

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide 2010

Author:

Hull, Peter; Holt, Martin; Mao, Limin; Skene, Holley; Dinnison, Shane; Mortimer, Elissa; Prestage, Garrett; Zablotska, Iryna; de Wit, John

Publication details:

9781921493317 (ISBN)

Publication Date:

2011

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.4225/53/5750E5C22F1CF>

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Peter Hull
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Peter Hull¹
Martin Holt¹
Limin Mao¹
Holley Skene²
Shane Dinnison²
Elissa Mortimer³
Garrett Prestage⁴
Iryna Zablotska⁴
John de Wit¹

¹ National Centre in HIV Social Research

² AIDS Council of South Australia

³ SA Health

⁴ The Kirby Institute

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



National Centre in HIV Social Research

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

Telephone: +61 2 9385 6776

Fax: +61 2 9385 6455

Email: nchsr@unsw.edu.au

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

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ISBN 978-1-921493-31-7

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Copy editing by Judi Rainbow

Design and layout by Judi Rainbow

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

Suggested citation:

Hull, P., Holt, M., Mao, L., Skene, H., Dinnison, S., Mortimer, E., Prestage, G., Zablotska, I., & de Wit, J. (2011). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide 2010*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.
<http://doi.org/10.4225/53/5750E5C22F1CF>

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Acknowledgments

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

SA Health

who funded the project

Recruiters

who successfully recruited participants at venues and events

Survey participants

The 1036 men who gave their time to participate in the survey

Venues

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

National Centre in HIV Social Research

Judi Rainbow

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ART antiretroviral treatment

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

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

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

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

HIV status a person's antibody status established by HIV testing, e.g. HIV-negative, HIV-positive, or unknown (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 Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men. From the first survey in 1998, the project has been funded by the South Australian Department of Health and implemented in collaboration with the AIDS Council of South Australia. The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual, drug use and testing practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay men. Up until recently the survey has been conducted every two years, but in 2010 it was agreed that recruitment would occur annually to improve monitoring and reporting. In 2010, 1036 men were recruited during the Adelaide Feast Festival (particularly the Festival 'hub', Higher Ground, and Picnic in the Park) and from gay social venues, sex-on-premises venues and sexual health clinics. The response rate was 63.8%.

Compared to 2009 (the last time the survey was conducted), a larger proportion of men was recruited from Picnic in the Park. In 2010 about a third of participants was recruited from Feast Festival events and other social events.

Demographic profile

The men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, well educated, lived in metropolitan Adelaide, and in full-time employment. Twenty-six participants (2.6%) indicated they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

There were no significant changes in the sample's age distribution between 2009 and 2010; however, since 2003 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of participants aged under 30 and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of participants aged 30–39 years.

HIV status and testing

In 2010, the majority of men (83.4%) reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV; however, it should be noted that since 2003 the proportion of men in this category has fallen significantly.

In 2010, 54.0% of non-HIV-positive men reported having been tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey. The proportion of men in this category has decreased significantly between 2003 and 2010.

Three-quarters of participants (75.6%) reported being HIV-negative, 6.7% HIV-positive and 17.7% did not know their HIV status. Compared to the 2009 survey, there were significantly higher proportions of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men and a significantly lower proportion of men who were untested or of unknown status. Since 2003 there has been no significant change in the proportion of HIV-positive men in the survey, whereas the proportion of HIV-negative men has fallen significantly, matched by a corresponding increase in the proportion of men who are untested or unaware of their HIV status.

Sexual practices

In 2010 around a quarter of men reported having both regular and casual male partners (23.4%), one in five reported having casual partners only (20.0%), almost a third reported being in a monogamous relationship (31.8%), and a quarter of participants (24.8%) reported not having any sexual relationships with men at the time of survey. Since 2003 there have been significant declines in the proportions of men who only have casual partners and those with both regular and casual partners. Conversely, the proportions of men in monogamous relationships and those with no male sexual partners increased significantly over the period 2003–2010.

Among HIV-positive men who had regular partners, similar proportions (around 40%) were in either seroconcordant or serodiscordant relationships which was significantly different to 2009 results. However, the overall trend since 2003 shows an increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men in seroconcordant relationships and a decrease in the proportion of those in serodiscordant relationships.

HIV-negative participants with regular partners were more likely to be in seroconcordant relationships than HIV-positive participants. Almost three-quarters of HIV-negative participants with regular partners (72.3%) were in seroconcordant relationships and almost a quarter were in serononconcordant relationships (24.4%). Since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of HIV-negative participants in seroconcordant relationships and a corresponding downward trend in the proportion of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships.

Over half the men with regular partners reported some unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner (57.4%), a significant increase from 2009 and consistent with the significant upward trend since 2003. In 2010, less than one in five participants with regular partners (18.5%) reported that condoms were always used for anal intercourse. Since 2003 there has been a significant downward trend in the proportion of participants reporting always using condoms with regular partners.

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more likely with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2010, just under half the men with casual partners reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (44.4%), whereas just over a third reported any unprotected anal intercourse (34.8%). While the proportion of men who reported always using condoms with casual partners has remained stable since 2003, there has been an upward trend over time in the proportion reporting any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners and a downward trend in the proportion reporting no anal intercourse with casual partners.

In 2010, around a third of both HIV-positive and HIV-negative men reported any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, while almost a half of men of unknown HIV status reported any such encounters.

In 2010, two-thirds of HIV-positive men with casual partners reported disclosing their HIV status to their casual partners and just over half were disclosed to by their casual partners. Around half of HIV-negative men with casual partners reported disclosing their HIV status to at least some of their casual partners and a similar proportion reported being disclosed to by their casual partners. Since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting disclosure by their casual partners and a significant upward trend in HIV disclosure by HIV-negative men to casual partners.

In 2009, the question relating to where men looked for sexual partners was replaced with another about how often men had sex with partners they met at different venues and locations. In 2010, the most common places to meet male sex partners were the internet, gay bars and gay saunas.

Drug use

Drug use was common within the sample with half of all men sampled reporting use of at least one drug. The most frequently used drugs were marijuana, ecstasy, amyl nitrite (poppers) and amphetamine (speed). In general, HIV-positive men were more likely to report drug use than HIV-negative men. In 2010, very few men (2.4%) reported injecting drug use in the previous six months. Since 2003 there have been significant downward trends in the proportions of participants using marijuana, amyl, ecstasy, amphetamine, crystal methamphetamine, ketamine, LSD and heroin.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2010 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men reported having any STI test than HIV-negative men. In 2010, 77.3% of HIV-positive men and 57.7% of HIV-negative men reported having had a blood test for syphilis.

Between 2003 and 2010, there was a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting STI testing (not including blood tests) whereas the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting STI testing remained stable over the same period.

Findings

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2003–2010. Each table includes the statistical significance (*p*-value), if any, of the change between 2009 and 2010 and the trend over time (2003–2010). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. In tables where there are mutually exclusive categories (shown on separate rows), the *p*-value of the chi-square test (if shown) indicates a statistically significant change within one or more of the categories between 2009 and 2010. A short commentary is given under some tables indicating in which category or categories a significant change has occurred. 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 or data over time are not comparable, reporting of proportions may be misleading. In such cases, we have omitted percentages and did not perform statistical tests for changes over time; these cases are marked 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

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Picnic in the Park	234 (28.1)	251 (39.9)	182 (34.5)	262 (27.0)	348 (33.6)		ns
Gay social venues	448 (53.7)	109 (17.3)	207 (39.3)	500 (51.6)	521 (50.3)	p < .001	ns
Sexual health clinics	13 (1.6)	9 (1.4)	46 (8.7)	17 (1.8)	19 (1.8)		ns
Sex-on-premises venues	139 (16.6)	260 (41.4)	92 (17.5)	191 (19.7)	148 (14.3)		ns
Total	834 (100)	629 (100)	527 (100)	970(100)	1036 (100)		

The proportion of participants recruited from Picnic in the Park in 2010 was significantly higher than in 2009. Conversely, a significantly lower proportion of participants were recruited from sex-on-premises venues. Since 2003 the overall trends in recruitment venues have been relatively stable.

Table 2: Age

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Under 25	157 (21.3)	149 (25.9)	125 (24.8)	242 (27.0)	266 (25.8)		p < .05
25–29	102 (13.8)	100 (17.4)	72 (14.3)	160 (17.9)	195 (18.9)		p < .01
30–39	223 (30.3)	151 (26.3)	122 (24.2)	198 (22.1)	221 (21.4)	ns	p < .001
40–49	149 (20.2)	109 (19.0)	112 (22.2)	169 (18.9)	190 (18.4)		ns
50 and over	106 (14.4)	66 (11.5)	73 (14.5)	127 (14.2)	160 (15.5)		ns
Total	737 (100)	575 (100)	504 (100)	896 (100)	1032 (100)		

There was no significant change in the age profile of the sample between 2009 and 2010. However, since 2003 there have been significant upward trends in the proportions of men under aged under 25 years and those 25–29 years. There was a corresponding downward trend in the proportion of participants in the 30–39 age group.

Table 3: HIV testing

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
All men							
Ever tested for HIV	754 (90.5)	533 (85.7)	468(90.2)	789 (83.0)	830 (83.4)	ns	p < .001
Total	820 (100)	613 (100)	473 (100)	934 (100)	995 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive men							
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	485 (61.8)	347 (60.0)	298 (63.9)	542 (59.9)	500 (54.0)	p < .05	p < .01
Total	785 (100)	579 (100)	466 (100)	905 (100)	926 (100)		

While there was no significant change between 2009 and 2010 in the proportion of men reporting having 'ever' been tested for HIV, since 2003 there have been significant downward trends in the proportions of tested men in the survey. The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting having been tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey was significantly lower in 2010 than in 2009. Furthermore, since 2003 there have been significant downward trends in recent HIV testing among non-HIV-positive men.

Table 4: HIV test results

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	44 (5.3)	38 (6.2)	44 (8.6)	39 (4.1)	66 (6.7)	p < .001	p < .001
HIV-negative	683 (82.4)	484 (78.4)	415 (81.4)	662 (70.1)	750 (75.6)		
No test/no results	102 (12.3)	95 (15.4)	51 (10.0)	243 (25.7)	176 (17.7)		
Total	829 (100)	617 (100)	510 (100)	944 (100)	922 (100)		p < .001

The proportions of participants that reported being HIV-positive or HIV-negative were both significantly higher in 2010 than in 2009, whereas the proportion of men who were untested or of unknown HIV status was significantly lower. Since 2003 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of participants reporting they were HIV-positive. In contrast, the proportion of participants reporting they were HIV-negative shows a significant downward trend since 2003 while the proportion of men who were untested or of unknown HIV status has increased.

Table 5: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
On treatment	25 (59.5)	25 (69.4)	35 (81.4)	31 (81.6)	54 (87.1)	ns	p < .01
Not on treatment	17 (40.5)	11 (30.6)	8 (18.6)	7 (18.4)	8 (12.9)		
Total	42 (100)	36 (100)	43 (100)	38 (100)	62 (100)		

Although there was no significant change between 2009 and 2010, since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the use of combination antiretroviral treatment by HIV-positive participants.

Table 6: Relationships with men in the six months prior to the survey

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
None	142 (17.2)	103 (16.5)	93 (18.9)	210 (23.2)	244 (24.8)	ns	$p < .001$
Casual only	240 (29.0)	163 (26.2)	104 (21.1)	174 (19.2)	197 (20.0)		$p < .001$
Regular plus casual	234 (28.3)	177 (28.4)	141 (28.6)	249 (27.5)	230 (23.4)		$p < .05$
Regular only (monogamous)	211 (25.5)	180 (28.9)	155 (31.4)	272 (30.1)	313 (31.8)		$p < .01$
Total	827 (100)	623 (100)	493 (100)	905 (100)	984 (100)		

Note: *Regular plus casual* includes men in regular relationships where at least one of the partners also had sex with casual partners.

There was no significant change in the relationship profile of the sample between 2009 and 2010. However, since 2003 there have been significant changes; the proportions of participants with no partners and those in monogamous relationships increased significantly over the period. Conversely, there were significant downward trends in the proportions of participants reporting either only casual partners or both regular and casual partners.

Table 7: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No agreement or agreement to not have sex	285 (50.3)	201 (44.9)	150 (41.0)	296 (44.5)	247 (37.1)		$p < .001$
No anal intercourse permitted	28 (4.9)	20 (4.5)	22 (6.0)	30 (4.5)	31 (4.7)		ns
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	108 (19.1)	85 (19.0)	78 (21.3)	151 (22.7)	157 (23.6)	$p < .05$	$p < .05$
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	146 (25.7)	142 (31.7)	116 (31.7)	188 (28.7)	230 (34.6)		$p < .05$
Total	567 (100)	448 (100)	366 (100)	665 (100)	665 (100)		

Compared with 2009, significantly more participants in 2010 reported having an agreement with their regular partner that allowed anal intercourse without condoms. Conversely, the proportion of participants that did not have a clear spoken agreement with their regular partners was significantly lower in 2010 than in 2009. Since 2003, there have been significant upward trends in the proportions of participants that had agreements with their regular partners allowing either anal intercourse only with a condom or anal intercourse without a condom. Conversely, between 2003 and 2010 there has been a significant downward trend in the proportion of participants that did not have a spoken agreement with their regular partner about sex *within* the relationship.

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

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No agreement about casual sex	317 (55.9)	218 (48.7)	168 (45.9)	338 (50.8)	291 (43.8)		$p < .001$
No sexual contact with casual partners permitted	113 (19.9)	115 (25.7)	102 (27.9)	175 (26.3)	204 (30.7)		$p < .001$
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	30 (5.3)	17 (3.8)	12 (3.3)	23 (3.5)	26 (3.9)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	104 (18.3)	93 (20.8)	79 (21.6)	117 (17.6)	128 (19.3)		ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	3 (0.5)	5 (1.1)	5 (1.4)	12 (1.8)	16 (2.4)		$p < .01$
Total	567 (100)	448 (100)	366 (100)	665 (100)	665 (100)		

There was no change between 2009 and 2010 in the proportion of men with different agreements about sex *outside* their relationships. However, since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of participants that have an agreement with their regular partner forbidding sexual contact with casual partners. There has also been a significant upward trend in the proportion of participants with an agreement allowing anal intercourse with casual partners without condoms (although only a very small percentage of the sample had this type of agreement). Since 2003 there has been a significant downward trend in the proportion of participants without a clear spoken agreement about sex *outside* the relationship.

Table 9: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive participants							
Seroconcordant	3 (12.0)	6 (26.1)	13 (44.8)	16 (51.6)	20 (39.2)		$p < .01$
Serodiscordant	16 (64.0)	10 (43.5)	13 (44.8)	8 (25.8)	22 (43.1)	ns	$p < .05$
Serononconcordant	6 (24.0)	7 (30.4)	3 (10.3)	7 (22.6)	9 (17.7)		ns
Total	25 (100)	23 (100)	29 (100)	31 (100)	51 (100)		
HIV-negative participants							
Seroconcordant	257 (56.6)	202 (58.9)	179 (63.7)	270 (59.7)	374 (72.3)		$p < .001$
Serodiscordant	15 (3.3)	13 (3.8)	16 (5.7)	18 (4.0)	17 (3.3)	$p < .001$	ns
Serononconcordant	182 (40.1)	128 (37.3)	86 (30.60)	164 (36.30)	126 (24.4)		ns
Total	454 (100)	343 (100)	281 (100)	452 (100)	517 (100)		

Among HIV-positive participants there was no change between 2009 and 2010 in the proportions of men having seroconcordant, serodiscordant or serononconcordant regular partners. However, since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of HIV-positive men with seroconcordant partners and a corresponding downward trend in the proportion with serodiscordant partners.

Among HIV-negative participants, there was a significant increase between 2009 and 2010 in the proportion of men with seroconcordant regular partners and a corresponding decrease in the proportion with serononconcordant regular partners. Since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of participants with seroconcordant partners and a corresponding decrease in the proportion with serononconcordant regular partners.

Table 10: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	129 (22.8)	84 (18.8)	91 (24.9)	135 (20.3)	160 (24.1)		ns
Always uses a condom	173 (30.5)	131 (29.2)	85 (23.2)	190 (28.6)	123 (18.5)	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Sometimes does not use a condom	265 (46.7)	233 (52.0)	190 (51.9)	340 (51.1)	382 (57.4)		$p < .01$
Total	567 (100)	448 (100)	366 (100)	665 (100)	665 (100)		

Among men with regular partners, there was a significant increase between 2009 and 2010 in the proportion not always using condoms for anal intercourse with their regular partners, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion who always used condoms. Since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of participants not always using condoms for anal intercourse with their regular partners and a corresponding decrease in the proportion that always use condoms.

Table 11: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners, by match of HIV status

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant-positive UAIR	1 (4.0)	2 (8.7)	10 (34.5)	13 (40.6)	15 (29.4)		$p < .01$
Not concordant UAIR	8 (32.0)	7 (30.4)	4 (13.8)	12 (37.5)	10 (19.6)	$p < .05$	ns
No UAIR	16 (64.0)	14 (60.9)	15 (51.7)	7 (21.9)	26 (51.0)		$p < .05$
Total	25 (100)	23 (100)	29 (100)	32 (100)	51 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant-negative UAIR	150 (31.8)	136 (38.6)	111 (38.1)	154 (33.0)	243 (47.0)		$p < .001$
Not concordant UAIR	81 (17.2)	56 (15.9)	44 (15.1)	83 (17.8)	64 (12.4)	$p < .001$	ns
No UAIR	241 (51.1)	160 (45.5)	136 (46.7)	230 (49.3)	210 (40.6)		$p < .05$
Total	472 (100)	352 (100)	291 (100)	467 (100)	517 (100)		

While there was a significant fall between 2009 and 2010 in the proportion of HIV-positive participants engaging in unprotected anal intercourse with HIV-positive partners, since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in this practice. There have been no significant changes over time in the proportions of HIV-positive participants engaging in nonconcordant or discordant UAIR. Between 2009 and 2010, the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting no unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner increased significantly. However, since 2003 there has been a downward trend in the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting no unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner.

Between 2009 and 2010, the proportion of HIV-negative men engaging in UAIR with their HIV-negative partner increased significantly. Since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships engaging in unprotected anal intercourse. The proportions of HIV-negative men reporting that they did not engage in any UAIR or that they engaged in nonconcordant or discordant UAIR were both significantly lower in 2010 than in 2009. However, while there has been a significant downward trend in the proportion reporting no UAIR there were no significant changes over time in the proportions of HIV-negative participant engaging in nonconcordant or discordant UAIR.

Table 12: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners who were HIV-positive or whose HIV status was not known, among HIV-negative men

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Any receptive UAIR with ejaculation	44 (45.7)	27 (48.2)	21 (47.7)	49 (59.0)	34 (53.1)		ns
Any receptive UAIR withdrawal	43 (53.1)	28 (50.0)	22 (50.0)	43 (51.8)	43 (67.2)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	81	56	44	83	64		

Table 13: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	160 (27.0)	107 (26.8)	76 (23.6)	139 (22.4)	111 (20.8)		p < .01
Always uses a condom	282 (47.6)	194 (48.6)	144 (44.7)	282 (45.4)	237 (44.4)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	150 (25.3)	98 (24.6)	102 (31.7)	200 (32.2)	186 (34.8)		p < .001
Total	604 (100)	403 (100)	329 (100)	602 (100)	534 (100)		

Among men with casual partners, since 2003 there has been a significant downward trend in the proportion of participants that reported no anal intercourse. There has been no significant change over time in the proportion of participants reporting always using condoms with casual partners while the proportion reporting sometimes not using a condom has increased significantly since 2003.

Table 14: Unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	15 (42.9)	6 (22.2)	7 (20.6)	21 (61.8)	14 (33.3)	p < .05	ns
HIV-negative	122 (25.1)	80 (25.9)	82 (32.9)	119 (26.7)	132 (32.6)	ns	p < .05
HIV status unknown	12 (17.9)	11 (19.6)	10 (33.3)	50 (41.3)	35 (47.3)	ns	p < .001

The proportion of HIV-positive participants engaging in UAIC was significantly lower in 2010 than in 2009. However, the trend in this indicator since 2003 has been stable. For both HIV-negative participants and those of unknown HIV status the proportions engaging in UAIC did not change significantly between 2009 and 2010. However, since 2003 there have been significant upward trends in the proportions of HIV-negative men and those of unknown HIV status engaging in UAIC.

Table 15: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	17 (48.6)	17 (63.0)	19 (55.9)	25 (73.5)	28 (66.7)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	11 (33.4)	13 (48.2)	12 (35.3)	22 (64.7)	22 (52.4)	p < .05	p < .05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	35	27	34	34	42		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	196 (40.3)	136 (44.0)	110 (44.2)	202 (45.3)	201 (49.6)	ns	p < .01
Told by casual partners	186 (38.2)	134 (43.4)	113 (45.4)	220 (49.3)	213 (52.6)	ns	p < .001
Total (not mutually exclusive)	487	309	249	446	405		

Note: From 2007 the questions relating to disclosure of HIV status were modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex.

The proportion of HIV-positive men disclosing their HIV status to casual partners has not changed significantly since 2003. However, the proportion of HIV-positive men whose casual partners disclosed to them was significantly higher in 2010 than in 2009. Furthermore, since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of HIV-positive men whose casual partners disclosed to them.

The proportion of HIV-negative men disclosing their HIV status to casual partners showed a significant upward trend between 2003 and 2010. Similarly, since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of HIV-negative men whose casual partners disclosed to them.

Table 16: Disclosure of HIV status by men who engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive men							
Disclosed to all	1 (6.7)	2 (33.3)	1 (14.3)	6 (28.6)	2 (14.3)		
Disclosed to some	8(53.3)	3 (50.0)	4 (57.1)	9 (42.9)	4(28.6)	NA	NA
Disclosed to none	6 (40.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (28.6)	6 (28.6)	8 (57.1)		
Total	15 (100)	6 (100)	7 (100)	21 (100)	14 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Disclosed to all	36 (30.7)	19 (25.3)	12 (15.6)	36 (32.1)	47 (36.7)		ns
Disclosed to some	26 (22.2)	28 (37.3)	24 (31.2)	30 (26.8)	32 (25.0)	ns	ns
Disclosed to none	55 (47.1)	28 (37.3)	41 (53.3)	46 (41.1)	49 (38.3)		ns
Total	117 (100)	75(100)	77(100)	112 (100)	128 (100)		

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

Table 17: Positioning in unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners, by HIV status of participants

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive men:							
Receptive only UAIC	2 (13.3)	0 (0)	2 (28.6)	6 (28.6)	3 (21.4)	NA	NA
Total	15 (100)	6 (100)	7 (100)	21 (100)	14 (100)		
HIV-negative men:							
Insertive only UAIC	48 (39.3)	23 (28.7)	25 (30.5)	44 (37.0)	45 (34.1)	ns	ns
Total	122 (100)	80 (100)	82 (100)	119 (100)	132 (100)		

Table 18: Where men found their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)
Internet	360 (41.4)	305 (36.3)	$p < .05$
Gay bar	276 (31.4)	224 (27.3)	$p < .05$
Dance party	140 (16.4)	96 (12.4)	$p < .05$
Gym	64 (7.5)	49 (6.3)	ns
Beat	157 (18.6)	95 (12.1)	$p < .001$
Gay Sauna	270 (30.7)	219 (26.0)	$p < .05$
Sex venue	113 (13.5)	66 (8.6)	$p < .01$
Private sex parties	73 (8.7)	36 (4.7)	$p < .001$
Overseas	138 (16.6)	108 (13.8)	ns

The proportion of participants having sex with men they met at the places listed was significantly lower in 2010 than in 2009 for all places except gyms and overseas.

Table 19: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	25 (56.8)	17 (44.7)	22 (50.0)	26 (66.7)	33 (50.0)	ns	ns
Throat swab	25 (56.8)	19 (50.0)	25 (56.8)	27 (69.2)	34 (51.5)	ns	ns
Penile swab	–	14 (36.8)	18 (40.9)	20 (51.3)	26 (39.4)	ns	ns
Urine sample	24 (54.6)	17 (44.7)	29 (65.9)	29 (74.4)	46 (69.7)	ns	$p < .01$
Blood test other than for HIV	32 (72.7)	33 (86.8)	33 (75.0)	28 (71.8)	46 (69.7)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	–	39 (87.2)	51 (77.3)	$p < .001$	NA
Any STI test (including blood tests) ¹	37 (84.1)	35 (92.1)	36 (81.8)	37 (94.9)	60 (90.9)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	28 (63.6)	23 (60.5)	29 (65.9)	33 (84.6)	51 (77.3)	ns	$p < .05$

¹In 2009, the item relating to 'Blood test for syphilis' was added which accounts for the apparent increase in the proportion of men reporting 'any test' compared to the previous year.

The overwhelming majority of HIV-positive men (91%) reported having at least one STI test in the 12 months prior to the survey. Since 2003 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of HIV-positive men having had at least one test (not including blood tests) for STIs.

Table 20: STI testing among HIV-negative men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	248 (36.3)	181 (37.4)	176 (42.4)	308 (46.5)	285 (38.0)	$p < .01$	$p < .05$
Throat swab	287 (42.0)	201 (41.5)	192 (46.3)	331 (50.0)	307 (40.9)	$p < .01$	ns
Penile swab	–	173 (35.7)	154 (37.1)	278 (42.0)	222 (29.6)	$p < .001$	ns
Urine sample	350 (51.2)	252 (52.1)	229 (55.2)	400 (60.4)	394 (52.5)	$p < .01$	$p < .05$
Blood test other than for HIV	398 (58.3)	271 (56.0)	237 (57.1)	394 (59.5)	411 (54.8)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	–	–	–	396 (59.8)	433 (57.7)	ns	NA
Any STI test (including blood test) [†]	490 (71.7)	329 (68.0)	286 (68.9)	474 (71.6)	516 (68.8)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	387 (56.7)	269 (55.6)	244 (58.8)	415 (62.7)	416 (55.5)	$p < .01$	ns

[†]In 2009, the item relating to 'Blood test for syphilis' was added which accounts for the apparent increase in the proportion of men reporting 'any test' compared to the previous year.

The proportions of HIV-negative men who reported having STI testing by anal swab, penile swab, throat swab, penile swab and urine sample were significantly lower in 2010 than in 2009. However, analysis of trends over time indicates upward trends since 2003 for testing by anal swab and urine sample. There was no change over time in the proportions of HIV-negative men having throat swabs, penile swabs or blood tests for infections other than HIV. There was no change between 2009 and 2010 or between 2003 and 2010 in the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any STI test.

Table 21: Place attended for last syphilis test

	2010 n (%)
HIV-positive men	
Regular GP	39 (60.9)
Another GP	–
Sexual health clinic	13 (20.3)
HIV clinic	9 (14.6)
Never tested	3 (4.7)
Total	64 (100)
HIV-negative men	
Regular GP	263 (37.4)
Another GP	24 (3.4)
Sexual health clinic	294 (41.8)
HIV clinic	37 (5.3)
Never tested	85 (12.1)
Total	703 (100)

Table 22: Knowledge about syphilis

	2010 n (%)
Can have syphilis without physical symptoms?	
Yes, aware	747 (72.1)
Total	1036 (100)
Syphilis can be transmitted through oral sex?	
Yes, aware	719 (69.4)
Total	1036 (100)

Table 23: If participants were diagnosed with any STI, how many of their sex partners did they inform?

	2010 n (%)
None	126 (16.6)
A few	29 (3.8)
Some	20 (2.6)
All	53 (7.0)
Not been diagnosed	534 (70.1)
Total	762 (100)

Table 24: Recreational drug use among all participants in the six months prior to the survey

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	327 (39.2)	236 (37.5)	169 (23.1)	313 (32.3)	337 (32.5)	ns	$p < .01$
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	195 (23.4)	139 (22.1)	117 (22.2)	244 (25.2)	217 (21.0)	ns	$p < .05$
Ecstasy	206 (24.7)	190 (30.2)	107 (20.3)	256 (26.4)	194 (18.7)	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Amphetamine (speed)	196 (23.5)	149 (23.7)	66 (12.5)	144 (14.9)	120 (11.6)	$p < .05$	$p < .001$
Crystal methamphetamine	157 (18.8)	135 (21.5)	45 (8.5)	107 (11.0)	83 (8.0)	$p < .05$	$p < .001$
Viagra	83 (10.0)	59 (9.4)	60 (11.4)	113 (11.7)	110 (10.6)	ns	ns
Cocaine	72 (8.6)	40 (6.4)	39 (7.4)	92 (9.5)	90 (8.7)	ns	ns
Ketamine (special K)	–	35 (5.6)	16 (3.0)	52 (5.4)	32 (3.1)	$p < .05$	$p < .05$
LSD	52 (6.2)	53 (8.4)	24 (4.6)	61 (6.3)	42 (4.1)	$p < .05$	$p < .01$
GHB	–	19 (3.0)	15 (2.9)	37 (3.8)	25 (2.4)	ns	ns
Heroin	10 (1.2)	9 (1.4)	10 (1.9)	17 (1.8)	11 (1.1)	ns	$p < .05$
Steroids	9 (1.1)	10 (1.6)	9 (1.7)	24 (2.5)	16 (1.5)	ns	ns
Other drugs	81 (9.7)	69 (11.0)	38 (7.2)	75 (7.7)	84 (8.1)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	834	629	527	970	1036		
Based on the above complete drug list							
None	364 (43.6)	279 (44.5)	251 (47.6)	459 (47.3)	513 (49.5)		$p < .001$
One or two drugs	254 (30.5)	167 (26.6)	188 (35.7)	294 (30.3)	321 (31.0)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	216 (25.9)	183 (29.1)	88 (16.7)	217 (22.4)	202 (19.5)		$p < .001$
Total	834 (100)	629 (100)	527 (100)	970 (100)	1036 (100)		

Between 2009 and 2010 there were significant falls in the use of ecstasy, amphetamine, crystal methamphetamine, ketamine and LSD. Since 2003 there have been significant downward trends in the use of marijuana, amyl nitrite, ecstasy, amphetamine, crystal methamphetamine, ketamine, LSD and heroin. Furthermore, the proportion of participants who reported using more than two drugs in the six months prior to the survey shows a significant downward trend since 2003. Conversely, there was a corresponding increase in the proportion of participants who reported no drug use in the previous six months.

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

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	21 (47.7)	23 (60.5)	19 (43.2)	19 (48.7)	28 (42.4)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	17 (38.6)	12 (31.6)	18 (40.9)	21 (53.9)	26 (39.4)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	11 (25.0)	12 (31.6)	4 (9.1)	10 (25.6)	11 (16.7)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	14 (31.8)	7 (18.4)	8 (18.2)	8 (20.5)	12 (18.2)	ns	p < .05
Crystal methamphetamine	10 (22.7)	4 (10.5)	3 (6.8)	9 (23.1)	10 (15.6)	ns	ns
Viagra	8 (18.2)	7 (18.4)	7 (15.9)	12 (30.8)	16 (24.2)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	44	38	44	39	66		
Based on the complete drug list							
None	14 (31.8)	11 (29.0)	15 (34.1)	6 (15.4)	20 (30.3)		
One or two drugs	15 (34.1)	15 (39.5)	22 (50.0)	20 (51.3)	27 (40.9)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	15 (34.1)	12 (31.6)	7 (15.9)	13 (33.3)	19 (28.8)		
Total	44 (100)	38 (100)	44 (100)	39 (100)	66 (100)		

Table 26: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative participants in the six months prior to the survey

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	272 (39.8)	175 (36.2)	130 (31.3)	214 (32.3)	249 (33.2)	ns	p < .01
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	165 (24.2)	113 (23.4)	89 (21.5)	185 (28.0)	169 (22.5)	p < .05	ns
Ecstasy	182 (26.7)	151 (31.2)	92 (22.2)	181 (27.3)	155 (20.7)	p < .01	p < .01
Amphetamine (speed)	168 (24.6)	117 (24.2)	48 (11.6)	98 (14.8)	93 (12.4)	ns	p < .001
Crystal methamphetamine	137 (20.1)	111 (22.9)	38 (9.2)	77 (11.6)	61 (8.1)	p < .05	p < .001
Viagra	72 (10.5)	43 (8.9)	47 (11.3)	81 (12.2)	82 (10.9)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	683	484	415	662	750		
Based on the complete drug list							
None	290 (42.5)	215 (44.4)	198 (47.7)	309 (46.7)	361 (48.1)		
One or two drugs	206 (30.2)	122 (25.2)	146 (35.2)	195 (29.5)	236 (31.5)	ns	p < .05
More than two drugs	187 (27.4)	147 (30.4)	71 (17.1)	158 (23.9)	153 (20.4)		
Total	683 (100)	484 (100)	415 (100)	662 (100)	750 (100)		

Among HIV-negative men, there were significant falls between 2009 and 2010 in the use of amyl nitrite, ecstasy and crystal methamphetamine in the previous 6 months. Since 2003 there have been significant downward trends in the

Table 27: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
All men							
Injected	38 (4.6)	29 (4.6)	14 (2.7)	46 (4.7)	25 (2.4)	$p < .01$	$p < .05$
Total	834 (100)	629 (100)	527 (100)	970 (100)	1036 (100)		
HIV-positive men							
Injected	3 (6.8)	2 (5.3)	4 (9.1)	5 (12.8)	5 (7.6)	ns	ns
Total	44 (100)	38 (100)	44 (100)	39 (100)	66 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Injected	34 (5.0)	22 (4.6)	4 (1.0)	26 (3.9)	17 (2.3)	ns	$p < .01$
Total	683 (100)	484 (100)	415 (100)	662 (100)	750 (100)		

Since 2003 there have been downward trends in the proportions of men who reported injecting any drugs.

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

	2007 n (%)	2009 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2009 χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Used party drugs for sex	25 (4.7)	68 (7.0)	37 (3.6)	$p < .01$	$p < .01$
Total	527 (100)	970 (100)	1036 (100)		
Engaged in group sex while or after drug use	–	112 (11.6)	51 (4.9)	$p < .001$	NA
Total	–	970 (100)	1036 (100)		

While only a small proportion of participants reports using party drugs for sex, there was a significant fall in this proportion between 2009 and 2010. There has been a significant downward trend in this practice since 2007. The proportion of participants who reported engaging in group sex while, or after, using party drugs fell significantly between 2009 and 2010.

Table 29: Knowledge about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

	2005 n (%)	2010 n (%)	Change from 2005 χ^2 test (p-value)
Know PEP is available now	271 (46.4)	559 (59.0)	$p < .001$
Total	584 (100)	948 (100)	

The proportion of participants who were aware that PEP is available increased significantly between 2005 and 2010.

Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey 2010



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 SURVEY ONCE ONLY.

Section A – About you

- How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?
1 ☐ None 2 ☐ A few 3 ☐ Some 4 ☐ Most 5 ☐ All
- How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?
1 ☐ None 2 ☐ A little 3 ☐ Some 4 ☐ A lot
- Do you think of yourself as:
1 ☐ Gay/Homosexual 2 ☐ Bisexual 3 ☐ Heterosexual
☐ Other _____ (please specify)
- How old are you?
 Years
- Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes
- What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)
1 ☐ Anglo-Australian ☐ Other _____ (specify)
- Where do you live?
Postcode OR
Suburb/Town
- Are you:
1 ☐ Employed full-time 4 ☐ A student
2 ☐ Employed part-time 5 ☐ Unemployed
3 ☐ On pension/social security 6 ☐ Other
- What is your occupation? (e.g. bartender, teacher, welder)
 (specify)
- What is the highest level of education you have had?
1 ☐ Less than or up to 3 years of high school / Year 10
2 ☐ Year 12 / VCE / HSC
3 ☐ Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE
4 ☐ University 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?
1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes
- Do you **currently** have sex with a **regular** male partner?
1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes
- How would you describe your sexual relationship with your current **regular** male partner? (choose one)
1 ☐ **we** are monogamous – **neither of us** has casual sex
2 ☐ **both my partner and I** have casual sex with other men
3 ☐ I have casual sex with other men but **my partner does not**
4 ☐ **my partner** has casual sex with other men but **I do not**
5 ☐ I have **several regular** male partners
6 ☐ no current regular male partner
- If you are in a **regular** relationship with a man, for how long has it been?
1 ☐ Less than 6 months
2 ☐ 6–11 months
3 ☐ 1–2 years
4 ☐ More than 2 years
5 ☐ 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**?
1 ☐ No agreement
2 ☐ Agreement: No sex at all
3 ☐ Agreement: No anal sex at all
4 ☐ Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
5 ☐ Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about sex **with casual partners**?
1 ☐ No agreement
2 ☐ Agreement: No sex at all
3 ☐ Agreement: No anal sex at all
4 ☐ Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
5 ☐ Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom

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...?

	Never	Occasionally	Often
Internet	<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:

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

22. I sucked his cock and **he came** in my mouth.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

Anal sex regular partner:

25. I fucked him **with a condom**.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

27. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

28. He fucked me **with a condom**.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often



Survey continues on the next page



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?

¹ ☐ Yes ² ☐ 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.

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

33. I sucked his cock and **he came in my mouth**.

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

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

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

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

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

Anal sex casual partner/s:

36. I fucked him **with a condom**.

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

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

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

38. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside.

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

39. He fucked me **with a condom**.

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

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

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

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

¹ ☐ Never ² ☐ Occasionally ³ ☐ Often

In the last 6 MONTHS...

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

¹ ☐ None ² ☐ Some ³ ☐ All

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

¹ ☐ None ² ☐ Some ³ ☐ All

44. In the **last 6 months**, did you have any sex with casual partners who were:

HIV positive ¹ ☐ No ² ☐ Yes
HIV negative ¹ ☐ No ² ☐ Yes
HIV status not known ¹ ☐ No ² ☐ Yes

45. In the **last 6 months**, did you have any anal intercourse **without a condom** with any of these casual partner(s) where you were either top or bottom?

any HIV positive men ¹ ☐ No ² ☐ Yes
any HIV negative men ¹ ☐ No ² ☐ Yes
any men whose HIV status you did not know ¹ ☐ No ² ☐ Yes

Continue section F

Section F – HIV testing

46. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?

¹ ☐ No ² ☐ Yes

47. 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

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

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

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.

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

Year

52. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?

² ☐ Yes ¹ ☐ No

53. Was your last viral load?

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Throat swab	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Penile swab	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urine sample	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for syphilis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other blood test	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

- ☐ My regular GP
☐ Another GP
☐ Sexual health clinic
☐ HIV clinic
☐ Never tested

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

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

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

- ☐ Yes, I was aware ☐ 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?

- ☐ None ☐ A few ☐ Some ☐ All
☐ Not been diagnosed with an STI in the last 12 months

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

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

60. At most, PEP must be commenced within what period of time after the risk event?

- ☐ 12 hours ☐ 72 hours ☐ 2 weeks
☐ 24 hours ☐ 1 week ☐ Don't know/unsure

Section H – Drug use

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

	Never	1-5 times	6-10 times	11-20 times	20+ times
Amyl/Poppers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Viagra/Cialis etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crystal Meth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LSD / trips	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GHB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special K	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other drug	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

- ☐ Every week ☐ Every 3 months ☐ Never
☐ At least monthly ☐ Once or a few times

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

- ☐ Every week ☐ Every 3 months ☐ Never
☐ At least monthly ☐ Once or a few times

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

- ☐ Every week ☐ Every 3 months ☐ Never
☐ At least monthly ☐ Once or a few times

The survey concludes here.
Thank you for your time.



As this survey is anonymous, feedback cannot be provided directly. Please check the NCHSR, ACSA, and PLWHA SA websites for the results of this survey.

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

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

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