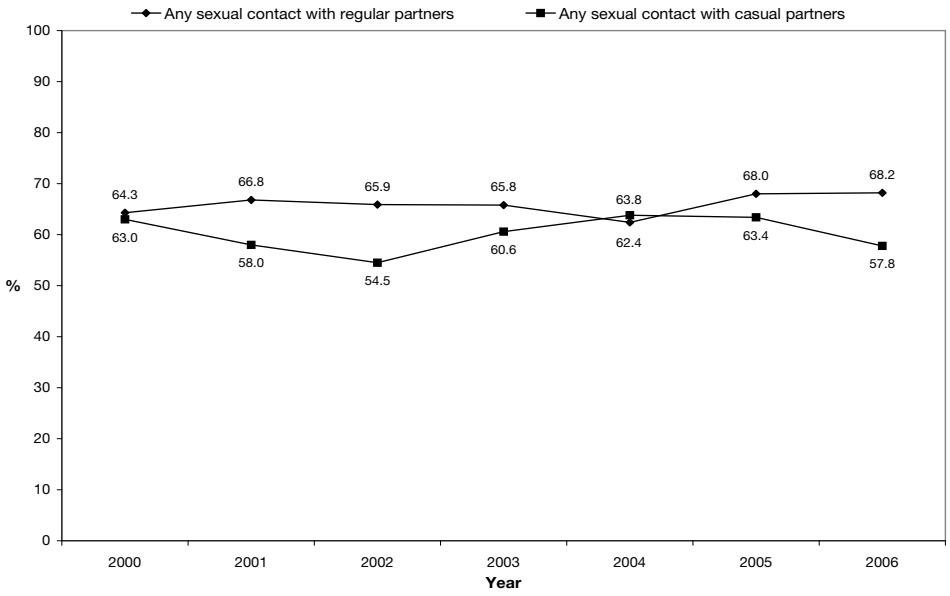

Figure 17: Sex with male partners in the six months prior to the survey—men recruited at Pride Fair Day

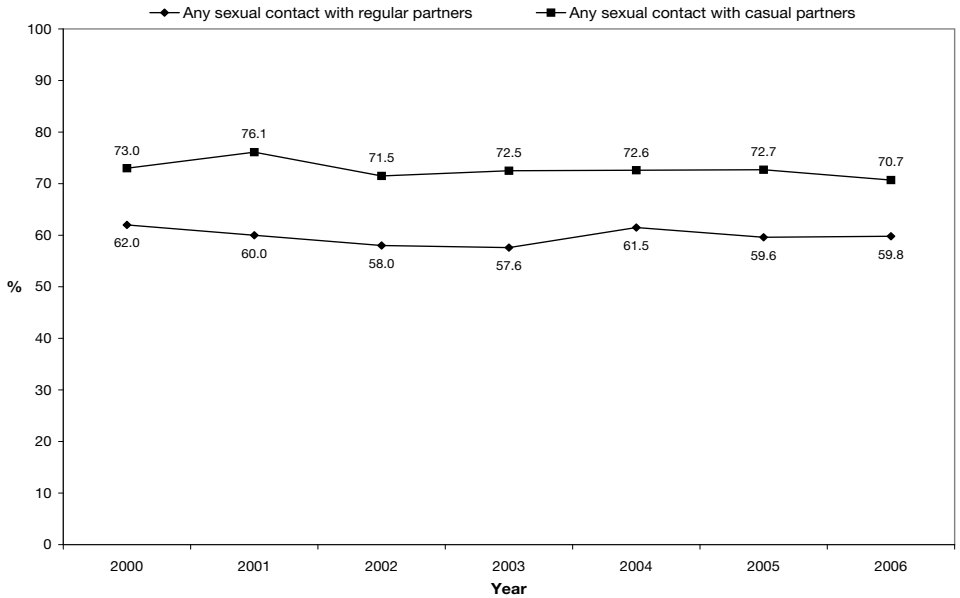

Figure 18: Sex with male partners in the six months prior to the survey—men recruited at gay venues

The majority of the men had engaged in sex with between one and 10 partners in the six months prior to the survey, and about a quarter of the sample had had more than 10 partners (see Figure 19). In the 2006 survey there were no significant changes from previous surveys in the number of male partners participants had had and the overall trend over time has been relatively stable during the five survey periods from 2002 to 2006.

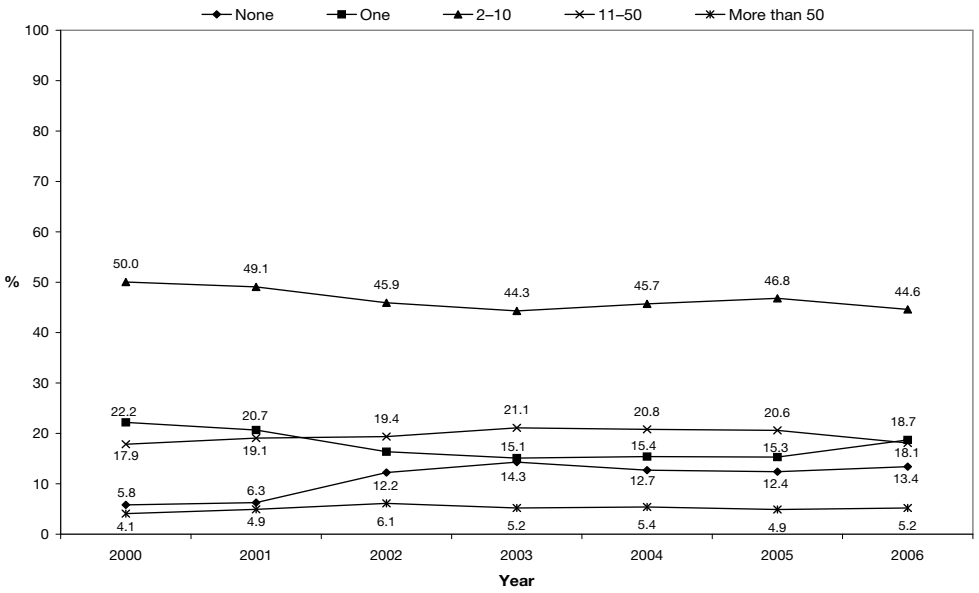

Figure 19: Number of male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

A question was included in the survey asking respondents where they had looked for male sex partners. Just under half of the men who answered the question had looked for male sex partners in gay bars. One in five reported having looked for sex partners via the internet (see Figure 20).

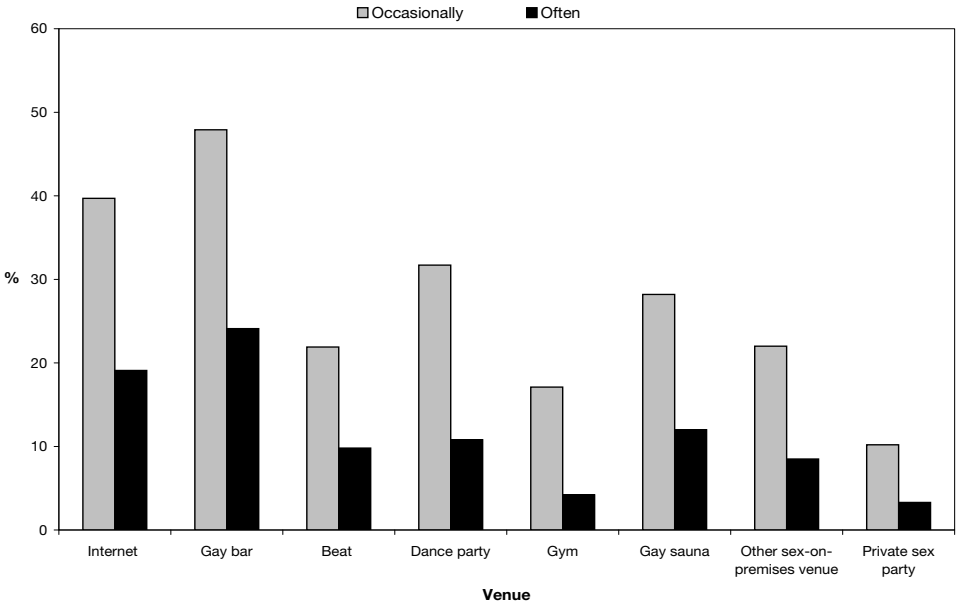

Figure 20: Where men looked for male sex partners (2006)

Each year since 2003, respondents have also been asked how many male sex partners they had found via the internet. In 2006 the majority of respondents did not find any sex partners via the internet, but almost 41% did (see Table 2). This proportion has not changed significantly since the previous survey, but since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of men who have found some or all of their sex partners via the internet (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

Table 2: Number of male sex partners found via the internet by participants in the six months prior to the survey

	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
None	954 (68.5)	1038 (63.4)	827 (62.3)	725 (58.7)
Some/All	438 (31.5)	598 (36.6)	500 (37.7)	511 (41.3)
Total	**1392 (100)**	**1636 (100)**	**1327 (100)**	**1236 (100)**

Sexual practices with regular and casual partners

Overall, 40% of all participants had engaged in oral intercourse with ejaculation with regular male partners and were equally likely to have done so in the insertive as in the receptive position. This result has been consistent across the seven study periods.

Among men with regular male partners, about two-thirds had engaged in oral intercourse with ejaculation with these partners (see Figure 21). While there was a significant overall upward trend in this proportion from 2000 to 2002 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$), analysis thereafter indicates a statistically significant downward trend (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

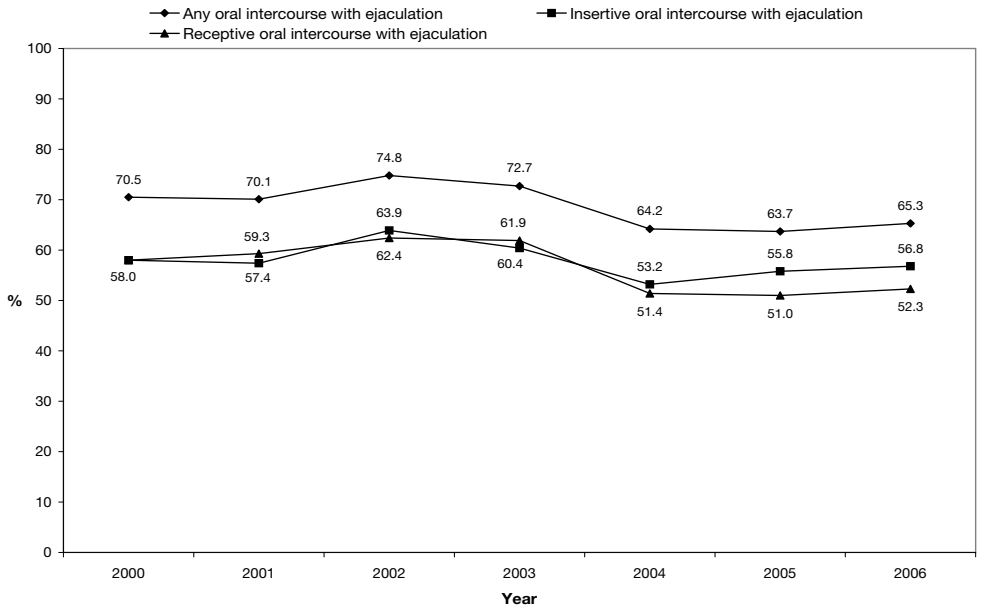

Figure 21: Positioning in oral intercourse with ejaculation with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey.

In 2006 approximately 91% of the men with regular partners had engaged in anal intercourse with their partners (see Figure 22); 82% of the men reported having engaged in insertive anal intercourse, while a slightly smaller proportion had engaged in receptive anal intercourse. The prevalence of insertive anal intercourse with regular partners has increased slightly, though statistically significantly, since 2001 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$).

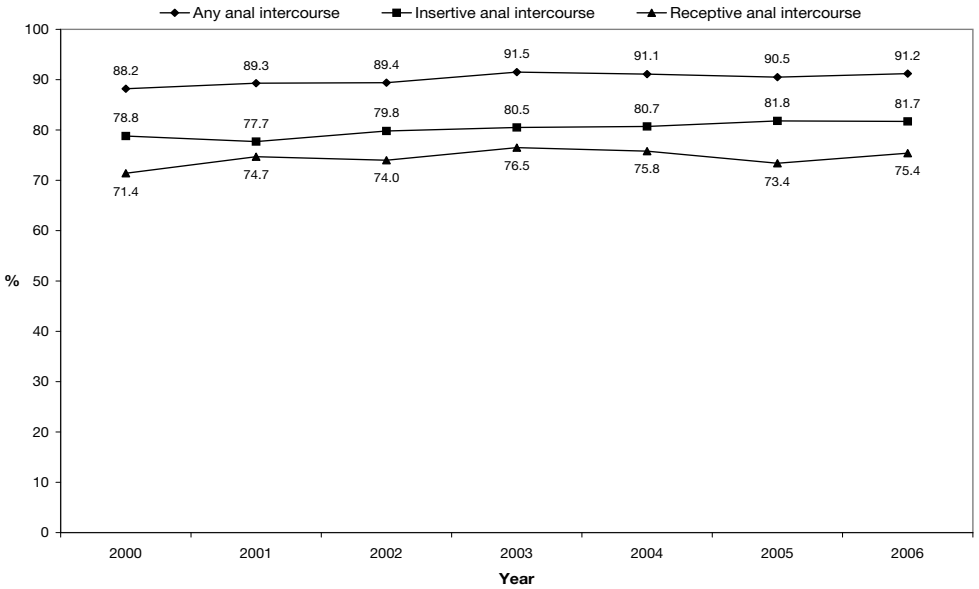

Figure 22: Positioning in anal intercourse with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Fewer respondents had engaged in either oral intercourse with ejaculation, or anal intercourse, with casual male partners than with regular male partners (see Figures 23 and 24). Half of the men who had had casual partners had engaged in oral intercourse with ejaculation, and more commonly in the insertive position. While there was a significant upward trend from 2000, to a peak in 2003, in the proportion of men who had engaged in oral intercourse with ejaculation (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$), the proportion fell significantly in 2004 and remained at approximately the same level in 2005 and 2006.

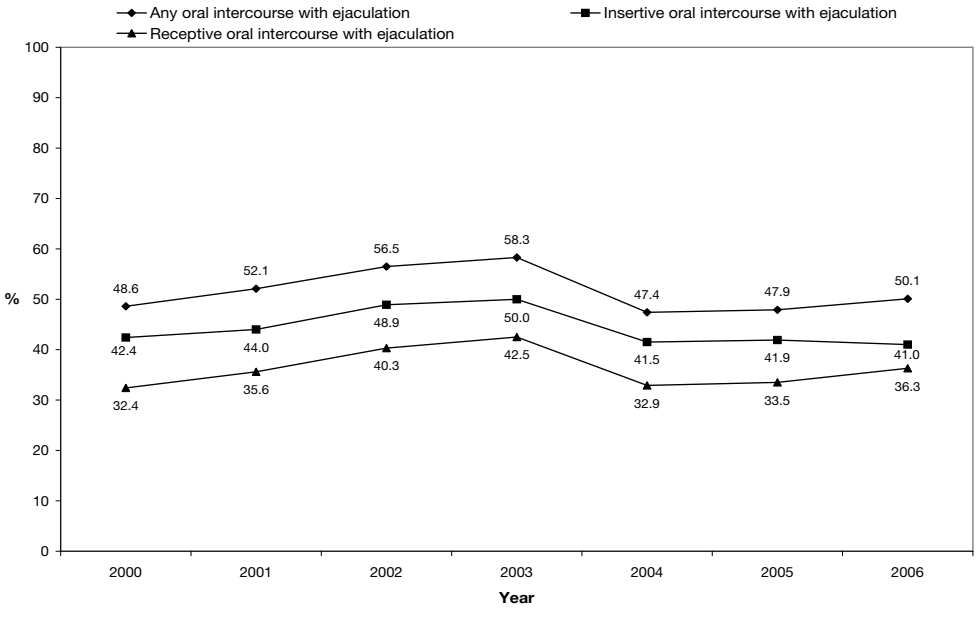

Figure 23: Positioning in oral intercourse with ejaculation with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey.

In 2006 the proportion of men who had engaged in anal intercourse with casual partners was similar to that in the previous survey. Almost 80% of the men reported having had anal intercourse with casual partners, usually in the insertive position (see Figure 24). While trends in oral intercourse have decreased, there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion engaging in anal intercourse since 2001 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$). While there has been a significant increase in any anal intercourse and in insertive anal intercourse since 2001 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$ for both), there has been no comparable change in the proportion engaging in receptive anal intercourse with casual male partners over this time.

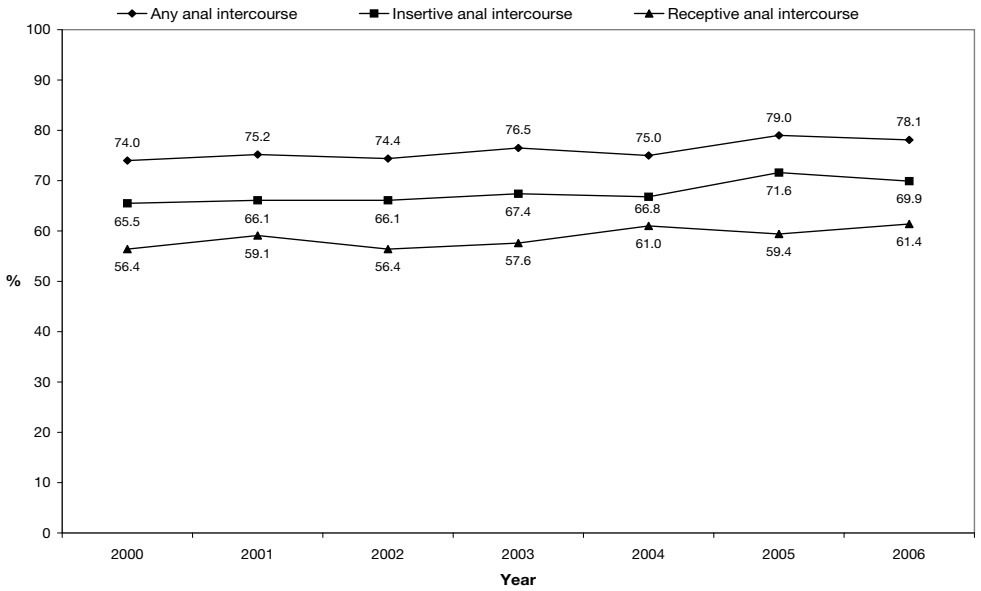

Figure 24: Positioning in anal intercourse with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Sex with regular male partners: condom use and unprotected anal intercourse

Among men with regular partners, 59% had engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse with those partners in the six months prior to the survey (see Figure 25). Since 2001 there has been no significant change in the proportion of men who did not have anal intercourse with their regular partners. Similarly, there were no significant changes in the proportions of men who 'always used' and 'sometimes did not use' condoms with regular partners. In 2006, of the 468 men who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey, 101 had practised only withdrawal prior to ejaculation, 136 had practised only ejaculation inside and 231 had practised both.

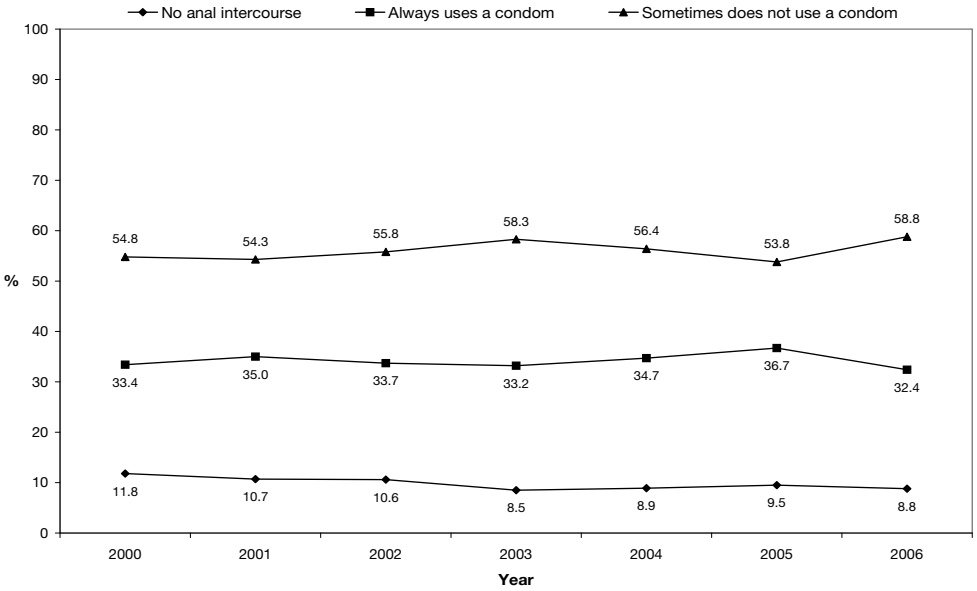

Figure 25: Condom use with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey.

In 2006 there were no significant differences between HIV-positive men, HIV-negative men and men of unknown HIV status in the likelihood that they would engage in unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partners (see Figure 26). See Table 3 for a breakdown of unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners by HIV status.

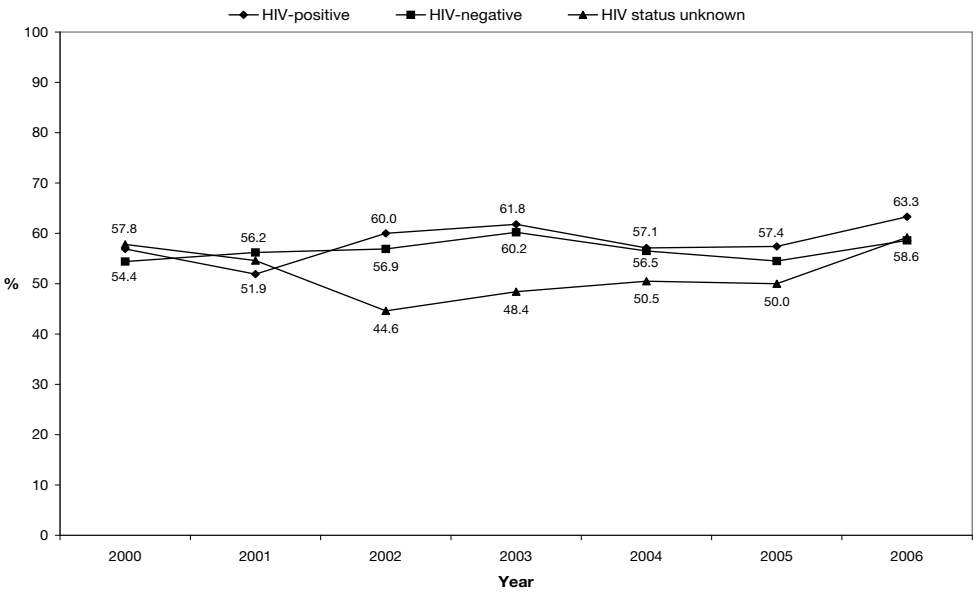

Figure 26: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners, by HIV status

Note: Based on those who had had sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey.

In Table 3 the HIV status of each participant who had had anal intercourse with a regular partner has been compared with that of his regular partner. For each of the nine HIV status combinations, sexual practice has been divided into 'no unprotected anal intercourse' and 'some unprotected anal intercourse'. The numbers overall are small and should be treated cautiously.

In 2006 most of the unprotected anal intercourse within regular relationships of six months or more was between HIV seroconcordant (positive–positive or negative–negative) couples. However, 56 men had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse in a relationship where seroconcordance was absent or in doubt.

Table 3: Condom use and match of HIV status in regular relationships

		Participant's HIV status		
Partner's HIV status	**Unprotected anal intercourse (UAI)**	**HIV-positive *n* (%)**	**HIV-negative *n* (%)**	**Unknown *n* (%)**
2003				
HIV-positive	No UAI	5 (29.4)	9 (42.9)	—
	Some UAI	12 (70.6)	12 (57.1)	1 (100)
HIV-negative	No UAI	5 (38.5)	42 (15.5)	5 (35.7)
	Some UAI	8 (61.5)	229 (84.5)	9 (64.3)
Unknown	No UAI	—	6 (14.3)	6 (40.0)
	Some UAI	1 (100)	36 (85.7)	9 (60.0)
Total		**30**	**334**	**30**
2004				
HIV-positive	No UAI	6 (27.3)	17 (65.4)	1 (100)
	Some UAI	16 (72.7)	9 (34.6)	—
HIV-negative	No UAI	12 (60.0)	67 (23.3)	2 (25.0)
	Some UAI	8 (40.0)	221 (76.7)	6 (75.0)
Unknown	No UAI	—	15 (25.9)	6 (31.6)
	Some UAI	2 (100)	43 (74.1)	13 (68.4)
Total		**44**	**372**	**28**
2005				
HIV-positive	No UAI	2 (15.4)	13 (68.4)	2 (66.7)
	Some UAI	11 (84.6)	6 (31.6)	1 (33.3)
HIV-negative	No UAI	10 (66.7)	52 (22.9)	3 (42.9)
	Some UAI	5 (33.3)	175 (77.1)	4 (57.1)
Unknown	No UAI	—	11 (47.8)	3 (20.0)
	Some UAI	1 (100.0)	12 (52.2)	12 (80.0)
Total		**29**	**269**	**25**
2006				
HIV-positive	No UAI	—	6 (46.2)	—
	Some UAI	10 (100)	7 (53.8)	1 (100)
HIV-negative	No UAI	6 (54.5)	45 (23.4)	1 (16.7)
	Some UAI	5 (54.5)	147 (76.6)	5 (83.5)
Unknown	No UAI	1 (100)	7 (21.2)	2 (14.3)
	Some UAI	—	26 (78.8)	12 (85.7)
Total		**22**	**238**	**21**

Note: These analyses include only men who had had anal intercourse with their 'current' regular partner 'in the previous six months' and had been in a relationship with the same man for at least six months.

Sex with casual male partners: condom use and unprotected anal intercourse

In 2006, among men who had had sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, 35% had engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse with those casual partners (see Figure 27). Since 2002 the rates of unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners have been quite stable. A separate analysis revealed that, of the 295 men in 2006 who reported having had unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, 152 (51.5%) had also had unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partners.

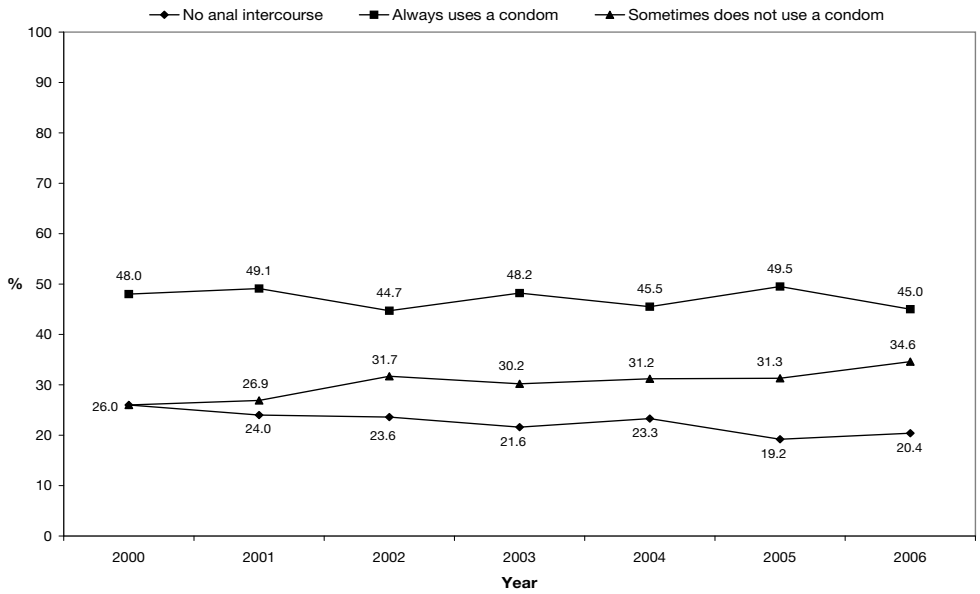

Figure 27: Condom use with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Of the 295 men who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, 105 had practised only withdrawal prior to ejaculation, 39 had always ejaculated inside and 151 had practised both withdrawal and ejaculation inside.

A comparison of the data in Figures 24 and 26 confirms that more men had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with regular than with casual partners. Furthermore, unprotected anal intercourse with ejaculation inside was more common in regular relationships than with casual partners.

In 2006, as in the previous surveys, there were significant differences in the levels of unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners reported by HIV-positive men, HIV-negative men and men who did not know their HIV status. HIV-negative men and men of unknown HIV status were less likely to have had unprotected anal intercourse than HIV-positive men (see Figure 28). Some of the unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners engaged in by HIV-positive men may be explained by positive–positive sex (Prestage et al., 1995; Rawstorne et al., in press), which poses no risk of onward HIV transmission *per se*.

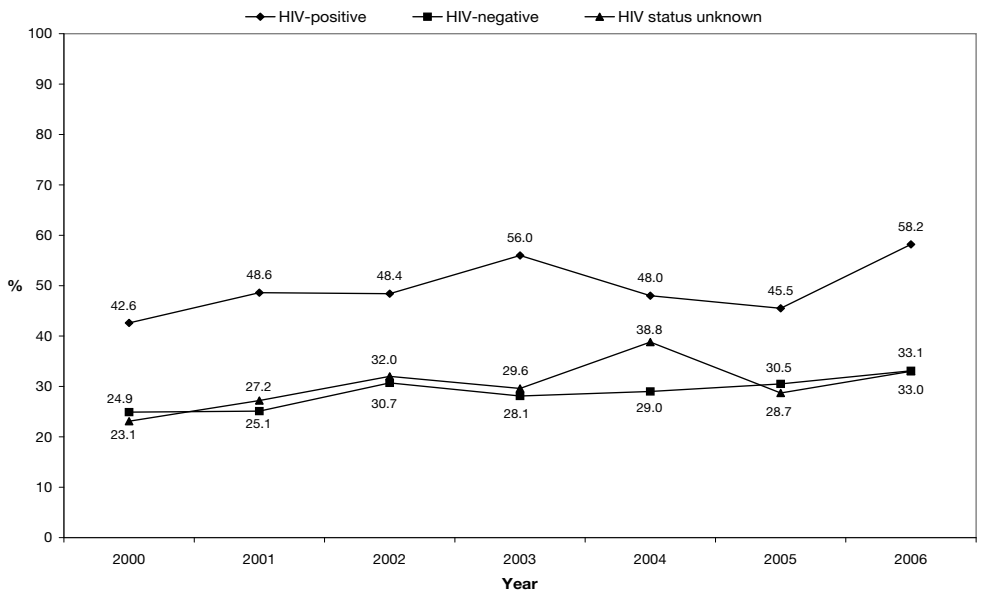

Figure 28: Unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status

Note: Includes only those men who had had casual partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Disclosure of HIV status

In the 2006 survey questionnaire the questions about disclosure of HIV status were modified to ask whether or not participants had disclosed their HIV status to casual partners, or been disclosed to by casual partners, *before sex*. About 56% of the participants who had had casual partners had not disclosed their HIV status to any of their casual partners before sex, while 24% had disclosed to all of their casual partners. Similarly, about 56% of the participants had not been told the HIV status of any of their casual partners before sex and 14% were disclosed to by all of their casual partners.

In this survey, participants were also asked whether it was they or their casual partners who usually initiated the disclosure of HIV status in relationships. About 53% reported that no disclosure occurred at all (see Figure 29), 20% usually initiated disclosure themselves and 9% reported that their casual partners usually initiated disclosure.

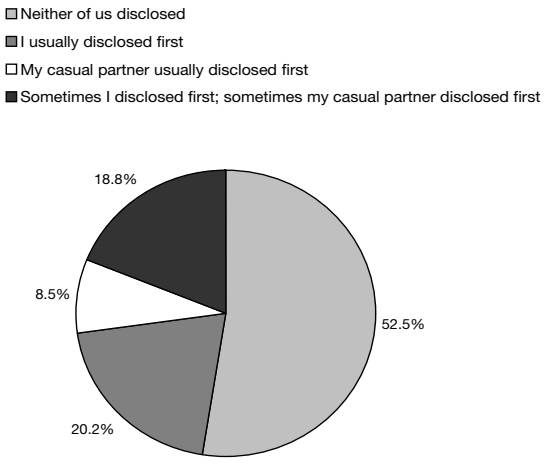

Figure 29: Initiation of disclosure of HIV status in casual relationships

Trends in testing for sexually transmissible infections

Respondents were asked which sexual health tests they had had for infections other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey. Over half the respondents had had a blood test other than for HIV in the previous 12 months (see Table 4). The proportion of men who had had anal swabs for sexually transmissible infections increased significantly from the previous survey in 2005. Furthermore, there were upward trends over time from 2003 in the proportions of men who had had throat, penile or anal swabs (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$ for each group) and urine samples (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$) tested.

Table 4: Testing for sexually transmissible infections other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Blood test other than for HIV	807 (53.4)	934 (56.0)	766 (55.4)	767 (51.8)
Urine sample	553 (36.6)	711 (42.7)	647 (46.8)	672 (44.4)
Throat swab	353 (23.4)	457 (27.4)	443 (32.1)	437 (34.2)%
Penile swab	306 (20.3)	384 (23.0)	357 (25.8)	345 (27.0)
Anal swab	243 (16.1)	314 (18.8)	319 (23.1)	343 (26.9)

Figure 30 shows the frequency of various sexual health tests undertaken by men in the 12 months prior to the survey in 2006. Few men had had anal, throat or penile swab tests more than once during this period. Just over 10% had had urine tested twice and about 7% had had it tested three or more times. Of the men who had had blood tests for infections other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey, 30% had been tested once, 11% had been tested twice and 12% had had three or more tests.

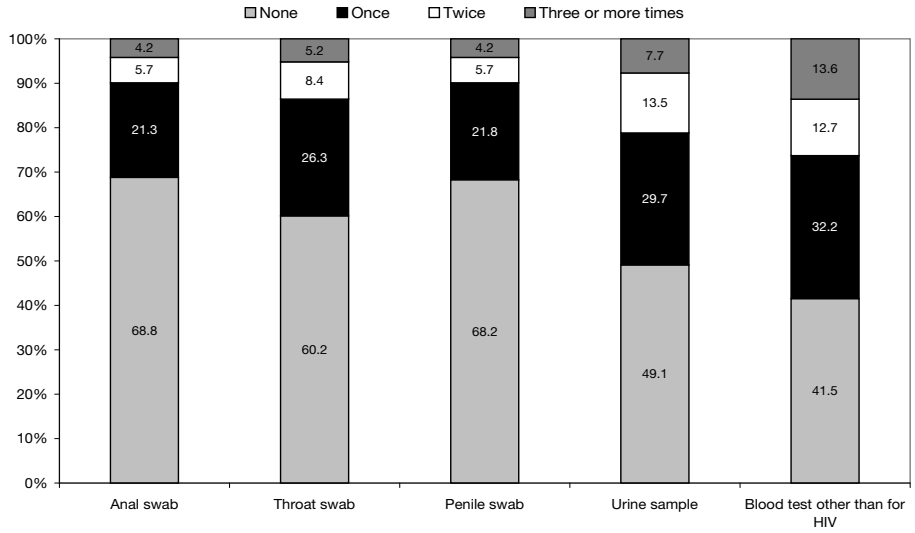

Figure 30: Frequency of testing for sexually transmissible infections other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey (2006)

Drug use

Based on responses to Question 53, about 60% of the respondents had used one or more of the drugs listed in the questionnaire during the six months prior to the survey. The most commonly used drugs were marijuana, amyl/poppers, ecstasy and speed (see Table 5). Relatively few men had used heroin or steroids during that time. From 2001 there have been significant downward trends in the use of speed (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$) and heroin (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$) and the use of any drug (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$). The downward trend in the use of speed may be due to the fact that some men who reported having used crystal methamphetamine from 2003 to 2006 may have previously indicated speed as the drug used. From 2004 there has also been a significant downward trend in the use of Special K (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$). In contrast to the various downward trends, from 2004 onwards there has been a significant increasing trend in the use of GHB (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

Table 5: Drug use in the six months prior to the survey

	2001 (*N* = 1570) *n* (%)	2002 (*N* = 1787) *n* (%)	2003 (*N* = 1510) *n* (%)	2004 (*N* = 1667) *n* (%)	2005 (*N* = 1382) *n* (%)	2006 (*N* = 1276) *n* (%)
Marijuana	—	—	600 (39.7)	681 (40.9)	519 (37.6)	513 (40.2)
Amyl/Poppers	—	—	434 (28.7)	533 (32.0)	418 (30.2)	397 (31.1)
Ecstasy	492 (31.3)	530 (29.7)	421 (27.9)	547 (32.8)	419 (30.3)	451 (45.3)
Speed	464 (29.5)	458 (25.6)	337 (22.3)	405 (24.3)	304 (22.0)	269 (21.1)
Crystal meth	—	—	198 (13.1)	264 (15.8)	190 (13.7)	218 (17.1)
Cocaine	142 (9.0)	164 (9.2)	112 (7.4)	163 (9.8)	121 (8.8)	122 (9.6)
Viagra	—	—	115 (7.6)	166 (10.0)	120 (8.7)	146 (11.4)
LSD/Trips	—	—	86 (5.7)	110 (6.6)	90 (6.5)	85 (6.7)
GHB	—	—	—	62 (3.7)	57 (4.1)	81 (6.3)
Special K	—	—	—	141 (8.5)	102 (7.4)	81 (6.3)
Heroin	50 (3.2)	41 (2.3)	29 (1.9)	36 (2.2)	25 (1.8)	27 (2.1)
Steroids	39 (2.5)	41 (2.3)	26 (1.7)	38 (2.3)	16 (1.2)	31 (2.4)
Any other drug	548 (34.9)	537 (30.1)	163 (10.8)	133 (8.0)	124 (9.0)	91 (7.1)

Note: Percentages are based on the total samples, although not all men responded to these items. Items are not mutually exclusive.

In 2006, survey participants were asked how often they had injected various drugs in the six months prior to the survey. About 93% reported never having injected during this time, 3.3% had injected on a weekly basis, 1.2% had injected monthly and 2.9% had done so less than monthly.

Participants were also asked about smoking cigarettes, pipes or other tobacco products and 45.1% of the men responded that they had smoked tobacco products. A smaller proportion of HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men (36.9% vs. 45.4%) reported having smoked but this difference was not statistically significant. Smoking was highest among younger respondents and there was a statistically significant decrease in smoking with increasing age (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$) (see Figure 31).

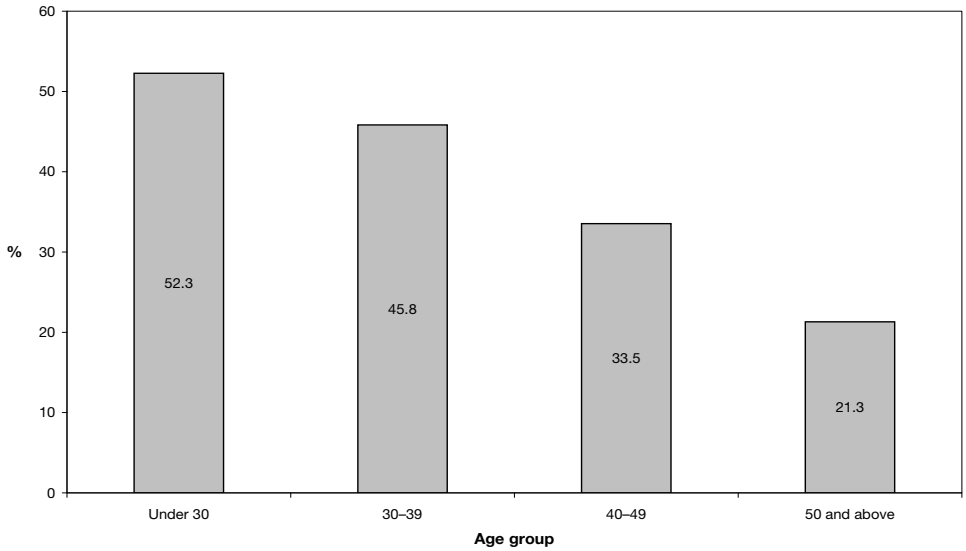

Figure 31: Proportion of men who reported having smoked cigarettes, pipes or other tobacco products, by age group (2006)

Discussion

The findings of the ninth Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey provide an important snapshot of the social and sexual lives of gay men in Queensland. In the main, the findings are quite similar to, and thereby corroborate, the evidence from the previous surveys (Van de Ven et al., 1998, 1999; Aspin et al., 2000; Rawstorne et al., 2002; Hull et al., 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006b). Furthermore, many of the results reported here parallel findings from gay community periodic surveys in other Australian cities, such as Sydney (Richters et al., 2006; Zablotska et al., 2007) and Melbourne (Hull et al., 2006a), reinforcing the notion that in some respects the gay cultures of the capital cities in Australia are similar.

The 1276 participants of this latest survey were recruited from 12 sites in Queensland: nine gay social venues, one sex-on-premises venue, Pride Fair Day in Brisbane and a sexual health clinic. Most of the men lived in the Brisbane metropolitan area. They were predominantly of 'Anglo-Australian' background, in professional/managerial or white-collar occupations and well educated.

Most of the participants identified as gay or homosexual. As in the 2005 survey, approximately 11% of the men had not been tested for HIV, but since 2001 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of participants who did not know their HIV status. The majority of those who had been tested for HIV had been tested within the 12 months prior to the survey. Overall, 6% of the men were HIV-positive.

Although most of the men in regular relationships were aware of their partners' HIV status, just over a quarter of the men were not.

Among the HIV-positive participants in 2006, approximately 65% were using combination antiretroviral therapies. From 2003 to 2006 the use of combination antiretroviral therapies has been steadily increasing. About 75% of the men who used combination therapies had undetectable levels of HIV viral load, while 25% of those who did not use them had an undetectable viral load.

In the six months prior to the survey, about 60% of the men had had sex with regular partners and approximately 70% with casual partners. Of the total sample, and in the six months prior to the survey, 468 men (36.7%) had engaged in any unprotected anal intercourse with a regular partner and 295 men (23%) had engaged in any unprotected anal intercourse with a casual partner. Some of these men (152 all told) had had unprotected anal intercourse with both regular and casual partners. In total, 611 men reported having engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with a regular or casual partner or both. The remainder of the sample indicated that they had had no unprotected anal intercourse at all. However, among the men with casual partners

there has been a significant upward trend in the level of unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners over the past five survey periods.

Not unexpectedly, more men had had unprotected anal intercourse with regular than with casual partners.

In the context of regular partners, although the numbers overall were small and the figures must be treated cautiously, HIV-positive men were slightly less likely to have had unprotected anal intercourse with HIV-negative partners than with HIV-positive partners. HIV-negative men were more likely to have had unprotected anal intercourse with HIV-negative partners or men of unknown HIV status than with HIV-positive partners. Of those who had had any anal intercourse with a regular partner of more than six months' standing, only 56 men had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse in a relationship that was *not* understood to be seroconcordant.

In general, the men did not routinely disclose their HIV status to casual partners. Similarly, they most commonly did not know the HIV status of their casual partners. About 56% of the men never disclosed their HIV status to casual partners and an almost identical proportion were never disclosed to by casual partners. However, the rates of disclosure of HIV status in 'casual' contexts have increased significantly over the five survey periods from 2001. The proportion of respondents who told none of their casual partners their HIV status has decreased significantly over time. Similarly, the proportion of men who were never told the HIV status of their casual partners has also decreased over time. Furthermore, the proportion of men who disclosed their HIV status to all of their casual partners increased over time from 2001, as did the proportion of men to whom some casual partners disclosed their status.

The most widely used drugs were marijuana, amyl/poppers, ecstasy and speed. The use of speed and heroin has decreased over the five survey periods from 2001. Very few of the men surveyed had injected drugs/steroids.

In conclusion, the 2006 Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey recruited gay and other homosexually active men at 12 diverse sites across Queensland and attracted a large sample of gay men. The findings from this survey provide evidence that can be used by community members, educators, policy makers and the like to tailor programs to gay men that aim to sustain and improve their sexual and social health.

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Appendix 1
Tables corresponding to the figures

Table corresponding to Figure 1: Source of recruitment

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Sexual health clinic	43 (3.3)	44 (2.8)	106 (5.9)	77 (5.1)	96 (5.8)	11 (0.8)	15 (1.2)
Gay venues	942 (73.4)	1138 (72.5)	1382 (77.3	1108 (73.4)	946 (56.7)	1043 (75.5)	867 (68.0)
Pride Fair Day	300 (23.3)	388 (24.7)	299 (16.7)	325 (21.5)	625 (37.5)	328 (23.7)	393 (30.8)
Total	**1285 (100)**	**1570 (100)**	**1787 (100)**	**1510 (100)**	**1667 (100)**	**1382 (100)**	**1275 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 2: Residential location

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Brisbane metropolitan	928 (72.2)	1139 (72.5)	1200 (67.2)	1014 (67.1)	1146 (68.7)	1017 (73.6)	938 (73.5)
Gold Coast	84 (6.5)	116 (7.4)	122 (6.8)	99 (6.6)	78 (4.7)	34 (2.5)	65 (5.1)
Sunshine Coast	38 (3.0)	14 (0.9)	61 (3.4)	44 (2.9)	21 (1.3)	11 (0.8)	28 (2.2)
Cairns/Townsville	70 (5.4)	54 (3.4)	110 (6.2)	83 (5.5)	77 (4.6)	74 (5.4)	6 (0.5)
Other Queensland	121 (9.4)	185 (11.8)	220 (12.3)	153 (10.1))	208 (12.5)	164 (11.9)	161 (12.6)
Elsewhere	45 (3.5)	63 (4.0)	74 (4.1)	118 (7.8)	137 (8.2)	82 (5.9)	78 (6.1)
Total	**1286 (100)**	**1571 (100)**	**1787 (100)**	**1511 (100)**	**1667 (100)**	**1382 (100)**	**1276 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 3: Age

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Under 25	291 (23.6)	439 (28.6)	409 (23.9)	396 (26.7)	434 (26.4)	374 (28.3)	383 (30.6)
25–29	238 (19.3)	269 (17.6)	308 (18.0)	261 (17.6)	271 (16.5)	230 (17.4)	216 (17.2)
30–39	403 (32.6)	488 (31.8)	538 (31.4)	457 (30.8)	487 (29.6)	361 (27.3)	362 (28.9)
40–49	200 (16.2)	217 (14.2)	289 (16.9)	228 (15.4)	296 (18.0)	226 (17.1)	170 (13.6)
50 and over	103 (8.3)	120 (7.8)	168 (9.8)	140 (9.4)	155 (9.4)	130 (9.8)	122 (9.7)
Total	**1235 (100)**	**1533 (100)**	**1712 (100)**	**1482 (100)**	**1643 (100)**	**1321 (100)**	**1253 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 4: Ethnicity

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Anglo-Australian	856 (73.8)	1136 (79.2)	1319 (81.7)	1080 (76.4)	1276 (79.6)	942 (74.5)	914 (75.9)
European	144 (12.4)	170 (11.8)	161 (10.0)	157 (11.1)	152 (9.5)	150 (11.9)	176 (14.6)
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander*	117 (10.1)	73 (5.1)	82 (5.1)	83 (5.9)	86 (5.4)	76 (6.0)	65 (5.4)
Other	43 (3.7)	56 (3.9)	53 (3.3)	93 (6.6)	90 (5.6)	96 (7.6)	49 (4.1)
Total	**1160 (100)**	**1435 (100)**	**1615 (100)**	**1413 (100)**	**1604 (100)**	**1264 (100)**	**1204 (100)**

*During this time period two questions relating to ethnic background were included in the questionnaire: 'What is your ethnic background?' and 'Are you an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?' For the purposes of reporting, however, from 2000 to 2002 only responses to the first question were used to calculate the percentage of people of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background. From 2003, responses to both questions were used in the calculation.

Table corresponding to Figure 5: Education

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Up to three years of high school	185 (15.4)	194 (13.1)	280 (16.6)	221 (14.9)	216 (13.2)	165 (12.6)	163 (13.0)
Up to Year 12/Senior Certificate	288 (24.0)	377 (25.4)	409 (24.2)	336 (22.6)	374 (22.8)	287 (21.9)	331 (26.4)
Trade certificate or diploma	286 (23.8)	355 (23.9)	361 (21.4)	337 (22.7)	391 (23.8)	285 (21.7)	265 (21.2)
University degree	441 (36.8)	559 (37.6)	639 (37.8)	593 (39.9)	659 (40.2)	575 (43.8)	493 (39.4)
Total	**1200 (100)**	**1485 (100)**	**1689 (100)**	**1487 (100)**	**1640 (100)**	**1312 (100)**	**1252 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 6: Employment status

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Full-time	802 (65.0)	978 (63.4)	1048 (61.2)	928 (62.4)	1063 (64.6)	863 (66.0)	865 (68.5)
Part-time	175 (14.3)	198 (12.8)	230 (13.4)	209 (14.1)	213 (12.9)	166 (12.7)	160 (12.7)
Unemployed/Other	255 (20.7)	367 (23.8)	435 (25.4)	350 (23.5)	369 (22.4)	279 (21.3)	238 (18.8)
Total	**1232 (100)**	**1543 (100)**	**1713 (100)**	**1487 (100)**	**1645 (100)**	**1308 (100)**	**1263 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 7: Occupation

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Professional/Managerial	351 (35.3)	550 (44.3)	528 (38.9)	533 (45.2)	604 (46.5)	453 (43.0)	335 (34.3)
Paraprofessional	141 (14.3)	116 (9.3)	183 (13.5)	172 (14.6)	153 (11.8)	185 (17.6)	167 (17.1)
Clerical/Sales	411 (41.3)	442 (34.0)	474 (34.9)	337 (28.6)	387 (29.8)	291 (27.6)	354 (36.2)
Trades	24 (2.4)	89 (7.2)	104 (7.7)	73 (6.2)	76 (5.9)	58 (5.5)	70 (7.2)
Plant operator/Labourer	67 (6.7)	64 (5.2)	70 (5.2)	65 (5.5)	79 (6.1)	67 (6.4)	51 (5.2)
Total	**994 (100)**	**1261 (100)**	**1359 (100)**	**1180 (100)**	**1299 (100)**	**1054 (100)**	**977 (100)**

Note: Missing data here are mainly not applicable; i.e. some men were not currently employed.

Table corresponding to Figure 8: Current relationships with men

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
None	223 (17.8)	297 (19.5)	351 (19.9)	302 (21.8)	309 (20.2)	272 (21.6)	234 (20.2)
Casual only	265 (21.2)	321 (21.0)	549 (31.2)	362 (26.2)	380 (24.8)	337 (26.8)	269 (23.2)
Either or both of the partners had had casual sex	397 (31.7)	504 (33.0)	490 (27.8)	389 (28.1)	452 (29.5)	325 (25.9)	316 (27.3)
Regular only (monogamous)	366 (29.3)	405 (26.5)	372 (21.1)	330 (23.9)	390 (25.5)	323 (25.7)	339 (29.3)
Total	**1251 (100)**	**1527 (100)**	**1762 (100)**	**1383 (100)**	**1531 (100)**	**1257 (100)**	**1158 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 9: Length of relationships with men

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Less than one year	258 (40.2)	336 (44.1)	329 (38.6)	286 (37.8)	378 (42.7)	296 (43.1)	308 (45.0)
At least one year	384 (59.8)	426 (55.9)	523 (61.4)	471 (62.2)	508 (57.3)	390 (56.9)	377 (55.0)
Total	**642 (100)**	**762 (100)**	**852 (100)**	**757 (100)**	**886 (100)**	**686 (100)**	**685 (100)**

Note: Includes only those men who had a regular partner at the time of completing the survey.

Table corresponding to Figure 10: Sexual identity

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Gay/Homosexual/Queer	1093 (86.3)	1351(86.9)	1476 (83.9)	1276 (87.0)	1434 (88.1)	1131 (86.3)	1104 (89.3)
Bisexual	121 (9.5)	171 (11.0)	203 (11.5)	143 (9.7)	165 (10.1)	153 (11.7)	113 (9.1)
Heterosexual/Other	53 (4.2)	32 (2.1)	81 (4.6)	48 (3.3)	29 (1.8)	27 (2.1)	19 (1.5)
Total	**1267 (100)**	**1554 (100)**	**1760 (100)**	**1467 (100)**	**1628 (100)**	**1311 (100)**	**1236 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 11: HIV test results

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Not tested/No results	173 (13.9)	235 (15.2)	228 (13.1)	177 (12.2)	186 (11.7)	151 (11.7)	136 (11.3)
HIV-negative	981 (79.2)	1217 (78.9)	1381 (79.6)	1171 (81.0)	1271 (80.2)	1053 (81.8)	999 (82.9)
HIV-positive	85 (6.9)	90 (5.9)	126 (7.3)	98 (6.8)	127 (8.0)	83 (6.4)	70 (5.8)
Total	**1239 (100)**	**1542 (100)**	**1735 (100)**	**1446 (100)**	**1584 (100)**	**1287 (100)**	**1205 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 12: Time since most recent HIV test, among men who had not tested HIV-positive

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Less than 6 months	499 (52.0)	628 (52.8)	702 (52.2)	586 (50.9)	629 (51.1)	562 (54.6)	522 (55.6)
7–12 months	179 (18.6)	203 (17.1)	240 (17.8)	207 (18.0)	229 (18.6)	200 (19.4)	155 (16.5)
1–2 years	156 (16.3)	215 (18.1)	215 (16.0)	166 (14.4)	177 (14.4)	128 (12.4)	155 (16.5)
Over 2 years	126 (13.1)	143 (12.0)	188 (14.0)	192 (16.7)	196 (15.9)	139 (13.5)	107 (11.4)
Total	**960 (100)**	**1189 (100)**	**1345 (100)**	**1151 (100)**	**1231 (100)**	**1029 (100)**	**939 (100)**

Note: Includes only non-HIV-positive men who had ever been tested for HIV.

Table corresponding to Figure 13: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
On treatment	51 (66.2)	52 (59.1)	59 (48.8)	52 (55.3)	78 (63.9)	45 (55.6)	44 (64.7)
Not on treatment	26 (33.8)	36 (40.9)	62 (51.2	42 (44.7)	44 (36.1)	36 (44.4)	24 (35.3)
Total	**77 (100)**	**88 (100)**	**121 (100)**	**94 (100)**	**122 (100)**	**81 (100)**	**68 (100)**

Note: Includes only HIV-positive men.

Table corresponding to Figure 14: HIV status of regular partner

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
HIV-positive	63 (8.5)	58 (6.9)	81 (9.0)	67 (8.4)	82 (9.0)	59 (8.2)	49 (8.9)
HIV-negative	462 (62.6)	531 (62.8)	612 (67.8)	513 (64.1)	573 (62.9)	483 (67.4)	360 (65.2)
HIV status unknown	213 (28.9)	256 (30.3)	210 (23.3)	220 (27.5)	256 (28.1)	175 (24.4)	143 (25.9)
Total	**738 (100)**	**845 (100)**	**903 (100)**	**800 (100)**	**911 (100)**	**717 (100)**	**552 (100)**

Note: Includes only those men who had a regular partner at the time of completing the survey.

Table corresponding to Figure 15: Match of HIV status in regular relationships

HIV status of regular partner	Participant's HIV status		
	HIV-positive *n* (%)	HIV-negative *n* (%)	Unknown *n* (%)
2000			
HIV-positive	18 (33.3)	40 (6.9)	2 (2.4)
HIV-negative	20 (37.1)	404 (69.3)	23 (28.0)
Unknown	16 (29.6)	139 (23.8)	57 (69.6)
Total (*N* = 719)	**54 (100)**	**583 (100)**	**82 (100)**
2001			
HIV-positive	22 (41.5)	31 (4.6)	3 (2.8)
HIV-negative	20 (37.7)	472 (70.6)	29 (26.8)
Unknown	11 (20.8)	166 (24.8)	76 (70.4)
Total (*N* = 830)	**53 (100)**	**669 (100)**	**108 (100)**
2002			
HIV-positive	35 (49.3)	39 (5.3)	5 (5.8)
HIV-negative	25 (35.2)	557 (75.8)	23 (26.7)
Unknown	11 (15.5)	139 (18.9)	58 (67.4)
Total (*N* = 892)	**71 (100)**	**735 (100)**	**86 (100)**
2003			
HIV-positive	31 (52.5)	30 (4.8)	6 (6.8)
HIV-negative	21 (35.6)	458 (72.6)	30 (34.1)
Unknown	7 (11.9)	143 (22.7)	52 (59.1)
Total (*N* = 778)	**59 (100)**	**631 (100)**	**88 (100)**
2004			
HIV-positive	38 (46.9)	40 (5.6)	2 (2.4)
HIV-negative	31 (38.3)	507 (71.4)	19 (22.4)
Unknown	12 (14.8)	163 (23.0)	64 (75.3)
Total (*N* = 876)	**81 (100)**	**710 (100)**	**85 (100)**
2005			
HIV-positive	23 (42.6)	28 (5.0)	7 (10.1)
HIV-negative	26 (48.1)	426 (75.8)	15 (2 1.7)
Unknown	5 (9.3)	108 (19.2)	47 (68.1)
Total (*N* = 685)	**54 (100)**	**562 (100)**	**69 (100)**
2006			
HIV-positive	22 (50.0)	20 (4.6)	5 (10.9)
HIV-negative	19 (43.2)	316 (73.0)	12 (26.1)
Unknown	3 (6.8)	97 (22.4)	29 (63.0)
Total (*N* = 523)	**44 (100)**	**433 (100)**	**46 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 16: Sex with male partners in the six months prior to the survey—all men

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
Any sexual contact with regular partners	803 (62.5)	968 (61.7)	1060 (59.3)	897 (59.4)	1031 (61.8)	851 (61.6)	796 (62.4)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	908 (70.7)	1124 (71.6)	1227 (68.7)	1056 (69.9)	1156 (69.3)	974 (70.5)	852 (66.8)
Total	**1285 (100)**	**1570 (100)**	**1787 (100)**	**1510 (100)**	**1667 (100)**	**1382 (100)**	**1276 (100)**

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table corresponding to Figures 17 & 18: Sex with male partners in the six months prior to the survey, by type of recruitment site

	Pride Fair Day *n* (%)	Gay venues *n* (%)
2000		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	193 (64.3)	611 (62.0)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	189 (63.0)	720 (73.0)
Total	**300**	**986**
2001		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	260 (66.8)	709 (60.0)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	225 (57.8)	899 (76.1)
Total	**389**	**1182**
2002		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	196 (65.9)	863 (58.0)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	168 (56.2)	1080 (72.6)
Total	**299**	**1488**
2003		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	215 (66.0)	683 (57.6)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	197 (60.4)	859 (72.5)
Total	**326**	**1185**
2004		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	390 (62.4)	641 (61.5)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	399 (63.8)	757 (72.6)
Total	**625**	**1042**
2005		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	223 (68.0)	628 (59.6)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	208 (63.4)	766 (72.7)
Total	**328**	**1054**
2006		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	268 (68.2)	527 (59.8)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	227 (57.8)	624 (70.7)
Total	**393**	**1151**

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table corresponding to Figure 19: Number of male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2000 *n* (%)	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)
None	74 (5.8)	98 (6.3)	216 (12.2)	212 (14.3)	208 (12.7)	166 (12.4)	163 (13.4)
One	282 (22.2)	323 (20.7)	289 (16.4)	224 (15.1)	253 (15.4)	206 (15.3)	228 (18.7)
2–10	636 (50.0)	767 (49.1)	811 (45.9)	656 (44.3)	750 (45.7)	629 (46.8)	543 (44.6)
11–50	227 (17.9)	298 (19.0)	342 (19.4)	313 (21.1)	342 (20.8)	276 (20.6)	220 (18.1)
More than 50	52 (4.1)	77 (4.9)	108 (6.1)	77 (5.2)	89 (5.4)	66 (4.9)	63 (5.2)
Total	**1271 (100)**	**1563 (100)**	**1766 (100)**	**1482 (100)**	**1642 (100)**	**1343 (100)**	**1217 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 20: Where men looked for male sex partners (2006)

Venue	Occasionally *n* (%)	Often *n* (%)
Internet	447 (39.7)	216 (19.1)
Gay bar	559 (47.9)	282 (24.1)
Beat	238 (21.9)	107 (9.8)
Dance party	345 (31.7)	117 (10.8)
Gym	183 (17.1)	45 (4.2)
Sauna	307 (28.2)	131 (12.0)
Other sex-on-premises venue	237 (22.0)	91 (8.5)
Private party	107 (10.2)	35 (3.3)
Total	**1276 (100)**	**1276 (100)**

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table corresponding to Figures 21 & 22: Positioning in oral intercourse with ejaculation and anal intercourse with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

	Total sample *n* (%)	Those with regular partners *n* (%)
2000	***N* = 1286**	***N* = 804**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	567 (44.0)	567 (70.5)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	467 (36.3)	467 (58.1)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	467 (36.3)	467 (58.1)
Any anal intercourse	709 (55.1)	709 (88.2)
Insertive anal intercourse	634 (49.3)	634 (78.8)
Receptive anal intercourse	574 (44.6)	574 (71.4)
2001	***N* = 1571**	***n* = 969**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	680 (43.2)	680 (70.1)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	557 (35.5)	557 (57.5)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	575 (36.6)	575 (59.3)
Any anal intercourse	865 (55.0)	865 (89.3)
Insertive anal intercourse	753 (47.9)	753 (77.7)
Receptive anal intercourse	724 (46.1)	724 (74.7)
2002	***N* = 1787**	***n* = 1059**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	792 (44.3)	792 (74.8)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	677 (37.9)	677 (63.9)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	661 (37.0)	661 (62.4)
Any anal intercourse	948 (53.0)	948 (89.5)
Insertive anal intercourse	845 (47.3)	845 (79.8)
Receptive anal intercourse	784 (43.9)	784 (74.0)
2003	***N* = 1511**	***n* = 898**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	653 (43.2)	653 (72.7)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	543 (35.9)	543 (60.5)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	556 (36.8)	556 (61.9)
Any anal intercourse	822 (54.4)	822 (91.5)
Insertive anal intercourse	723 (47.8)	723 (80.5)
Receptive anal intercourse	687 (45.4)	687 (76.5)
2004	***N* = 1667**	***n* = 1031**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	662 (39.7)	662 (64.2)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	549 (32.9)	549 (53.2)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	530 (31.8)	530 (51.4)
Any anal intercourse	939 (56.3)	939 (91.1)
Insertive anal intercourse	832 (49.9)	832 (80.7)
Receptive anal intercourse	782 (46.9)	782 (75.8)
2005	***N* = 1382**	***N* = 851**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	542 (39.2)	542 (63.7)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	475 (34.4)	475 (55.8)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	434 (31.4)	434 (51.0)
Any anal intercourse	770 (55.7)	770 (90.5)
Insertive anal intercourse	696 (50.4)	696 (81.8)
Receptive anal intercourse	625 (45.2)	625 (73.4)
2006	***N* = 1276**	***N* = 796**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	520 (40.8)	520 (65.3)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	452 (35.4)	452 (56.8)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	416 (32.6)	416 (52.3)
Any anal intercourse	726 (56.9)	726 (91.2)
Insertive anal intercourse	650 (50.9)	650 (94.2)
Receptive anal intercourse	600 (47.0)	600 (75.4)

Note: These items are not mutually exclusive. The percentages do not sum to 100% as some men had engaged in more than one of these practices and some in none of these practices.

Table corresponding to Figures 23 & 24: Positioning in oral intercourse with ejaculation and anal intercourse with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

	Total sample *n* (%)	Those with casual partners *n* (%)
2000	***N* = 1286**	***n* = 908**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	450 (34.9)	450 (48.6)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	390 (30.0)	390 (42.4)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	298 (22.9)	298 (32.4)
Any anal intercourse	672 (52.3)	672 (74.0)
Insertive anal intercourse	605 (47.1)	605 (65.5)
Receptive anal intercourse	521 (40.5)	521 (56.4)
2001	***N* = 1571**	***n* = 1124**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	600 (38.2)	600 (52.1)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	507 (32.3)	507 (44.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	410 (26.1)	410 (35.6)
Any anal intercourse	865 (55.1)	865 (75.2)
Insertive anal intercourse	761 (48.5)	761 (66.1)
Receptive anal intercourse	680 (43.3)	680 (59.1)
2002	***N* = 1787**	***n* = 1248**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	734 (41.1)	734 (56.5)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	635 (35.5)	635 (48.9)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	523 (29.3)	523 (40.3)
Any anal intercourse	967 (54.1)	967 (74.4)
Insertive anal intercourse	858 (48.0)	858 (66.1)
Receptive anal intercourse	732 (41.0)	732 (56.4)
2003	***N* = 1511**	***n* = 1056**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	640 (42.4)	640 (58.3)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	548 (36.3)	548 (50.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	466 (30.9)	466 (42.5)
Any anal intercourse	839 (55.6)	839 (76.5)
Insertive anal intercourse	739 (48.9)	739 (67.4)
Receptive anal intercourse	632 (41.9)	632 (57.6)
2004	***N* = 1667**	***n* = 1156**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	567 (34.0)	567 (47.4)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	497 (29.8)	497 (41.5)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	394 (23.6)	394 (32.9)
Any anal intercourse	898 (53.9)	898 (75.0)
Insertive anal intercourse	799 (47.9)	799 (66.8)
Receptive anal intercourse	730 (43.8)	730 (61.0)
2005	***N* = 1382**	***n* = 974**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	483 (34.9)	483 (47.9)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	422 (30.5)	422 (41.9)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	338 (24.5)	338 (33.5)
Any anal intercourse	796 (57.6)	796 (79.0)
Insertive anal intercourse	722 (52.2)	722 (71.6)
Receptive anal intercourse	599 (43.3)	599 (59.4)
2006	***N* = 1276**	***n* = 886**
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	444 (49.9)	444 (50.1)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	363 (41.0)	363 (41.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	322 (36.3)	322 (36.3)
Any anal intercourse	692 (54.2)	692 (78.1)
Insertive anal intercourse	619 (48.5)	619 (69.9)
Receptive anal intercourse	544 (42.6)	544 (61.4)

Note: These items are not mutually exclusive. The percentages do not sum to 100% as some men had engaged in more than one of these practices and some in none of these practices.

Table corresponding to Figure 25: Condom use with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

	Total sample *n* (%)	Those with regular partners *n* (%)
2000		
No regular partner	482 (37.5)	—
No anal intercourse	95 (7.4)	95 (11.8)
Always uses a condom	268 (20.9)	268 (33.4)
Sometimes does not use a condom	441 (34.3)	441 (54.9)
Base	**1286 (100)**	**803 (100)**
2001		
No regular partner	602 (38.3)	—
No anal intercourse	104 (6.6)	104 (10.7)
Always uses a condom	339 (21.6)	339 (35.0)
Sometimes does not use a condom	526 (33.5)	526 (54.3)
Base	**1571 (100)**	**969 (100)**
2002		
No regular partner	728 (40.7)	—
No anal intercourse	111 (6.3)	111 (10.5)
Always uses a condom	357 (20.0)	357 (33.7)
Sometimes does not use a condom	591 (33.1)	591 (55.8)
Base	**1787 (100)**	**1059 (100)**
2003		
No regular partner	613 (40.6)	—
No anal intercourse	76 (5.0)	76 (8.5)
Always uses a condom	298 (19.7)	298 (33.2)
Sometimes does not use a condom	524 (34.6)	524 (58.3)
Base	**1511 (100)**	**898 (100)**
2004		
No regular partner	636 (38.2)	—
No anal intercourse	92 (5.5)	92 (8.9)
Always uses a condom	358 (21.5)	358 (34.7)
Sometimes does not use a condom	581 (34.9)	581 (56.4)
Base	**1667 (100)**	**1031 (100)**
2005		
No regular partner	531 (38.4)	—
No anal intercourse	81 (5.9)	81 (9.5)
Always uses a condom	312 (22.6)	312 (36.7)
Sometimes does not use a condom	458 (33.1)	458 (53.8)
Base	**1382 (100)**	**851 (100)**
2006		
No regular partner	480 (37.6)	—
No anal intercourse	70 (5.5)	70 (8.8)
Always uses a condom	258 (20.2)	258 (32.4)
Sometimes does not use a condom	468 (36.7)	468 (58.8)
Base	**1276 (100)**	**796 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 26: Condom use with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status

	HIV-positive *n* (%)	HIV-negative *n* (%)	HIV status unknown *n* (%)
2000			
No anal intercourse	4 (6.9)	71 (11.4)	17 (18.7)
Always uses a condom	21 (36.2)	214 (34.2)	21 (23.1)
Sometimes does not use a condom	33 (56.9)	340 (54.4)	53 (58.2)
Total	**58 (100)**	**625 (100)**	**91 (100)**
2001			
No anal intercourse	6 (11.1)	75 (9.9)	21 (15.0)
Always uses a condom	20 (37.0)	256 (33.8)	58 (41.4)
Sometimes does not use a condom	28 (51.9)	426 (56.3)	61 (43.6)
Total	**54 (100)**	**757 (100)**	**140 (100)**
2002			
No anal intercourse	4 (5.4)	82 (9.8)	17 (15.2)
Always uses a condom	25 (33.3)	278 (33.3)	45 (40.2)
Sometimes does not use a condom	45 (60.8)	475 (56.9)	50 (44.6)
Total	**74 (100)**	**835 (100)**	**112 (100)**
2003			
No anal intercourse	6 (10.9)	56 (7.8)	7 (7.5)
Always uses a condom	15 (27.3)	228 (31.9)	41 (44.1)
Sometimes does not use a condom	34 (61.8)	431 (60.3)	45 (48.4)
Total	**55 (100)**	**715 (100)**	**93 (100)**
2004			
No anal intercourse	7 (9.1)	68 (8.4)	10 (10.5)
Always uses a condom	26 (33.8)	282 (35.0)	37 (38.9)
Sometimes does not use a condom	44 (57.1)	455 (56.5)	48 (50.5)
Total	**77 (100)**	**805 (100)**	**95 (100)**
2005			
No anal intercourse	4 (7.4)	55 (8.5)	11 (13.4)
Always uses a condom	19 (35.2)	241 (37.1)	30 (36.6)
Sometimes does not use a condom	31 (57.4)	354 (54.5)	41 (50.0)
Total	**54 (100)**	**650 (100)**	**82 (100)**
2006			
No anal intercourse	6 (12.2)	54 (8.8)	6 (7.9)
Always uses a condom	12 (24.5)	201 (32.6)	25 (32.9)
Sometimes does not use a condom	31 (63.3)	361 (58.6)	45 (59.2)
Total	**49 (100)**	**616 (100)**	**76 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 27: Condom use with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

	Total sample *n* (%)	Those with casual partners *n* (%)
2000		
No casual partner	377 (29.3)	—
No anal intercourse	236 (18.4)	236 (26.0)
Always uses a condom	436 (33.9)	436 (48.0)
Sometimes does not use a condom	237 (18.4)	237 (26.0)
Base	**1285 (100)**	**909 (100)**
2001		
No casual partner	447 (28.5)	—
No anal intercourse	270 (17.2)	270 (24.0)
Always uses a condom	552 (35.1)	552 (49.1)
Sometimes does not use a condom	302 (19.2)	302 (26.9)
Base	**1571 (100)**	**1124 (100)**
2002		
No casual partner	539 (30.2)	—
No anal intercourse	295 (16.5)	295 (23.6)
Always uses a condom	558 (31.2)	558 (44.7)
Sometimes does not use a condom	395 (22.1)	395 (31.7)
Base	**1787 (100)**	**1248 (100)**
2003		
No casual partner	455 (30.1)	—
No anal intercourse	228 (15.1)	228 (21.6)
Always uses a condom	509 (33.7)	509 (48.20
Sometimes does not use a condom	319 (21.1)	319 (30.2)
Base	**1511 (100)**	**1056 (100)**
2004		
No casual partner	511 (30.7)	—
No anal intercourse	269 (16.1)	269 (23.3)
Always uses a condom	526 (31.6)	526 (45.5)
Sometimes does not use a condom	361 (21.7)	361 (31.2)
Base	**1667 (100)**	**1156 (100)**
2005		
No casual partner	408 (29.5)	—
No anal intercourse	187 (13.5)	187 (19.2)
Always uses a condom	482 (34.9)	482 (49.5)
Sometimes does not use a condom	305 (22.1)	305 (31.3)
Base	**1382 (100)**	**974 (100)**
2006		
No casual partner	424 (33.2)	—
No anal intercourse	174 (13.6)	174 (20.4)
Always uses a condom	383 (30.0)	383 (45.0)
Sometimes does not use a condom	295 (23.1)	295 (34.6)
Base	**1276 (100)**	**852 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 28: Condom use with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status

	HIV-positive *n* (%)	HIV-negative *n* (%)	HIV status unknown *n* (%)
2000 (*p* < .005)			
No anal intercourse	12 (17.6)	177 (25.4)	41 (32.3)
Always uses a condom	27 (39.7)	346 (49.7)	56 (44.1)
Sometimes does not use a condom	29 (42.6)	173 (24.9)	30 (23.6)
Total	**68 (100)**	**696 (100)**	**127 (100)**
2001 (*p* < .05)			
No anal intercourse	13 (17.6)	206 (23.7)	43 (26.1)
Always uses a condom	25 (33.8)	445 (51.2)	77 (46.7)
Sometimes does not use a condom	36 (48.6)	218 (25.1)	45 (27.3)
Total	**74 (100)**	**869 (100)**	**165 (100)**
2002 (*p* < .05)			
No anal intercourse	17 (17.7)	230 (23.9)	39 (25.0)
Always uses a condom	33 (34.4)	443 (46.0)	68 (43.6)
Sometimes does not use a condom	46 (47.9)	290 (30.1)	49 (31.4)
Total	**96 (100)**	**943 (100)**	**156 (100)**
2003 (*p* < .01)			
No anal intercourse	7 (8.3)	180 (22.2)	23 (20.0)
Always uses a condom	30 (35.7)	402 (49.6)	58 (50.4)
Sometimes does not use a condom	47 (56.0)	228 (28.1)	34 (29.6)
Total	**84 (100)**	**810 (100)**	**115 (100)**
2004 (ns*)			
No anal intercourse	21 (21.4)	205 (22.9)	23 (19.8)
Always uses a condom	30 (30.6)	431 (48.1)	48 (41.1)
Sometimes does not use a condom	47 (48.0)	260 (29.0)	45 (38.8)
Total	**98 (100)**	**896 (100)**	**116 (100)**
2005 (ns)			
No anal intercourse	13 (19.7)	133 (17.5)	23 (22.8)
Always uses a condom	23 (34.8)	396 (52.0)	49 (48.5)
Sometimes does not use a condom	30 (45.5)	232 (30.5)	29 (28.7)
Total	**66 (100)**	**761 (100)**	**101 (100)**
2006 (*p* < .01)			
No anal intercourse	5 (9.1)	134 (20.3)	23 (23.7)
Always uses a condom	18 (32.7)	307 (46.6)	42 (43.3)
Sometimes does not use a condom	32 (58.2)	218 (33.1)	32 (33.0)
Total	**55 (100)**	**659 (100)**	**97 (100)**

*ns = not significant

Table corresponding to Figure 30: Frequency of testing for sexually transmissible infections other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey (2006)

	Anal swab *n* (%)	Throat swab *n* (%)	Penile swab *n* (%)	Urine sample *n* (%)	Blood test *n* (%)
None	755 (68.8)	660 (60.2)	740 (68.2)	546 (49.1)	468 (41.5)
Once	234 (21.3)	288 (26.3)	237 (21.8)	330 (29.7)	364 (32.2)
Twice	63 (5.7)	92 (8.4)	62 (5.7)	150 (13.5)	143 (12.7)
Three or more times	46 (4.2)	57 (5.2)	46 (4.2)	86 (7.7)	154 (13.6)
Total	**1098 (100)**	**1097 (100)**	**1085 (100)**	**1112 (100)**	**1129 (100)**

Table corresponding to Figure 31: Proportion of men who reported having smoked cigarettes, pipes or other tobacco products, by age group (2006)

Age group	*n/N*	%
Under 30	288/551	52.3
30–39	154/336	45.8
40–49	53/158	33.5
50 and above	23/108	21.3
Total	518/1153*	44.9**

*115 of the 1276 respondents did not answer this question.

**This proportion differs slightly from that reported in the corresponding text because information on age was missing in the case of 23 respondents.

Appendix 2
Questionnaire

National Centre in HIV Social Research
National Centre in HIV Epidemiology & Clinical Research
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

QuAC **QPP**

Qld Gay Community Periodic Survey

This survey is for men who have had sex with another man in the past five years.
Your responses are very important to us.

PLEASE DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU HAVE ALREADY DONE SO THIS WEEK.

For each question, please TICK one box only.

1. How often in the past 6 months did you:

	Never	Once or twice	Several times	Many times
Go to a gay pub/club	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Visited a HIV/AIDS organisation	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Go to a gay community event	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Read gay press or gay news websites	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
Volunteered for a gay or HIV organisation	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4

2. Do you think of yourself as:
Gay/homosexual ☐1
Bisexual ☐2
Heterosexual ☐3
Other (please specify) _____

*In this survey we distinguish between **REGULAR** (boyfriend/lover) and **CASUAL** partners . . .*

3. Do you currently have sex with **casual** male partners?
No ☐1 Yes ☐2

4. Do you currently have sex with a **regular** male partner?
No ☐1 Yes ☐2

5. How would you describe your sexual relationship with your **current regular** male partner? *(tick one)*
***we** are monogamous – **neither of us** has casual sex* ☐1
***both my partner and I** have casual sex with other men* ☐2
*I have casual sex with other men but **my partner does not*** ☐3
my partner** has casual sex with other men but **I do not ☐4
*I have **several regular** male partners* ☐5
***no** current regular male partner* ☐6

6. For how long have you been with your (primary / main) **regular** partner?
less than 6 months ☐1
6–11 months ☐2
1–2 years ☐3
More than 2 years ☐4
Not in a regular relationship with a man ☐5

7. How many different **men** have you had sex with in the past six months?
None ☐1
One ☐2
2–5 men ☐3
6–10 men ☐4
11–50 men ☐5
More than 50 men ☐6

Regular male partners — last 6 months

8. Have you had sex with regular male partner/s in the last six months? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 *Go directly to Q. 19*

In the past SIX MONTHS which of the following have you done with any or your **REGULAR male partner/s**?

9. ***Oral sex:*** I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

10. ***Oral sex:*** He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

11. ***Oral sex:*** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

12. ***Oral sex:*** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

Anal sex

13. I fucked him ***with a condom***
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

14. He fucked me ***with a condom***
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

15. I fucked him ***without a condom*** but pulled out before I came
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

16. He fucked me ***without a condom*** but pulled out before he came
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

17. I fucked him ***without a condom*** and came inside
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

18. He fucked me ***without a condom*** and came inside
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

Casual male partners — last 6 months

19. Have you had any sex with any casual male partner/s in the last six months? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 *Go directly to Q. 34 (over page)*

In the past SIX MONTHS which of the following have you done with any of your **CASUAL male partners**?

20. ***Oral sex:*** I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

21. ***Oral sex:*** He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

22. ***Oral sex:*** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

23. ***Oral sex:*** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

Anal sex

24. I fucked him ***with a condom***
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

25. He fucked me ***with a condom***
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

26. I fucked him ***without a condom*** but pulled out before I came
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

27. He fucked me ***without a condom*** but pulled out before he came
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

28. I fucked him ***without a condom*** and came inside
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

29. He fucked me ***without a condom*** and came inside
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

In the last 6 months:

30. How many of your casual partners did you tell your HIV status **before sex** None ☐1 Some ☐2 All ☐3

31. How many of your casual partners told you their HIV status **before sex** None ☐1 Some ☐2 All ☐3

32. In the last 6 months, who usually talked about HIV status first?
I did ☐1 Equally often them or me ☐3
My casual partners did ☐2 We didn't ☐4

33. In the last 6 months, how many of your casual sex partners were
Around your age None ☐1 Some ☐2 Most ☐3
Much older None ☐1 Some ☐2 Most ☐3
Much younger None ☐1 Some ☐2 Most ☐3

continues other side

34. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?
No ☐1 Yes ☐2

35. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

Less than a week ago ☐1
1–4 weeks ago ☐2
1–6 months ago ☐3
7–12 months ago ☐4
1–2 years ago ☐5
2–4 years ago ☐6
More than 4 years ago ☐7

36. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests, what is your HIV status?
No test/Don't know ☐1
Negative ☐2
Positive ☐3

If you are **HIV positive**, please complete the next two questions.

37. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?
No ☐1 Yes ☐2

38. Is your viral load?
Undetectable ☐1
Detectable ☐2
Don't know / unsure ☐3

IF you are **in a regular relationship with a man** at present, please complete the following question.

39. Do you know the result of your regular partner's HIV antibody test?
Yes—Positive ☐1
Yes—Negative ☐2
I don't know / He hasn't had a test ☐3

40. How old are you? ☐☐ years

41. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
No ☐1 Yes ☐2

42. What is your ethnic background? (*eg Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)*
Anglo-Australian only ☐01
Other (please specify) _____

43. Where do you live? Postcode ☐☐☐☐
OR Suburb/Town: _____

44. Are you: (tick one only)
Employed full-time ☐1
Employed part-time ☐2
On pension / social security ☐3
A student ☐4
Unemployed ☐5
Other ☐6

45. What is your occupation? (*eg bartender, teacher, welder)*
(please specify) _____

46. What is the highest level of education you have had?
Primary school only ☐1
Up to 3 years of high school/Year 10 ☐2
Up to Year 12/Senior Certificate ☐3
Tertiary diploma or trade certificate ☐4
University or CAE ☐5

47. Where do you look for male sex partners?

Internet	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Gay bar	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Dance party	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Gym	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Beat	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Gay sauna	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Other sex venue	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Private sex parties	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3

48. In the last 6 months, how many of your male sexual partners did you find on the **Internet**?
None ☐1
One ☐2
2–5 men ☐3
6–10 men ☐4
11–50 men ☐5
More than 50 men ☐6

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

Anal swab	None ☐1	Once ☐2	Twice ☐3	3 or more ☐4
Throat swab	None ☐1	Once ☐2	Twice ☐3	3 or more ☐4
Penile swab	None ☐1	Once ☐2	Twice ☐3	3 or more ☐4
Urine sample	None ☐1	Once ☐2	Twice ☐3	3 or more ☐4
Blood test for HIV	None ☐1	Once ☐2	Twice ☐3	3 or more ☐4
Other blood test	None ☐1	Once ☐2	Twice ☐3	3 or more ☐4

50. Have you told your regular doctor that you have sex with other men?
No ☐1 Yes ☐2
Don't have a regular doctor ☐2

51. Please look at the resource materials on the reverse side of the Information Sheet. Which ones have you **seen** before?
A: No ☐1 Yes ☐2 **B**: No ☐1 Yes ☐2
C: No ☐1 Yes ☐2 **D**: No ☐1 Yes ☐2

52. Do you smoke cigarettes, pipes or other tobacco products?
No ☐1 Yes ☐2

53. How often have you **used** these drugs in the past **6 months**?

	Never	1-5 times	6-10 times	10-20 times	More than 20 times
Amyl/Poppers	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Marijuana	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Viagra/Cialis etc.	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Ecstasy	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Speed	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Cocaine	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Crystal Meth	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
LSD / trips	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
GHB	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Special K	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Heroin	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Steroids	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Any other drug	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5

54. How often have you **injected** drugs in the past **6 months**?
Weekly ☐1
Monthly ☐2
Less than monthly ☐3
Never ☐4

55. In the past six months, how often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex?
Weekly ☐1
Monthly ☐2
Less than monthly ☐3
Never ☐4

56. In the past six months, how concerned have you been about your use of:

	I don't use them	Not at all	Not much	Some what	Very much
Cigarettes	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Alcohol	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Other drugs	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5

57. In the past **six** months, have you ever done any of the following ***when you were travelling interstate***

Had sex with a casual partner No ☐1 Yes ☐2
Was fucked by with a casual partner without a condom No ☐1 Yes ☐2
I fucked a casual partner without a condom No ☐1 Yes ☐2
I did not travel interstate in the past six months ☐1

58. In the past year, have you experienced any of the following because of your sexuality?
I was discriminated against No ☐1 Yes ☐2
I was verbally abused No ☐1 Yes ☐2
I was physically attacked or assaulted No ☐1 Yes ☐2

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

1-2006/2