

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Canberra 2011

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Gay Community Periodic Survey Canberra 2011

Never Stand Still

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Gay Community Periodic Survey

CANBERRA 2011

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National Centre in HIV Social Research

Judi Rainbow

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ACT Australian Capital Territory

AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ART antiretroviral treatment

GP general practitioner

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

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

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

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

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

PEP post-exposure prophylaxis

STI sexually transmissible infection

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

Executive summary

The Canberra Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men. Participants are recruited from gay venues and community events. The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual, drug use and testing practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay men. From its start in 2000, the project has been funded by ACT Health and coordinated by the AIDS Action Council of the ACT. In the 2011 survey, the fifth conducted in Canberra, 270 men were recruited from the Canberra springOUT Festival Fair Day, gay social venues, a sex-on-premises venue and a sexual health clinic. The response rate was 82.3%.

Compared to the previous survey there was a significant increase in the proportion of participants recruited at Fair Day and corresponding falls in the proportions of participants recruited from social venues and the sex-on-premises venue (Table 1).

Key points

- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the survey continues to increase, having reached 76.2% in 2011.
- Monogamous relationships remain the most common relationships reported by men in Canberra, reported by 37.6% of men in 2011.
- Almost six in every ten participants with a regular partner (59.0%) reported some unprotected anal intercourse with their partner in 2011. This proportion is stable.
- In 2011, a third of men with casual partners (33.8%) reported any unprotected anal intercourse with those partners in the six months prior to survey. This proportion did not change significantly between 2009 and 2011, but the trend over time is upwards.
- The proportion of HIV-negative men testing for STIs in the year prior to survey has increased over time, with 64.3% reporting any STI test (not including blood tests) in 2011.

Demographic profile

The men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in Canberra, were well-educated and in full-time employment. As in previous surveys, the proportion of men not working (20.4%) was higher than that found in the general population.

The age distribution of the sample has changed over time (Table 2). Since 2000, there have been significant increases in the proportions of men aged under 25 years and between 25 and 29 years. Conversely, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of participants aged 40–49 years.

HIV status and testing

In 2011, most men reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV (89.8%) (Table 3). Most of these men were HIV-negative (94.5%), with small proportions of men reporting that they were HIV-positive (4.2%) or did not know their HIV status (1.3%) (Table 4). Since 2000 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men reporting that they are HIV-negative.

Compared with the previous survey in 2009, in 2011 there was a significant increase in the proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting a recent HIV test (an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the survey). Since the first survey in 2000, the proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting recent HIV testing has increased significantly from 56.5% to 76.2% in 2011 (Table 3).

In 2011, a question was added asking men whether they would be more or less likely to get tested for HIV if rapid HIV testing was available (see Table 5). More than half indicated they would be more likely to get tested for HIV if rapid testing was available at home (55.4%) while slightly smaller proportions indicated they would be more likely to get tested if rapid testing was available at a clinic or GP (47.4%) or through a gay community organisation (41.2%).

As in previous surveys, the majority of HIV-positive men surveyed in 2011 reported that they were taking combination antiretroviral treatment (ART). Only one of the eight HIV-positive men who was on ART reported a detectable viral load in 2011 (Table 6).

Sexual practices

In 2011, almost four in every ten men reported being in a monogamous relationship (37.6%) while a quarter of participants (25.2%) reported that they had a regular partner and either they or their partner also had casual sex partners (Table 7). Nearly one in five participants reported casual partners only (19.0%) with a similar proportion reporting no sexual relationships with men at the time of survey (18.2%). The proportion of men who report having casual partners only has decreased significantly since 2000 although there has been no significant change to this proportion since 2006.

Around six in every ten participants with regular partners had agreements with their partner about sex within the relationship (Table 8). The most common agreement allowed anal intercourse without condoms. Over half of participants with regular partners had agreements about sex outside the relationship (Table 9). The most common agreement did not allow sex with casual partners with a smaller proportion reporting that anal intercourse with casual partners was only allowed with a condom. Very few men reported an agreement that allowed anal intercourse with casual partners without the use of condoms (1.5%).

Among HIV-negative men who had regular partners, most were in seroconcordant relationships (74.1%) or serononconcordant relationships (23.5%) where one partner is of unknown serostatus (Table 10). A small proportion of the HIV-negative participants with a regular partner (2.5%) reported being in a serodiscordant relationship (where one partner is HIV-positive and the other is HIV-negative). No HIV-positive men reported being in a seroconcordant relationship in 2011 while six HIV-positive men reported being in a serodiscordant relationship. It should be noted that the small number of HIV-positive men in the sample makes it difficult to draw conclusions from their results.

Almost six in every ten participants with regular partners reported some unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner (59.0%) while over a quarter reported that condoms were always used for anal intercourse (27.2%) (Table 11). These proportions are stable over time. Rates of unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners varied based on the HIV status of the partners. Unprotected anal intercourse remains more common between regular partners who are both HIV-negative (50.0%), compared with HIV-negative men who have a seroconcordant partner (11.6%) (Table 12).

The use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more likely with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2011, a third of men with casual partners reported any unprotected anal intercourse (33.8%), while nearly half reported always using condoms (44.8%) (Table 14). These proportions did not change significantly between 2009 and 2011. However, the proportion of men who reported any UAIC has increased significantly over time between 2000 and 2011 with a corresponding fall in the proportion of participants that always used condoms with casual partners. In particular, the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any UAIC increased significantly between 2000 and 2011 (Table 15).

In 2011, just over half of the participants with casual partners reported disclosing their HIV status to at least some of their casual partners (52.3%) while a slightly smaller proportion of men reported that their casual partners had disclosed their HIV status to them (50.8%) (Table 16). There was no significant change in the frequency of disclosure from the previous survey in 2009. However, over the period since 2000 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of participants reporting the disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners.

In 2009, the question about where men looked for sexual partners was replaced with a question about how often men had sex with partners they met at different venues and locations. In the current survey a response option was added for meeting men through mobile phone applications such as Grindr. Almost a third of participants (31.9%) reported having sex with partners they met via a mobile application and a slightly greater proportion found sex partners via the internet (34.4%) (Table 20). These appear to be the most common ways that men in Canberra meet sex partners. Since the previous survey in 2009 there have been significant falls in the proportions of men finding sex partners at gay bars (32.8% to 24.4%), beats (16.1% to 8.1%), gay saunas (23.6% to 16.3%) and other sex venues (17.2% to 8.2%). Just over a quarter of participants reported having had sex with men they met in other Australian cities (27.8%) and about one in five participants (19.6%) met sex partners overseas.

About a quarter of participants (24.1%) said they had engaged in group sex at least once in the past six months with fewer than one in ten participants (7.0%) reporting that they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use.

Drug use

Drug use was common within the sample with the most frequently used drugs being amyl/poppers (25.2%), marijuana (20.4%), ecstasy (14.8%) and speed/amphetamine (11.5%) (Table 26). Since 2003 there has been a significant downward trend in the proportion of participants reporting the use of marijuana and there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of participants reporting the use of ecstasy between 2009 and 2011. The use of other drugs has been relatively stable since 2003. Seven men, three HIV-positive and four HIV-negative, reported injecting drug use in the six months prior to being surveyed.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (90.0%) reported having any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) compared with HIV-negative men (71.8%) (although please note the very small number of HIV-positive men in the sample).

Since the question about STI testing was first asked in 2003, there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of men reporting testing for STIs. The most common STI test reported by HIV-negative men was a urine sample (62.6%) with over half also reporting a throat swab (55.5%) or anal swab (50.7%) (Table 24).

Of the HIV-negative men who indicated they had been tested for syphilis, the majority reported that their last test was conducted at a sexual health clinic (57.2%) with just over a third reporting being tested at their regular GP (Table 21). About three-quarters of participants (74.1%) were aware that you could have syphilis without physical symptoms and two-thirds (66.3%) were aware you could get syphilis through oral sex (Table 22).

Two-thirds of participants reported they were aware that PEP was readily available, a significant increase from 2003 when this question was last asked in Canberra (Table 29). In 2011, four non-HIV-positive men (2.1%) reported the use of PEP after unprotected anal intercourse in the six months prior to the survey.

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2000–2011. Each table includes the statistical significance, if any, of the change between 2009 and 2011 and the trend over time (2000–2011). Logistic regression was used to assess changes over time. An alpha level of 0.05 was used for all statistical tests. 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). Please exercise caution in interpreting data where there are few reported cases (low numbers). Where there are low frequencies and reporting proportions may be misleading, we have omitted percentages and statistical tests (marked as NA; not applicable). When data are missing or were not collected in a given year, this is indicated in the table by a dash (–).

Tables

The findings of the survey are presented in tables 1 to 29 below.

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Fair Day	168 (48.0)	148 (58.0)	157 (55.7)	160 (51.6)	187 (69.3)	Increase $p < .001$	Increase $p < .001$
Gay social venues	134 (38.3)	71 (27.8)	93 (33.0)	129 (41.6)	76 (28.2)	Decrease $p < .001$	ns
Sexual health clinic	–	–	–	6 (1.9)	4 (1.5)	NA	NA
Sex-on-premises venue	48 (13.7)	36 (14.1)	32 (11.4)	15 (4.8)	3 (1.1)	NA	NA
Total	350 (100)	255 (100)	282 (100)	310 (100)	270 (100)		

The proportion of men recruited at Fair Day in 2011 was significantly higher than was recruited in 2009. Conversely, there were significantly fewer participants recruited at social venues and the sex-on-premises venue. Over the period 2000–2011 there was a significant upward trend in the proportion of men recruited at Fair Day.

Table 2: Age

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Under 25	52 (15.0)	22 (9.0)	26 (9.5)	58 (20.1)	71 (26.4)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
25–29	50 (14.5)	26 (10.6)	44 (16.0)	60 (20.8)	54 (20.1)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
30–39	99 (28.6)	88 (35.9)	87 (31.6)	74 (25.6)	69 (25.7)	ns	ns
40–49	104 (30.1)	73 (29.8)	80 (29.1)	58 (20.1)	48 (17.8)	ns	Decrease $p < .001$
50 and over	41 (11.9)	36 (14.7)	38 (13.8)	39 (13.5)	27 (10.0)	ns	ns
Total	346 (100)	245 (100)	275 (100)	289 (100)	269 (100)		

The age distribution of the sample has changed significantly over time. Since 2000, there have been significant upward trends in the proportions of participants aged under 25 and 25–29 years. Conversely, over the same period, there was a significant decline in the proportion of participants aged 40–49 years.

Table 3: HIV testing

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
All men							
Ever tested for HIV	302 (86.3)	230 (90.2)	258 (91.5)	274 (88.4)	238 (89.8)	ns	ns
Total	350 (100)	255 (100)	282 (100)	310 (100)	265 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive men							
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	160 (56.5)	125 (57.9)	140 (58.8)	182 (68.9)	173 (76.2)	Increase $p < .001$	Increase $p < .001$
Total	283 (100)	216 (100)	238 (100)	264 (100)	227 (100)		

The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting having been tested for HIV in the previous 12 months has increased significantly since the previous survey in 2009 and shows a significant upward trend over the period 2000–2011.

Table 4: HIV test result

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive	18 (5.1)	13 (5.7)	16 (6.2)	9 (3.7)	10 (4.2)	NA	NA
HIV-negative	270 (89.4)	202 (87.8)	237 (91.9)	230 (95.0)	225 (94.5)	NA	Increase $p < .01$
Unknown status	14 (4.6)	15 (6.5)	5 (1.9)	3 (1.2)	3 (1.3)	NA	NA
Total	302 (100)	230 (100)	258 (100)	242 (100)	238 (100)		

Over the period 2000–2011, there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of men reporting HIV-negative test results.

Table 5: Likelihood of testing for HIV among non-HIV-positive men if rapid HIV testing were available, by location

	Home n (%)	Clinic/GP n (%)	Gay community organisation n (%)
Less likely	39 (16.5)	13 (5.4)	35 (14.6)
About the same	67 (28.3)	116 (48.1)	107 (44.8)
More likely	131 (55.3)	112 (46.5)	97 (40.6)
Total	237 (100)	241 (100)	239 (100)

Table 6: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
On treatment	12 (70.6)	12 (92.3)	16 (100.0)	6 (75.0)	8 (80.0)	NA	NA
Total	17 (100)	13 (100)	16 (100)	8 (100)	10 (100)		

Table 7: Sexual relationships with men in the six months prior to the survey

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
None	51 (15.9)	33 (14.4)	41 (15.7)	58 (19.9)	47 (18.2)	ns	ns
Casual only	84 (26.3)	63 (27.4)	51 (19.5)	56 (19.2)	49 (19.0)	ns	Decrease $p < .01$
Regular plus casual	86 (26.9)	75 (32.6)	81 (30.9)	85 (29.1)	65 (25.2)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	99 (30.9)	59 (25.6)	89 (34.0)	93 (31.9)	97 (37.6)	ns	ns
Total	320 (100)	230 (100)	262 (100)	292 (100)	258 (100)		

Between 2000 and 2011, the proportion of participants who reported having casual partners only decreased significantly. However, there was no change between 2009 and 2011 in the relationship profile of the sample.

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

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship/no sex within the relationship permitted	84 (39.1)	76 (47.5)	74 (39.8)	79 (41.8)	77 (39.5)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	7 (3.3)	5 (3.1)	9 (4.8)	6 (3.2)	4 (2.1)	NA	NA
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	47 (21.9)	27 (16.9)	36 (19.4)	46 (24.3)	45 (23.1)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	77 (35.8)	52 (32.5)	67 (36.0)	58 (30.7)	69 (35.4)	ns	ns
Total	215 (100)	160 (100)	186 (100)	189 (100)	195 (100)		

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

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No agreement about casual sex	104 (48.4)	75 (46.9)	90 (48.4)	91 (48.2)	89 (45.6)	ns	ns
No sex with casual partners permitted	51 (23.7)	34 (21.3)	45 (24.2)	45 (23.8)	61 (31.9)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	14 (6.5)	5 (3.1)	7 (3.8)	9 (4.8)	4 (2.1)	NA	NA
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	46 (21.4)	41 (25.6)	38 (20.4)	44 (23.3)	38 (19.5)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	0 (0.0)	5 (3.1)	6 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.5)	NA	NA
Total	215 (100)	160 (100)	186 (100)	189 (100)	195 (100)		

Table 10: Match of HIV status between regular partners, reported by HIV-negative men

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Seroconcordant	102 (78.5)	73 (80.2)	99 (88.4)	92 (77.3)	126 (74.1)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	9 (6.9)	5 (5.5)	5 (4.5)	7 (5.9)	4 (2.5)	NA	NA
Serononconcordant	19 (14.6)	13 (14.3)	8 (7.1)	20 (16.8)	40 (23.5)	NA	NA
Total	130 (100)	91 (100)	112 (100)	119 (100)	170 (100)		

Table 11: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No anal intercourse	31 (14.4)	24 (15.0)	28 (15.1)	20 (10.6)	27 (13.9)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	65 (30.2)	52 (32.5)	52 (28.0)	48 (25.4)	53 (27.2)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	119 (55.4)	84 (52.5)	106 (57.0)	121 (64.0)	115 (59.0)	ns	ns
Total	215 (100)	160 (100)	186 (100)	189 (100)	195 (100)		

Table 12: HIV-negative men who had unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners, by match of HIV status

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Seroconcordant UAIR	73 (44.2)	51 (38.1)	63 (39.6)	71 (48.3)	85 (50.0)	ns	ns
Not concordant UAIR	24 (14.6)	21 (15.7)	30 (18.9)	31 (21.1)	20 (11.6)	Decrease $p < .05$	ns
No UAIR	68 (41.2)	62 (46.3)	66 (41.5)	45 (30.6)	65 (38.2)	ns	ns
Total	165 (100)	134 (100)	159 (100)	147 (100)	170 (100)		

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

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Took insertive position during UAIR	7 (29.2)	6 (28.6)	6 (20.0)	8 (25.8)	5 (25.0)	NA	NA
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	4 (16.6)	4 (19.1)	6 (20.0)	7 (22.6)	5 (25.0)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	24	21	30	31	20		

Table 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No anal intercourse	56 (24.9)	35 (19.4)	43 (25.8)	41 (21.8)	31 (21.4)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	119 (52.9)	104 (57.8)	83 (49.7)	82 (43.6)	65 (44.8)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Sometimes does not use a condom	50 (22.2)	41 (22.8)	41 (24.6)	65 (34.6)	49 (33.8)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Total	225 (100)	180 (100)	167 (100)	188 (100)	145 (100)		

Between 2000 and 2011, the proportion of participants who reported sometimes not using condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners increased significantly (although the proportion did not change significantly between 2009 and 2011). Conversely, since 2000 there has been a significant decline in the proportion of participants who report always using condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners.

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

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive men	2 (20.0)	4 (36.4)	3 (33.3)	2 (50.0)	2 (33.3)	NA	NA
Total	10 (100)	11 (100)	9 (100)	4 (100)	6 (100)		
HIV-negative men	38 (21.7)	29 (21.0)	32 (23.0)	56 (37.6)	44 (33.6)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Total	175 (100)	138 (100)	139 (100)	149 (100)	130 (100)		

The proportion of HIV-negative participants who reported any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners increased significantly between 2000 and 2011 (although the proportion was stable between 2009 and 2011).

Table 16: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners reported by HIV-negative men

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Told casual partners	63 (36.0)	54 (39.1)	48 (34.5)	74 (49.7)	68 (52.3)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Told by casual partners	63 (36.0)	56 (40.6)	43 (30.9)	76 (51.0)	66 (50.8)	ns	Increase $p < .01$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	175	138	139	149	130		

Over the period 2000 to 2011 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative participants who report disclosing their HIV status to at least some of their casual partners. Similarly there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative participants who report that their casual partners have disclosed their HIV status to them.

Table 17: Consistent disclosure of HIV status to casual partners with whom HIV-negative men engaged in unprotected anal intercourse

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Disclosed to all	7 (18.4)	8 (27.6)	11 (34.4)	18 (32.1)	16 (36.4)	NA	NA
Total	38 (100)	29 (100)	32 (100)	56 (100)	44 (100)		

Table 18: Positioning in unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners by HIV-negative men

	2000 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Insertive only UAIC	20 (54.1)	10 (35.7)	9 (30.0)	17 (32.1)	12 (27.3)	NA	NA
Total	37 (100)	28 (100)	30 (100)	53 (100)	44 (100)		

Table 19: HIV-negative men who always used risk-reduction strategies when engaging in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2011 n (%)
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before UAIC (serosorting)	12 (27.3)
Took insertive position during UAIC when partners were not concordant	0
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	0
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	1 (2.3)
Total (not mutually exclusive)	44

Table 21: Place attended for last syphilis test, by HIV-negative men

	2011 n (%)
Regular GP	69 (36.9)
Another GP	6 (3.2)
Sexual health clinic	107 (57.2)
HIV clinic	4 (2.1)
Don't know/never tested	1 (0.5)
Total	187 (100)

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

	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)
Internet	122 (41.2)	93 (34.4)	ns
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	–	86 (31.9)	NA
Gay bar	95 (32.8)	66 (24.4)	Decrease $p < .05$
Dance party	38 (13.3)	32 (11.9)	ns
Beat	46 (16.1)	22 (8.1)	Decrease $p < .01$
Gay saunas	67 (23.6)	44 (16.3)	Decrease $p < .05$
Other sex venues	49 (17.2)	22 (8.2)	Decrease $p < .01$
Sex workers	–	6 (2.2)	NA
In other Australian cities	–	75 (27.8)	NA
Elsewhere in Australia	51 (18.0)	42 (15.6)	NA
Private sex parties	21 (7.4)	10 (3.7)	NA
Gym	24 (8.5)	18 (6.7)	NA
Overseas	40 (14.1)	53 (19.6)	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	310	270	

The proportions of participants that reported meeting male sex partners at gay bars, beats, gay saunas and other sex venues decreased significantly since the previous survey in 2009.

Table 22: Knowledge about syphilis

	2011 n (%)
Aware that syphilis can have no physical symptoms	200 (74.1)
Aware that syphilis can be transmitted through oral sex	179 (66.3)
Total (not mutually exclusive)	270

Table 23: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	2 (15.4)	3 (18.8)	7 (77.8)	6 (60.0)	NA	NA
Throat swab	3 (23.1)	4 (25.0)	7 (77.8)	6 (60.0)	NA	NA
Penile swab	2 (15.4)	3 (18.8)	6 (66.7)	6 (60.0)	NA	NA
Urine sample	5 (38.5)	7 (43.8)	7 (77.8)	8 (80.0)	NA	NA
Blood test other than for HIV	9 (69.2)	13 (81.3)	5 (55.6)	8 (80.0)	NA	NA
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	7 (77.8)	8 (80.0)	NA	NA
Any STI test (including blood tests)	10 (76.9)	13 (81.3)	7 (77.8)	9 (90.0)	NA	NA
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	5 (38.5)	7 (43.8)	7 (77.8)	8 (80.0)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	13	16	9	10		

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

Table 24: STI testing among HIV-negative men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	50 (24.8)	85 (35.7)	107 (46.5)	115 (50.7)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Throat swab	63 (31.2)	90 (37.8)	115 (50.0)	126 (55.5)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Penile swab	45 (22.3)	65 (27.3)	76 (33.0)	72 (31.7)	ns	Increase $p < .05$
Urine sample	91 (45.1)	109 (45.8)	126 (54.8)	142 (62.6)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Blood test other than for HIV	108 (53.5)	117 (49.2)	134 (67.4)	121 (53.3)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	135 (58.7)	137 (60.4)	ns	NA
Any STI test (including blood test)	137 (67.8)	142 (60.0)	162 (70.4)	163 (71.8)	ns	NA
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	100 (49.5)	112 (49.5)	134 (58.3)	146 (64.3)	ns	Increase $p < .001$
Total (not mutually exclusive)	202	238	230	227		

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

Over the period from 2000 to 2011 there were significant upward trends in the proportions of participants reporting anal swabs, throat swabs, penile swabs and urine tests. Consequently, there was a significant upward trend in the proportion of participants reporting any STI test (not including blood tests) since 2000.

Table 25: If participants were diagnosed with an STI, how many of their sex partners did they inform?

	2011 n (%)
None	17 (6.3)
A few	7 (2.6)
Some	9 (3.3)
All	23 (8.5)
Not been diagnosed/don't know	214 (79.3)
Total	270 (100)

Table 26: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey

	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Marijuana	73 (28.6)	62 (22.0)	60 (19.4)	55 (20.4)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Amyl	76 (29.8)	83 (29.4)	71 (22.9)	68 (25.2)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	58 (22.8)	48 (17.0)	67 (21.6)	40 (14.8)	Decrease $p < .05$	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	37 (14.5)	30 (10.6)	29 (9.4)	31 (11.5)	NA	NA
Crystall methamphetamine	12 (4.7)	21 (7.5)	12 (3.9)	15 (5.6)	NA	NA
Viagra	27 (11.0)	31 (11.0)	29 (9.4)	24 (8.9)	NA	NA
Cocaine	18 (7.1)	21 (7.5)	31 (10.0)	25 (9.3)	NA	NA
Ketamine (special K)	–	11 (3.9)	12 (3.9)	7 (2.6)	NA	NA
LSD	9 (3.5)	4 (1.4)	7 (2.3)	–	NA	NA
GHB	–	8 (2.8)	10 (3.2)	12 (4.4)	NA	NA
Heroin	3 (1.2)	1 (0.4)	3 (1.0)	2 (0.7)	NA	NA
Steroids	2 (0.8)	2 (0.7)	3 (1.0)	–	NA	NA
Mephedrone (meow meow)	–	–	–	3 (1.1)	NA	NA
Other drugs	20 (7.8)	17 (6.0)	16 (5.2)	27 (10.0)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	255	282	310	270		
Number of drugs used						
None	130 (51.0)	151 (53.6)	175 (56.5)	158 (58.5)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	72 (28.2)	84 (29.8)	90 (29.0)	69 (25.6)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	53 (20.8)	47 (16.7)	45 (14.5)	43 (15.9)	ns	ns
Total	255 (100)	282 (100)	310 (100)	270 (100)		
Any injecting drug use	4 (1.6)	5 (1.8)	9 (2.9)	7 (2.6)	NA	NA
Total	255 (100)	282 (100)	310 (100)	270 (100)		

Over the period from 2003 to 2011 there was a significant downward trend in the proportion of participants reporting the use marijuana although there was no significant change from the previous survey in 2009. Between 2009 and 2011 there was a significant decrease in the proportion of participants reporting ecstasy use.

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

	2003 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Marijuana	57 (28.2)	51 (21.4)	44 (19.1)	44 (19.4)	ns	Decrease $p < .05$
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	64 (31.7)	73 (30.7)	58 (25.2)	63 (27.8)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	49 (24.3)	44 (18.5)	51 (22.2)	36 (15.9)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	30 (14.9)	29 (12.2)	22 (9.6)	26 (11.5)	NA	NA
Crystal methamphetamine	8 (4.0)	18 (7.6)	7 (3.0)	13 (5.7)	NA	NA
Viagra	25 (12.4)	28 (11.8)	21 (9.1)	20 (8.8)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	202	238	230	227		
Number of drugs used						
None	98 (48.5)	127 (53.4)	122 (53.0)	128 (56.4)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	62 (30.7)	70 (29.4)	73 (31.7)	61 (26.9)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	42 (20.8)	41 (17.2)	35 (15.2)	38 (16.7)	ns	ns
Total	202 (100)	238 (100)	230 (100)	227 (100)		

Over the period from 2003 to 2011 there was a significant downward trend in the proportion of HIV-negative participants that reported using marijuana although there was no significant change from the previous survey in 2009.

Table 28: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2006 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2009 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Used party drugs for sex	34 (12.1)	36 (11.6)	32 (11.9)	ns	ns
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	–	27 (8.7)	19 (7.0)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	282	310	270		

Table 29: Knowledge that post-exposure prophylaxis is available

	2003 n (%)	2011 n (%)	Change from 2003 (p-value)
Aware of PEP among all men	137 (53.7)	180 (66.7)	Increase $p < .01$
Total	255 (100)	270 (100)	
Aware of PEP among non-HIV-positive men	126 (52.1)	170 (65.4)	Increase $p < .01$
Total	242 (100)	260 (100)	

Between 2003 and 2011 there was a significant increase in the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported knowing that PEP was readily available.

Canberra Gay Community Periodic Survey 2011

Conducted by



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

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

Section A – About you

- How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?
☐ None ☐ A few ☐ Some ☐ Most ☐ All
- How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?
☐ None ☐ A little ☐ Some ☐ A lot
- Do you think of yourself as:
☐ Gay/Homosexual ☐ Bisexual ☐ Heterosexual
☐ Other _____ (please specify)
- How old are you?
 Years
- Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
☐ No ☐ Yes
- What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)
☐ Anglo-Australian ☐ Other _____ (specify)
- Where do you live?
 Postcode OR
 Suburb/Town
- Are you:
☐ Employed full-time ☐ A student
☐ Employed part-time ☐ Unemployed
☐ On pension/social security ☐ Other
- What is your occupation? (e.g. bartender, teacher, welder)
 (specify)
- What is the highest level of education you have had?
☐ Less than or up to 3 years of high school / Year 10
☐ Year 12 / HSC / SACE / TEE / VCE
☐ Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE
☐ University degree or CAE

Go to section B

Section B – Your sex partners



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

- Do you **currently** have sex with **casual** male partners?
☐ No ☐ Yes
- Do you **currently** have sex with a **regular** male partner?
☐ No ☐ Yes
- How would you describe your sexual relationship with your current **regular** male partner? (choose one)
☐ We are monogamous – **neither of us** has casual sex
☐ Both my partner and I have casual sex with other men
☐ I have casual sex with other men but **my partner does not**
☐ My partner has casual sex with other men but **I do not**
☐ I have **several regular** male partners
☐ No current regular male partner → **Go to Section C**
- If you are in a **regular** relationship with a man, for how long has it been?
☐ Less than 6 months
☐ 6–11 months
☐ 1–2 years
☐ More than 2 years
☐ Not in a regular relationship with a man
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about anal sex (fucking) **within your relationship**?
☐ No agreement
☐ Agreement: No sex at all
☐ Agreement: No anal sex at all
☐ Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
☐ Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about sex with **casual** partners?
☐ No agreement
☐ Agreement: No sex at all
☐ Agreement: No anal sex at all
☐ Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
☐ Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom

Go to section C

Section C – Sex in the last 6 months

17. How many different *men* have you had sex with in the last 6 months?

- ☐ None ☐ 6–10 men ☐ More than 50 men
☐ One ☐ 11–20 men
☐ 2–5 men ☐ 21–50 men

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

	Never	Occasionally	Often
Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dance party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gym	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay sauna	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other sex venue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sex parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In other Australian cities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elsewhere in Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

- ☐ Every Week ☐ Once / A few times
☐ Monthly ☐ Never

Go to section D

Section D – Regular male partners – last 6 months

20. Have you had sex with regular male partner/s in the last 6 months?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No → **Go to section E**

In the last 6 MONTHS which of the following have you done with any of your REGULAR male partner/s?

Oral sex regular partner/s:

21. I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

22. He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

23. I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

24. He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

Anal sex regular partner/s:

25. I fucked him with a condom.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

26. He fucked me with a condom.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

29. I fucked him without a condom and came inside.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

30. He fucked me without a condom and came inside.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

Section E – Casual male partners – last 6 months

31. Have you had any sex with any casual male partner/s in the last 6 months?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No → **Go to section F**

In the last 6 MONTHS which of the following have you done with any of your CASUAL male partner/s?

Oral sex casual partner/s:

32. I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

33. He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

34. I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

35. He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

Anal sex casual partner/s:

36. I fucked him with a condom.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

37. He fucked me with a condom.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

40. I fucked him without a condom and came inside.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

41. He fucked me without a condom and came inside.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

HIV disclosure casual partner/s

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

- ☐ None ☐ Some ☐ All

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

- ☐ None ☐ Some ☐ All



The following questions are for men who have had any anal sex without a condom with casual male partner(s) in the last 6 months.

If you have not had any anal sex without a condom with casual male partners, go to section F ↩

44. In the last 6 months, if you had anal sex without a condom with any casual male partner(s), did you do any of the following to avoid getting or passing on HIV?

I made sure we were the same HIV status before we fucked without a condom

1 ☐ Never 2 ☐ Occasionally 3 ☐ Often 4 ☐ Always

I chose to take the top role (I fucked him) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me

1 ☐ Never 2 ☐ Occasionally 3 ☐ Often 4 ☐ Always

I chose to take the bottom role (he fucked me) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me

1 ☐ Never 2 ☐ Occasionally 3 ☐ Often 4 ☐ Always

When I fucked him, I chose to pull out before cumming because his HIV status was different or unknown to me

1 ☐ Never 2 ☐ Occasionally 3 ☐ Often 4 ☐ Always

When he fucked me, I made sure he pulled out before cumming because his HIV status was different or unknown to me

1 ☐ Never 2 ☐ Occasionally 3 ☐ Often 4 ☐ Always

Go to section F ↓

Section F – HIV testing

45. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?

1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes

46. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

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

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

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

48. Rapid HIV tests can provide results in a single visit. If you could have a rapid test in the following places would you be more or less likely to get tested for HIV?

	Less likely	About the same	More likely
At home	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
At a clinic/GP	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Through a gay community organisation	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

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

1 ☐ Positive 2 ☐ Negative
3 ☐ I don't know/He hasn't had a test

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

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



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

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

Year

52. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?

2 ☐ Yes 1 ☐ No

53. What was your last viral load test?

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

Go to section G →

Section G – STI testing

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

	None	Once	Twice	3 or more
Anal swab	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Throat swab	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Penile swab	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Urine sample	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for HIV	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for syphilis	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Other blood test	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>

55. Where did you go the **last time** you had a syphilis test?

- ¹☐ My regular GP
²☐ Another GP
³☐ Sexual health clinic
⁴☐ HIV clinic
⁵☐ Never tested

56. Were you aware that someone could have syphilis without any physical symptoms?

- ¹☐ Yes, I was aware ²☐ No, I wasn't aware

57. Were you aware you could get syphilis through oral sex?

- ¹☐ Yes, I was aware ²☐ No, I wasn't aware

58. If you were diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection in the last 12 months, how many of your sex partners did you tell about your diagnosis?



- ¹☐ None ²☐ A few ³☐ Some ⁴☐ All
⁵☐ Not been diagnosed with an STI in the last 12 months

Go to section H 

Section H – PEP and PREP

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

- ¹☐ It's readily available now
²☐ It will be available in the future
³☐ I've never heard about it

 If you are **HIV-positive** you can skip the next question and go to **section I** 

60. In the **last 6 months**, have you taken any **anti-HIV medication** to prevent HIV infection:

- Before** anal sex without a condom ¹☐ Yes ²☐ No
After anal sex without a condom
e.g. PEP ¹☐ Yes ²☐ No

Go to section I 

Section I – Drug use

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

	Never	Once/twice	At least monthly	Every week
Amyl/poppers	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Viagra/Cialis etc	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Speed	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Crystal meth	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
GHB	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Ketamine (special K)	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Meow meow (mephedrone)	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>
Any other drug	¹ <input type="checkbox"/>	² <input type="checkbox"/>	³ <input type="checkbox"/>	⁴ <input type="checkbox"/>

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

- ¹☐ Every week ³☐ Once or twice
²☐ At least monthly ⁴☐ Never

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

- ¹☐ Every week ³☐ Once or twice
²☐ At least monthly ⁴☐ Never

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

- ¹☐ Every week ³☐ Once or twice
²☐ At least monthly ⁴☐ Never

The survey concludes here.

Thank you for your time.



As this survey is anonymous, feedback cannot be provided directly. Please check the NCHSR and AIDS Action Council websites for the results of this survey.

<http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au>

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