

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide 2007

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Publication details:

Report No. NCHSR Monograph 2/2008
1875978991 (ISBN)

Publication Date:

2008

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.4225/53/5750E47B5BBDB>

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Gay Community Periodic Survey

ADELAIDE 2007

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GCPS Report 2/2008

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© National Centre in HIV Social Research 2008
ISBN 978-1-875978-99-1
GCPS Report 2/2008

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Edited by Sarah Fitzherbert
Layout by Judi Rainbow
Printed by Pegasus Print Group

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

Suggested citation:

Frankland, A., Zablotzka, I., Prestage, G., & Spence, G.
(2008). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide 2007*
(GCPS Report 2/2008). Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social
Research, The University of New South Wales.
<http://doi.org/10.4225/53/5750E47B5BBDB>

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'Supplement: Tables corresponding to the figures' is available appended to the electronic version of the report at <http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au>

Acknowledgments

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

Department of Health, South Australia

who funded the project

AIDS Council of South Australia

for ongoing support of the study and assistance in data collection

Project Coordinator

who assisted in the administration of the survey

Recruiters

Aaron Chan, Kirsty Degabriele, Siobhain Doherty, Chris Gogler, Kyan Koay, Jason Lawrence, Brodhe McGee, Jacintha Moerman, Allan Ooi, Brett Oswald, Jaclyn Peacock, Christian Senta

National Centre in HIV Social Research

Sarah Fitzherbert, Judi Rainbow

Survey participants

The 527 men who contributed their time to ensure that the study was fully inclusive of their particular circumstances

Venues

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

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Glossary

AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ART antiretroviral treatment

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

HIV-seroconcordant relationship a relationship in which both partners are of the same HIV serostatus, 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 serostatus, e.g. HIV-positive and HIV-negative

HIV-serononconcordant relationship a relationship in which the HIV serostatus 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 serostatus a person's antibody status in relation to HIV infection, i.e. HIV-negative (confirmed by testing), HIV-positive (confirmed by testing), or unknown (i.e. untested)

MSM men who have sex with men

STI sexually transmissible infection

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners



Executive summary

In 2007, 527 men were recruited at eight data collection sites in Adelaide: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Picnic in the Park event.

Demographic profile

- As in previous surveys, men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan Adelaide, were well educated and in full-time employment. Since 2002 the proportion of respondents under the age of 30 has increased significantly.

HIV testing, treatment and serostatus

- In 2007 the majority (89.6%) of men reported having ever been tested for HIV. Of the entire sample, 85.6% of men reported being HIV-negative, 5.7% reported that they were HIV-positive and 8.8% were unsure of their HIV serostatus.
- The proportion of HIV-positive men who reported using combination antiretroviral therapies has increased steadily over time, rising from 57.6% in 2001 to 81.4% in 2007.

Sexual practices

- In 2007, 31.4% of men reported having a regular partner only, 21.1% had had casual partners only and 28.6% had had both regular and casual partners. About 19% had no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey.
- Of those men with regular partners, 65.6% were in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships, while smaller proportions were in HIV-positive seroconcordant (4.5%), HIV-serodiscordant (10.5%) or HIV-serononconcordant (19.4%) relationships.
- The proportion of men with regular partners who had engaged in any unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners (UAIR) during the six months prior to the survey has increased since 2001. In 2007 over half (58.8%) of all men with regular partners had had UAIR in the six months prior to the survey. Of the remainder, 26.3% reported that they had always used condoms and the remaining 14.9% had not engaged in anal intercourse with their regular partner.

- The occurrence of UAIR varied according to the match of HIV serostatus between partners. In 2007, 68.5% of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships reported any UAIR compared to 50% of men in HIV-serononconcordant relationships. The number of men in HIV-positive seroconcordant or HIV-serodiscordant relationships was considered too small to calculate reliable proportions.
- Among men who had had casual partners, 43.8% had always used condoms for anal intercourse with these partners, 31% reported some unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC) and the remaining 25.2% reported no anal intercourse with casual partners. The proportion of men reporting any UAIC has increased significantly since the previous survey, rising from 24.3% in 2005.
- Of those men who had engaged in UAIC, the proportion who reported having disclosed their serostatus to all of their casual partners before sex has decreased significantly, falling from 28.7% in 2001 to 15.6% in 2007.
- Among men who had had casual partners, 44.3% reported having had group sex involving casual partners only, while 29.1% of men who had regular partners had engaged in group sex involving their regular partner and at least one other man.
- Over time, a greater proportion of men have reported using the internet to look for male sexual partners, while the proportions of men looking for partners at bars, beats and saunas have declined. This is consistent with trends seen in the Sydney and Melbourne periodic surveys.

Drug use

- In 2007 the drugs most commonly used by respondents were marijuana (used by 32.1%), amyl/poppers (used by 33.3%) and ecstasy (used by 20.2%). In general, HIV-positive men reported higher rates of drug use than HIV-negative men, except in their use of ecstasy and crystal.
- The pattern of drug use reported in 2007 was considerably different from that in the previous survey. The proportion of both HIV-positive and HIV-negative men who reported any use of ecstasy or speed dropped significantly, and a significantly smaller proportion of HIV-negative men had used crystal (dropping from 22.9% in 2005 to 9.2% in 2007).
- Very few men (2.8%) reported any injecting drug use.

Sexual health

- Since 2001, rates of testing for STIs other than HIV have been consistently higher among HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men. There have been no significant changes in the proportions of either HIV-positive or HIV-negative men who reported having undergone any of these tests in the 12 months prior to the survey.



1 About the study

Introduction

The Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey is a biennial cross-sectional survey of gay and other homosexually active men recruited from a range of gay community sites in Adelaide. The major aim of the survey is to provide a snapshot of gay men's sexual practices related to the transmission of sexually transmissible infections, including HIV. Similar recruitment strategies and questionnaires have been used since the first survey in 1998, making it possible to examine changes and trends in these practices over time (Hull, 2006).

The survey uses a short, self-administered questionnaire that takes about 10 minutes to complete (see Appendix 1). It collects information on types of sexual relationships and number of partners, anal and oral intercourse, unprotected anal intercourse, testing for HIV and other STIs, HIV serostatus, recreational drug use, as well as demographic characteristics such as sexual identity and age. To compare gay men's sexual practices across different states and territories of Australia, similar gay community periodic surveys have been regularly carried out in other state capital cities using questionnaires designed to maximise comparability (Frankland et al., 2007).

The project has been funded by the South Australian Department of Health. The survey was implemented in collaboration with the AIDS Council of South Australia.

Methods

Study design

As with previous gay community periodic surveys, this study employed the time–location sampling frame. Men who had sex with men (MSM) were recruited at certain types of locations and at times when they were most likely to attend them. These locations were gay social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the annual Picnic in the Park. This survey methodology produces convenience samples which may not be able to be generalised to the whole population of MSM, but data collected are highly informative for the purposes of determining policy and intervention strategies.

Sample

In 2007, 527 men were recruited at eight data collection sites: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and Picnic in the Park. This survey employed the same recruitment distribution that has been used in previous years.

The number of men recruited from all sites, and separately from each type of venue (gay social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and Picnic in the Park), is presented in Table 1. In 2007, 1053 men were asked to complete the questionnaire and 527 did so, providing a response rate of 50%. The 2007 sample therefore consisted of 527 men.

Table 1: Sample sizes across time for men recruited from all sites, and from gay social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and Picnic in the Park

Year	Total no. of men approached	Total response rate %	Total no. of surveys completed		Gay social venues		Gay sex-on-premises venues		Sexual health clinics		Picnic in the Park	
			<i>N</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2001	810	69.8	565	100	23	4.1	228	40.4	7	1.2	307	54.3
2003	1127	74.0	834	100	448	53.7	139	16.6	13	1.6	234	28.1
2005	881	71.4	629	100	109	17.3	260	41.4	9	1.4	251	39.9
2007	1053	49.9	527	100	207	39.3	92	17.5	46	8.7	182	34.5

Reporting

This report presents the results from the 2007 survey and compares them with the results from previous surveys conducted from 2001 to 2005. Except where indicated, data are provided for all sites. All trends over time were analysed using the χ^2 test for trend and only *p*-values for this test are reported (*p*-trend). The differences in the proportions were assessed using Pearson's χ^2 test for independence, and similarly only *p*-values are reported (*p*).

The tables corresponding to Figures 1 to 23 in this report are available as an appendix to the .pdf version of the report on the NCHSR website. See <http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au/publications> then go to 'HIV and sexual health' and 'See all gay community periodic surveys'.



2 Demographic profile

In 2007 the Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey recruited 527 men. Their sociodemographic characteristics are presented below.

Residential location

In 2007 the majority of participants came from the Adelaide metropolitan region: 85.6% came from metropolitan Adelaide, 3.6% came from other areas of South Australia and 10.8% came from outside the state. There have been no significant changes in these proportions since the previous survey in 2005.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a small but significant decrease in the proportion of respondents from metropolitan Adelaide (p -trend < .01) and an increase in the proportion of men from outside South Australia (p -trend < .05).

Age

In 2007 the median age of participants was 34 years and the maximum age was 71. About a quarter (24.8%) of all respondents were under the age of 25 and 14.3% were aged between 25 and 29. Of the remainder, 24.2% were aged from 30 to 39, 22.2% from 40 to 49 and 14.5% were 50 or over. There have been no significant changes in these proportions since the previous survey.

Trend over time: Since 2001 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men aged under 25 and a decrease in the proportion of men between the ages of 30 and 39 (p -trend < .05 for each).

Ethnicity

As in all previous surveys, most men (79.7%) in the 2007 sample were of Anglo-Australian background. There have been no significant changes in the composition of the sample since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the ethnic background of respondents.

Education

As in previous surveys, this sample was relatively well educated in comparison with the general population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007). In 2007 nearly half (44.5%) of the sample reported having completed a university degree or CAE course, 23.1% had obtained some other form of tertiary education such as a trade certificate, 19.1% had completed secondary education only and the remaining 13.3% had completed Year 10 only. There were no differences in these proportions compared with the previous survey.

Trend over time: Since 2001 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who had completed a university degree or CAE course (p -trend < .001) and a decrease in the proportion of men educated up to Year 12 only (p -trend < .01).

Employment

In 2007 almost two-thirds (62.7%) of respondents reported being in full-time employment, and another 13.7% were employed part time. There were no significant differences in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: Since 2001 the proportion of men in full-time employment has increased significantly and the proportion of men employed part time has decreased (p -trend < .01 for each).



3 HIV testing, treatment and serostatus

HIV testing and serostatus of participants

Note: Men recruited from sexual health clinics were excluded from this analysis to avoid the overestimation of testing rates, as these men are often being tested while attending the clinic. In 2007, 10.4% of all respondents reported that they had never been tested for HIV (see Figure 1). This proportion has not changed since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been no significant change in the proportion of men who reported never having been tested for HIV.

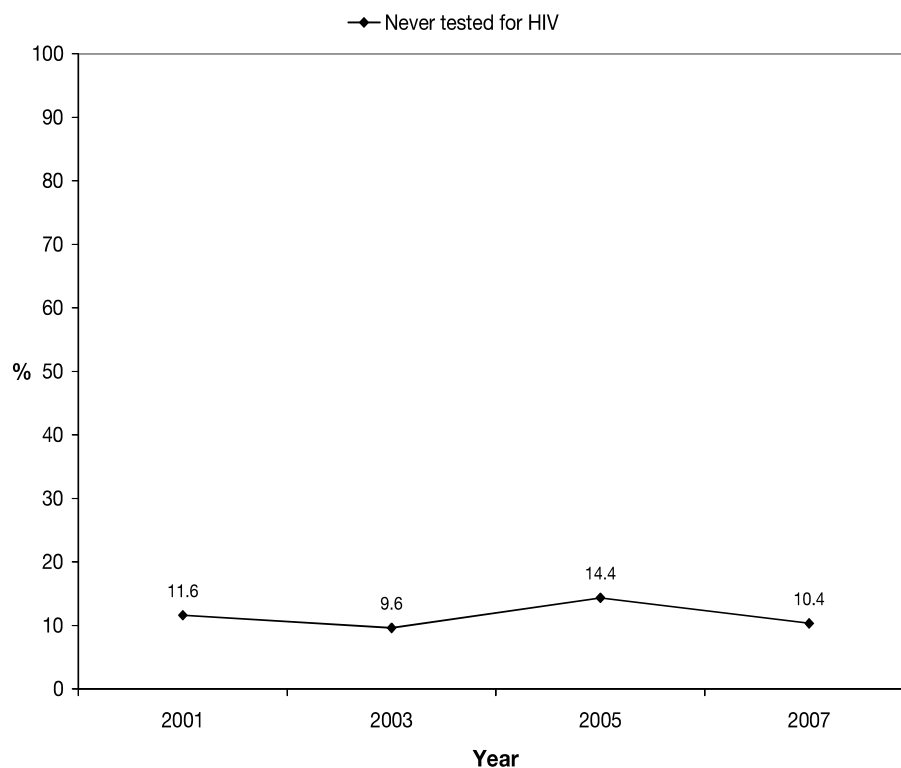


Figure 1: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

Figure 2 shows the HIV serostatus of men recruited from social venues, sex-on-premises venues and Picnic in the Park. In 2007, 85.6% of the sample reported that they were HIV-negative, 5.7% that they were HIV-positive and 8.8% did not know their HIV serostatus. A greater proportion of men than in the previous survey reported that they were HIV-negative and a smaller proportion reported that they did not know their HIV serostatus ($p < .01$ for each).

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who had not been tested or did not know their HIV serostatus (p -trend $< .05$). The proportions of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men have remained stable over time.

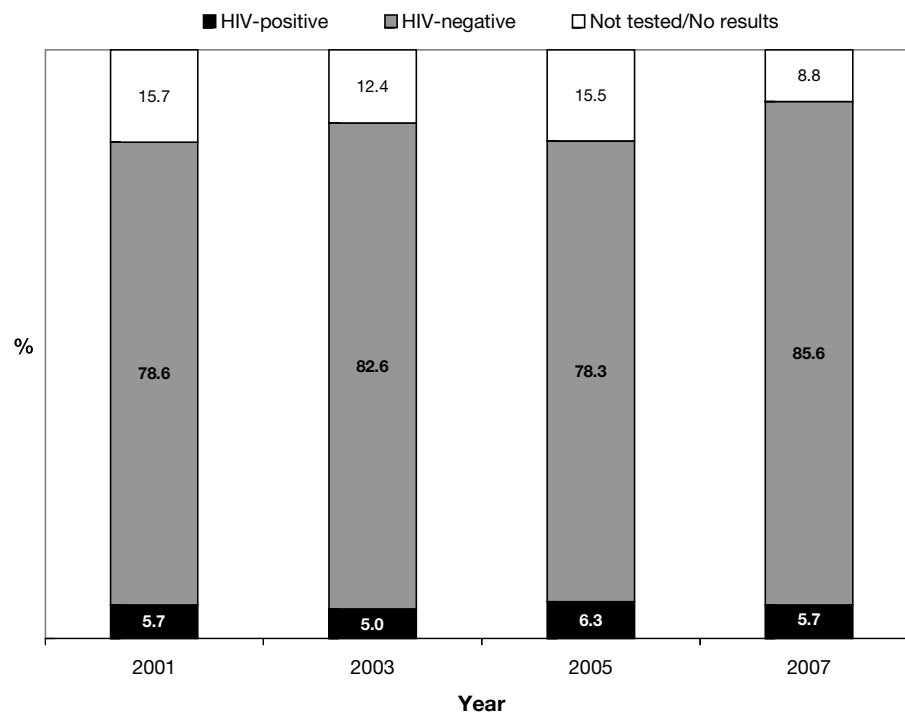


Figure 2: Reported HIV test results among men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

In 2007 nearly three-quarters (72.2%) of all non-HIV-positive respondents who had ever been tested for HIV reported that their most recent HIV test had been in the 12 months prior to the survey (see Figure 3). There were no significant changes in this proportion from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been no significant change in the proportion of men who reported that their most recent HIV test was in the 12 months prior to the survey.

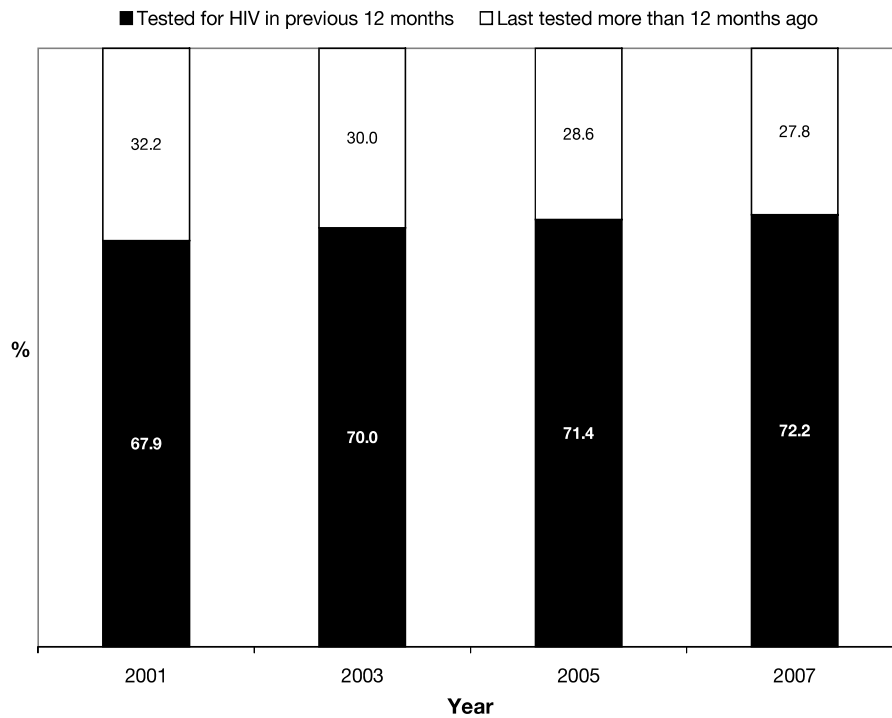


Figure 3: Among men who had ever been tested, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics, proportion of non-HIV-positive men tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey

HIV-positive men: antiretroviral treatment and viral load

Among HIV-positive respondents surveyed in 2007, 81.4% indicated that they were taking combination antiretroviral therapies (ART) (see Figure 4). This proportion has not changed significantly since the previous survey.

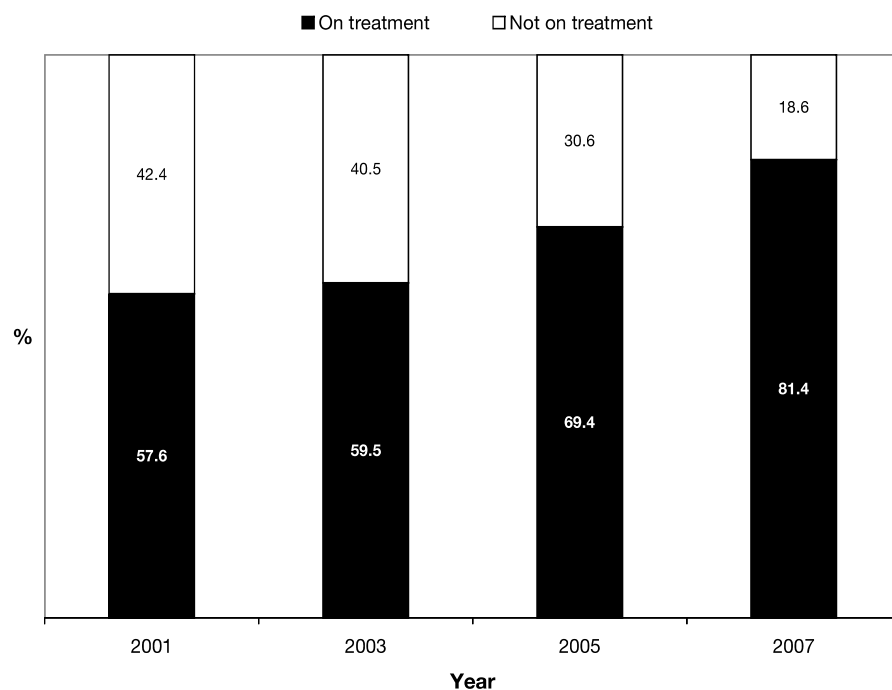


Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

Note: Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 the proportion of HIV-positive men taking combination antiretroviral treatment has increased significantly (p -trend < .05).

In 2007 a question was introduced asking HIV-positive men about their viral load. Of the 35 HIV-positive men who were using ART, 33 reported an undetectable viral load. In comparison, of the eight HIV-positive men who were not using ART, only one reported an undetectable viral load. Proportions are not reported, as the number of HIV-positive men in each category is small.

Post-exposure prophylaxis

In 2007 the questionnaire included two items asking about respondents' use of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and whether or not they encountered any difficulty in accessing PEP in South Australia. A small proportion (2.2%) of respondents indicated that they had received PEP in the six months prior to the survey; 5.4% of men indicated that they had had some difficulty accessing it in South Australia.



4 Sexual practices

Sexual contact with other men

In 2007, as in all previous surveys, the majority of men reported being in a regular relationship with a man at the time of completing the survey (see Figure 5). Of the total sample, just under a third (31.4%) reported having had sex with regular partners only, 28.6% reported having had sex with both regular and casual partners and 21.1% had had sex with casual partners only. The remaining 18.9% indicated no recent sexual contact with men at the time of completing the survey. Aside from a significant decrease in the proportion of men who reported having had casual partners only ($p < .05$), these figures are consistent with those from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of men who had had casual partners only (p -trend $< .05$). The proportions of men in the remaining categories have not changed significantly over time.

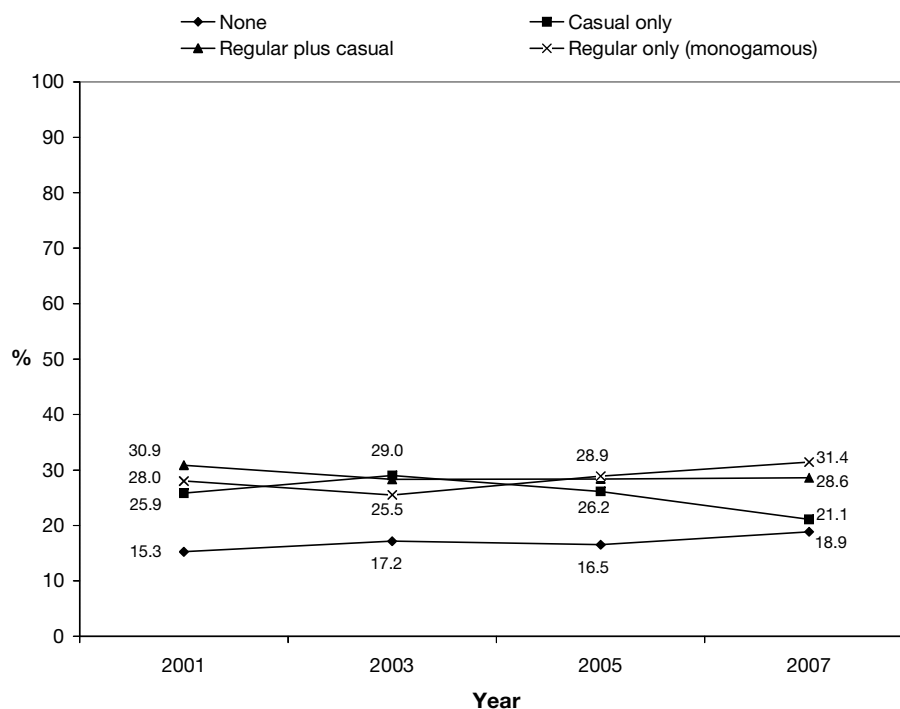


Figure 5: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

In 2007 two questions were introduced to elicit information about group sex with regular and casual partners in the six months prior to the survey. Among men with regular partners, 29.1% had engaged in group sex involving their partner and at least one other man. Among those who reported having had sex with casual partners, a much higher proportion (44.3%) reported that they had engaged in group sex involving at least two other men.

Agreements about sex

Among men who reported having a regular partner, the majority reported having a clear, spoken agreement with their partner about sex *within* the relationship (see Figure 6). Just under 40% of men reported that they had an agreement with their partner that permitted anal intercourse without a condom, 27.1% had an agreement permitting anal intercourse only with a condom, 25.8% had no agreement with their partner about sex within the relationship and the remaining 7.7% had agreed not to have any anal intercourse. There were no significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of men reporting certain types of agreements with their regular partners about sex within their relationship.

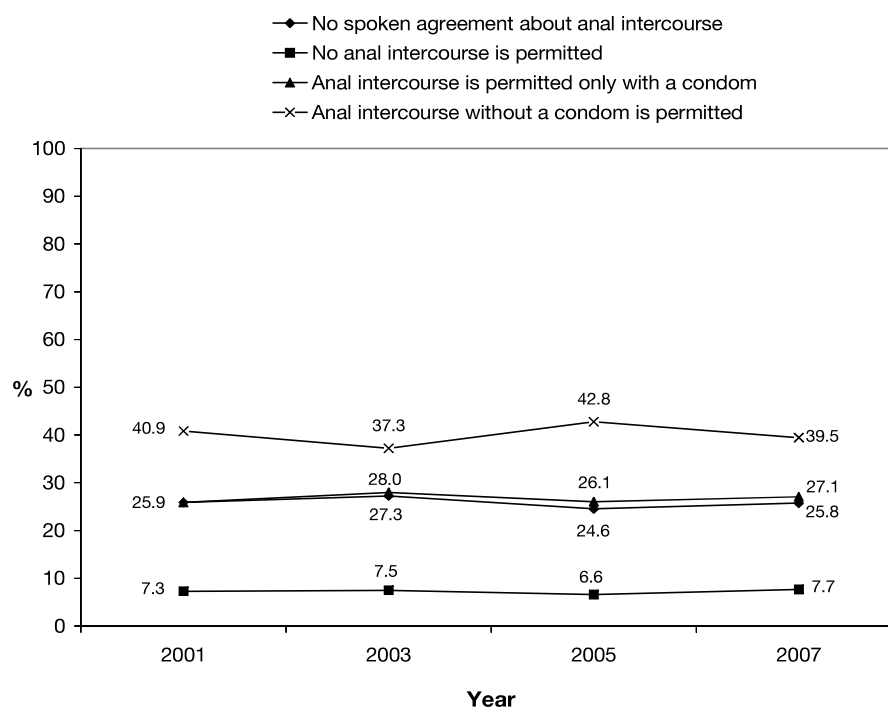


Figure 6: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

In 2007 nearly a third (30.4%) of men reported that they had no spoken agreement with their regular partner about sex *outside* the relationship (see Figure 7). Over a third (35.2%) had agreed not to have any sexual contact with other men and 28% had an agreement that permitted anal intercourse with other men as long as condoms were used. There were no significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: Since 2001 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who had an agreement with their partner that neither was to have anal intercourse with any casual partners outside the relationship (p -trend < .01). The proportions of men in the remaining categories have remained stable over time.

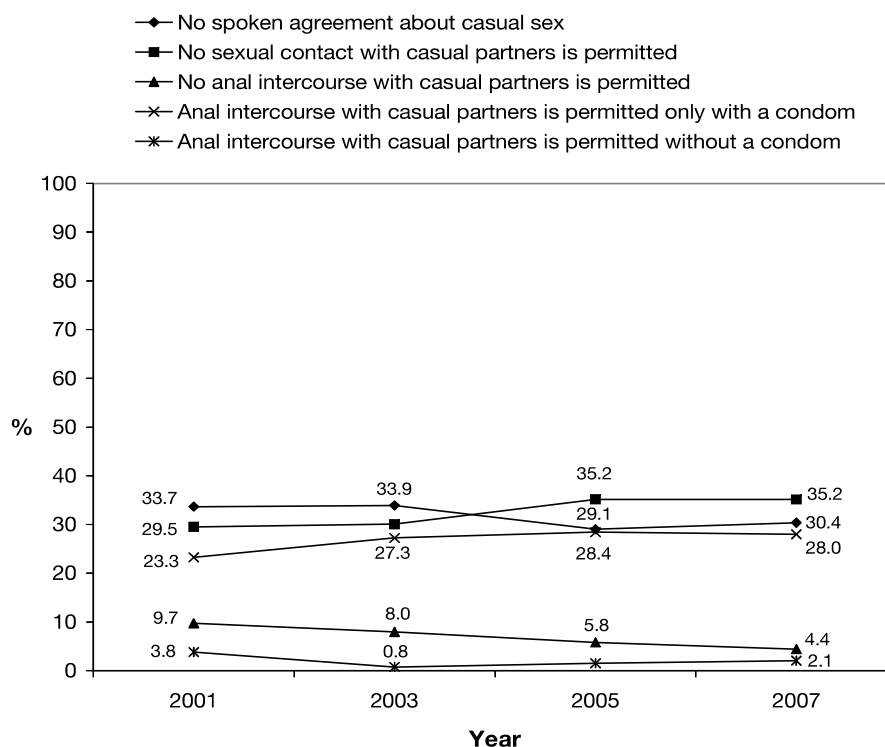


Figure 7: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

Sexual practices within regular relationships

Match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

In 2007 the majority (65.6%) of men with regular partners reported being in an HIV-negative seroconcordant relationship, 4.5% were in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships, 19.4% were in HIV-serononconcordant relationships and the remaining 10.5% were in HIV-serodiscordant relationships (see Figure 8). A smaller proportion of men than in the previous survey reported that they were in an HIV-serononconcordant relationship ($p < .05$), while the proportion of men in the remaining categories remained stable.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the match of HIV serostatus between men in regular relationships.

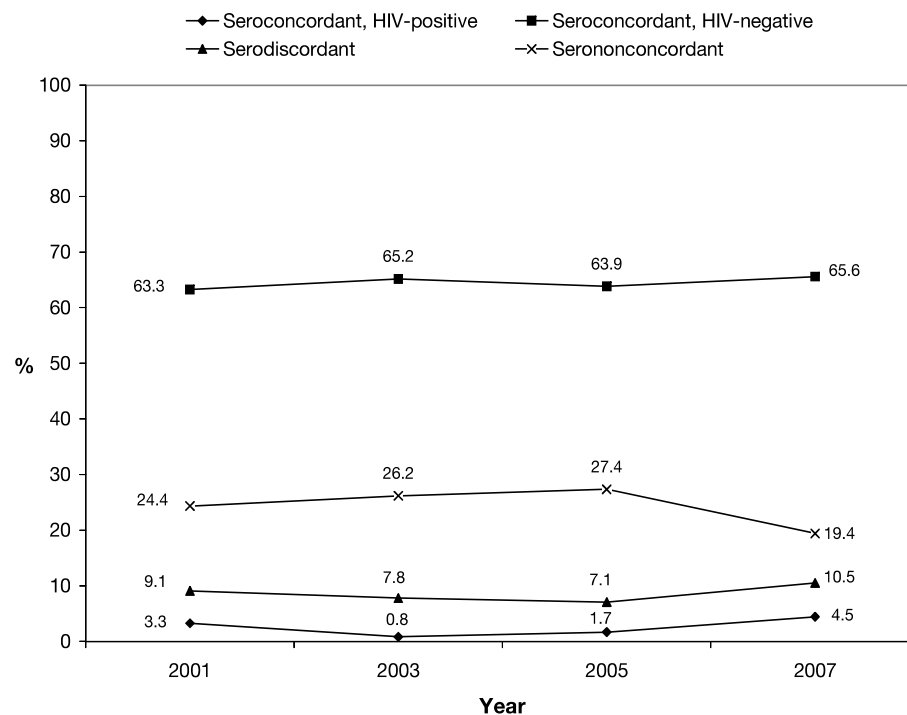


Figure 8: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners

Note: Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men.

Anal intercourse with regular partners

Among men who reported having a regular partner in the six months prior to the survey, 14.9% indicated that they had had no anal intercourse with their partner (see Figure 9). Just over a quarter (26.3%) reported having always used condoms for anal intercourse, and 58.8% reported having sometimes engaged in anal intercourse without a condom. These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey.

Trend over time: Since 2001 there has been an upward trend in the proportion of men with regular partners who reported that some unprotected anal intercourse took place (p -trend < .05). The proportion of men in the remaining categories has remained stable over time.

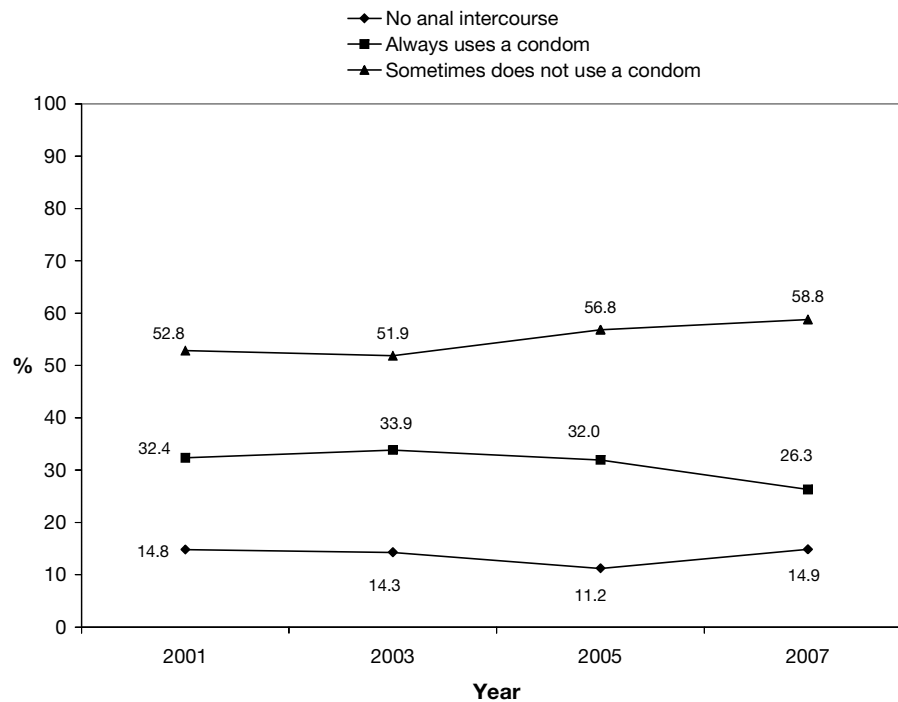


Figure 9: Anal intercourse with regular partners and condom use, among men who reported having regular partners

Figure 10 shows the proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, based on the match of HIV serostatus between regular partners. In 2007, 68.5% of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships and 50% of men in HIV-serononconcordant relationships reported any UAIR. These figures are consistent with those from the previous survey. Proportions are not reported for men in HIV-positive seroconcordant or HIV-serodiscordant relationships, as the number of men in each category is small. Of the 11 HIV-positive men in seroconcordant relationships, 10 reported having engaged in some UAIR; of the 26 men in HIV-serodiscordant relationships, 10 reported having done so.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships who reported having engaged in UAIR (p -trend < .05). Over the same period there has been no significant change in the proportion of men in HIV-serononconcordant relationships who had had UAIR. The number of men in the remaining two categories was too small to allow for reliable analysis of trends over time.

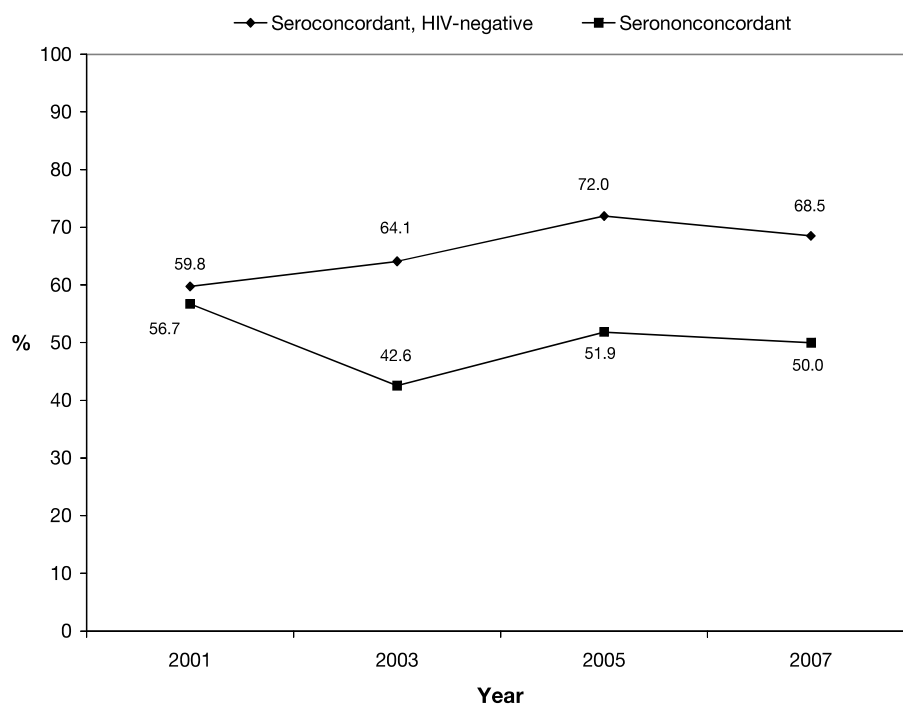


Figure 10: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

Note: Data for men in HIV-positive seroconcordant and HIV-serodiscordant relationships are not shown in this figure as the numbers of men in these categories are too small to calculate reliable proportions.

Safer sex practices with regular partners

In 2007, 49.4% of all HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships reported having had receptive UAIR that included ejaculation (see Figure 11). In comparison, 37.8% of HIV-negative respondents in HIV-serononconcordant relationships reported having had any receptive UAIR that included ejaculation. Although the proportion of men in HIV-serodiscordant or -serononconcordant relationships has increased since 2005, this change was not statistically significant. The number of men in these categories is small, and these figures should be treated with caution.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of HIV-negative men in either HIV-seroconcordant or -serononconcordant relationships who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with ejaculation.

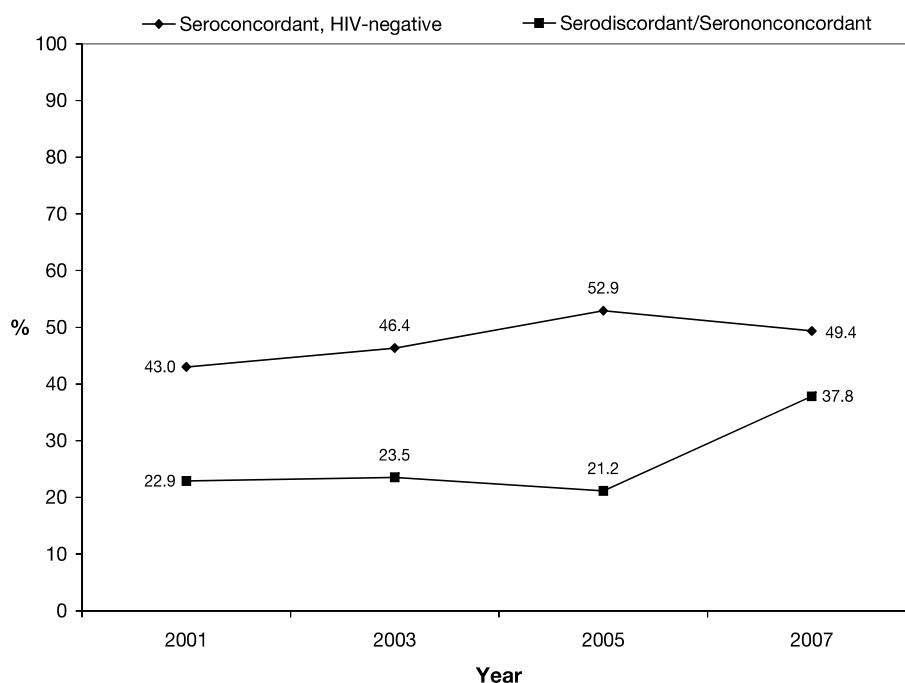


Figure 11: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

Note: Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men.

In 2007 just over a third (36.7%) of all HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that involved withdrawal prior to ejaculation (see Figure 12). A smaller proportion (30.6%) of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships reported having engaged in this practice. There were no significant changes in either category from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of HIV-negative men in HIV-seroconcordant and -serononconcordant relationships who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation.

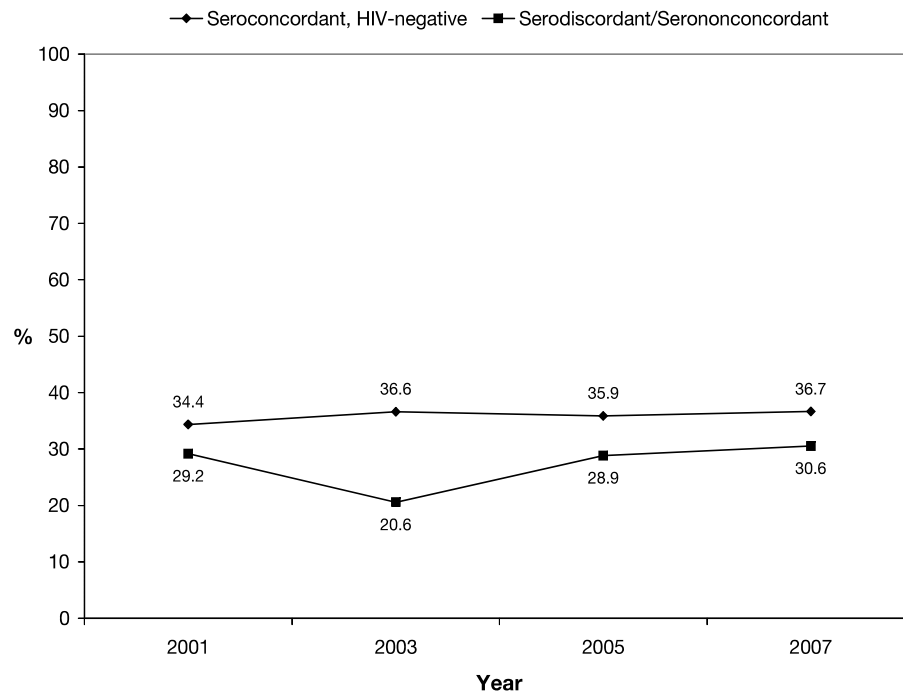


Figure 12: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

Note: Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men.

Sexual practices with casual partners

Unprotected anal intercourse

In 2007, among those who reported having had casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, 25.2% indicated that they had not engaged in anal intercourse with a casual partner, 43.8% had always used condoms when having sex with casual partners and 31% had engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse (see Figure 13). Compared to the previous survey, a higher proportion of men with casual partners reported having engaged in any unprotected anal intercourse ($p < .05$).

As in previous surveys, a higher proportion (43.8%) of men had always used condoms while having anal intercourse with casual partners than while having anal intercourse within regular relationships (26.3%).

Trend over time: There have been no significant changes in these proportions since 2001.

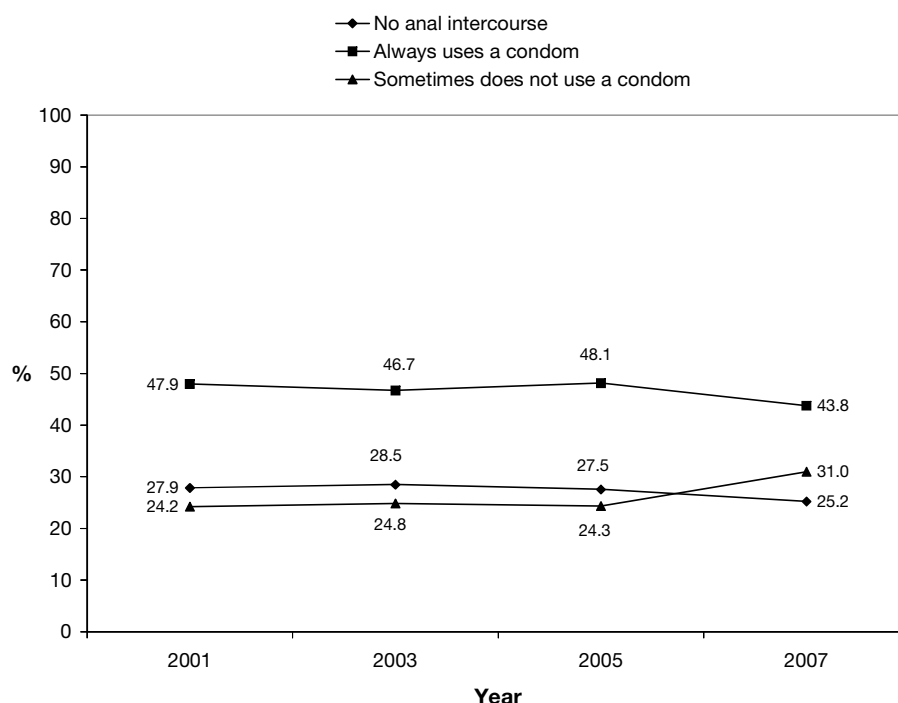


Figure 13: Anal intercourse with casual partners and condom use, among men who reported having had casual partners

Figure 14 shows the proportions of men, by HIV serostatus of the respondent, who had had casual partners and who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC) in the six months prior to the survey. In 2007, 20.6% of HIV-positive men, 32.5% of HIV-negative men and 33.3% of men of unknown HIV serostatus reported having engaged in any UAIC. In the past a greater proportion of HIV-positive men reported having engaged in any UAIC than HIV-negative men or men of unknown serostatus. The data from Adelaide do not follow this pattern; however, the numbers of HIV-positive men in this sample are small and data should be treated cautiously.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC (p -trend < .05). The proportion of men of unknown HIV serostatus who reported having done so has not changed significantly over time. In the sample, the numbers of HIV-positive men and men of unknown serostatus who had had casual partners are small, and do not allow for reliable analysis of trends over time.

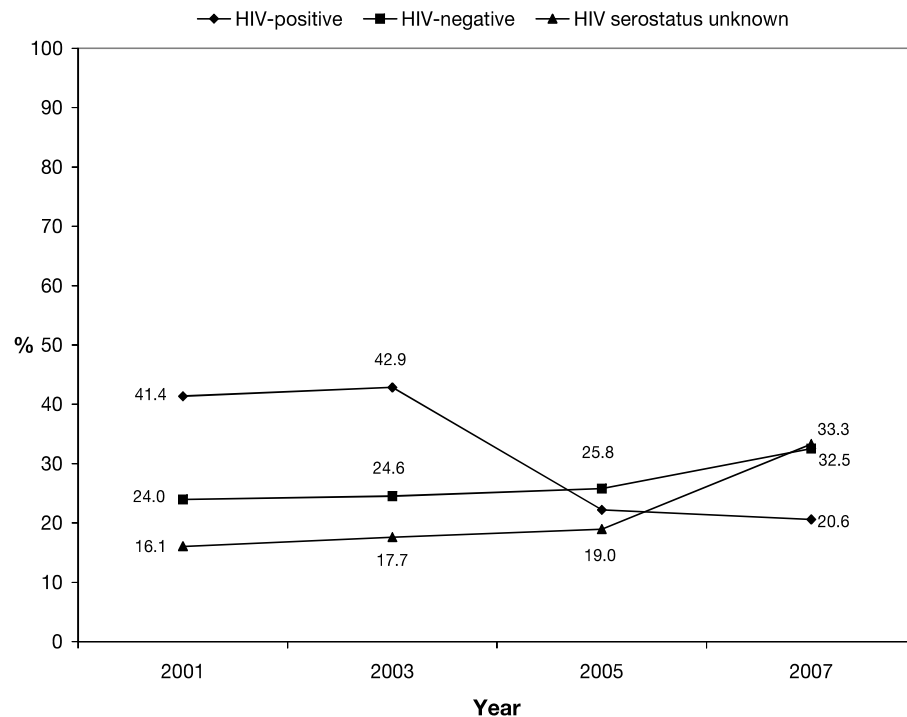


Figure 14: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent

Note: Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of men.

Safer sex practices with casual partners

In 2007 over half (58.5%) of all respondents who had had anal intercourse with casual partners reported having always used condoms (see Figure 15). Among HIV-negative men with casual partners, 57.5% reported having always used condoms for anal intercourse. The numbers of HIV-positive men and men of unknown serostatus in this category are too small to calculate reliable proportions. Of the 28 HIV-positive men who had had anal intercourse with a casual partner, 21 reported having always used condoms; among the 18 men of unknown serostatus who had done so, eight reported having always used condoms.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been no significant change in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners. The numbers of HIV-positive men and men of unknown serostatus with casual partners are too small to allow for reliable analysis of trends over time.

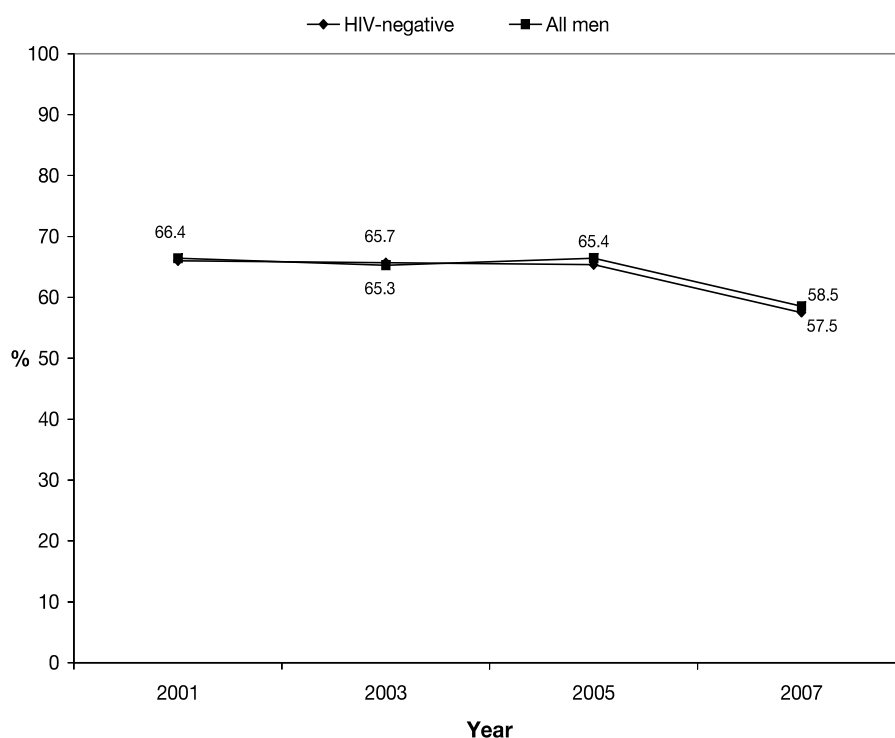


Figure 15: Proportion of men who had always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had anal intercourse with casual partners

Note: Data for HIV-positive men and men of unknown serostatus are not shown, as the numbers are too small to calculate reliable proportions.

In 2007 just under half of all men (48.2%) reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to some of their casual partners. Disclosure was highest among HIV-positive men, over half (57.6%) of whom had disclosed their HIV serostatus to some of their casual partners (see Figure 16). A smaller proportion (48.5%) of HIV-negative men reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to casual partners. There were no statistically significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there were no significant changes in the proportions of HIV-positive or HIV-negative men who had disclosed their serostatus to casual partners.

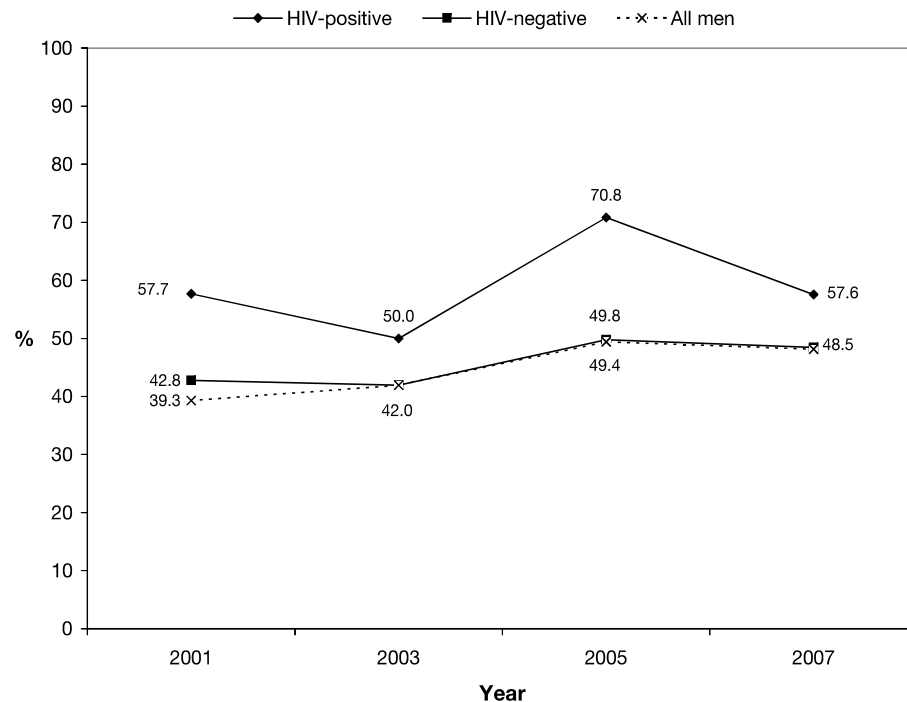


Figure 16: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners

Note: In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men.

When asked about disclosure *by* casual partners, a smaller proportion of HIV-positive men (36.4%) than HIV-negative men (48.9%) reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus to respondents before sex. There were no statistically significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported that some of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus to them before sex (p -trend < .05).

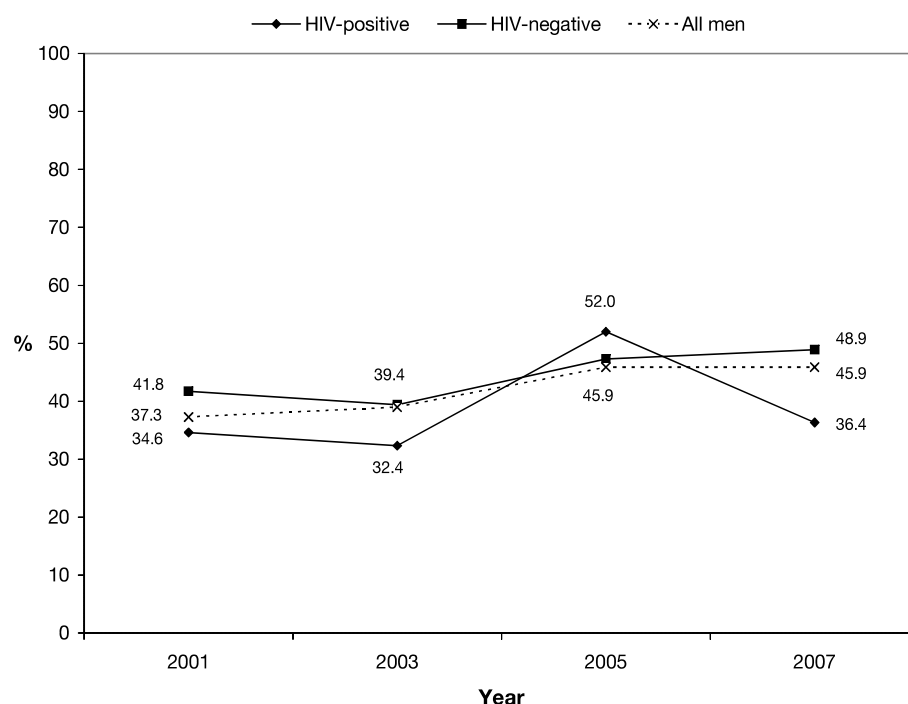


Figure 17: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent

Note: In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men.

In 2007, among men who reported having engaged in some UAIC, 15.6% indicated that they had disclosed their serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners (see Figure 18). Although this proportion has decreased noticeably from the previous survey, this change was not statistically significant.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC and who reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners (p -trend < .05).

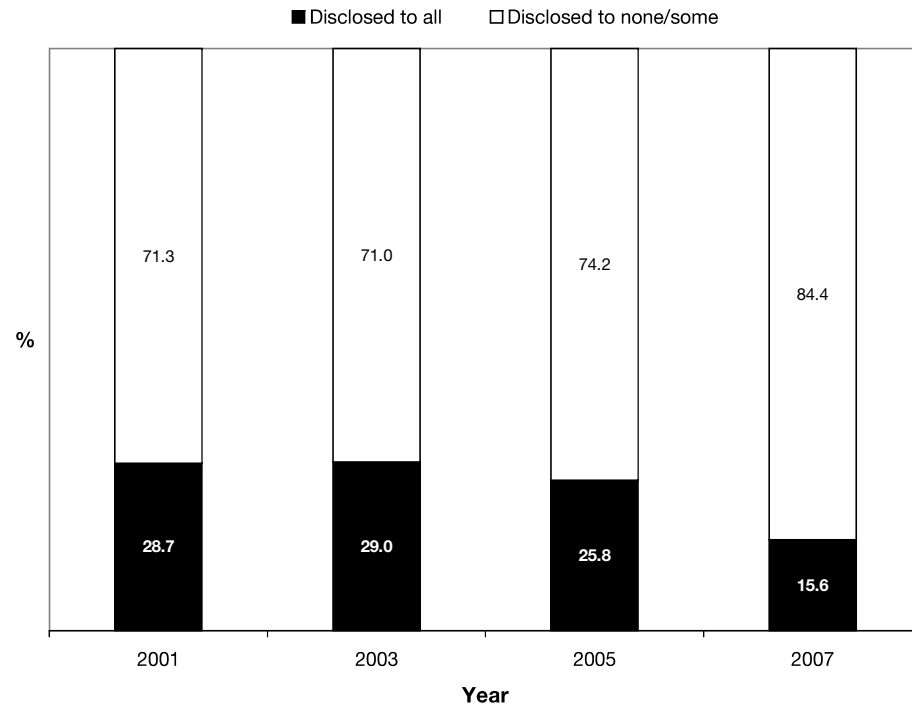


Figure 18: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC

Note: In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

In 2007 the number of HIV-positive men in the sample was considered too small to calculate reliable proportions with regards to positioning during UAIC, and these data are not reported below. Among HIV-negative men who had had casual partners, nearly two-thirds (60.3%) reported having engaged in reciprocal UAIC, 28.2% had engaged in insertive-only UAIC and the remaining 11.5% in receptive-only UAIC (see Figure 19). A smaller proportion of HIV-negative men than in the previous survey reported having engaged in receptive-only UAIC, following a sharp increase from 2003 to 2005. As in most previous surveys, a greater proportion of HIV-negative men with casual partners (28.2%) than HIV-positive men with casual partners (14.3%) reported having had insertive-only UAIC.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes among HIV-negative men with regards to positioning during UAIC.

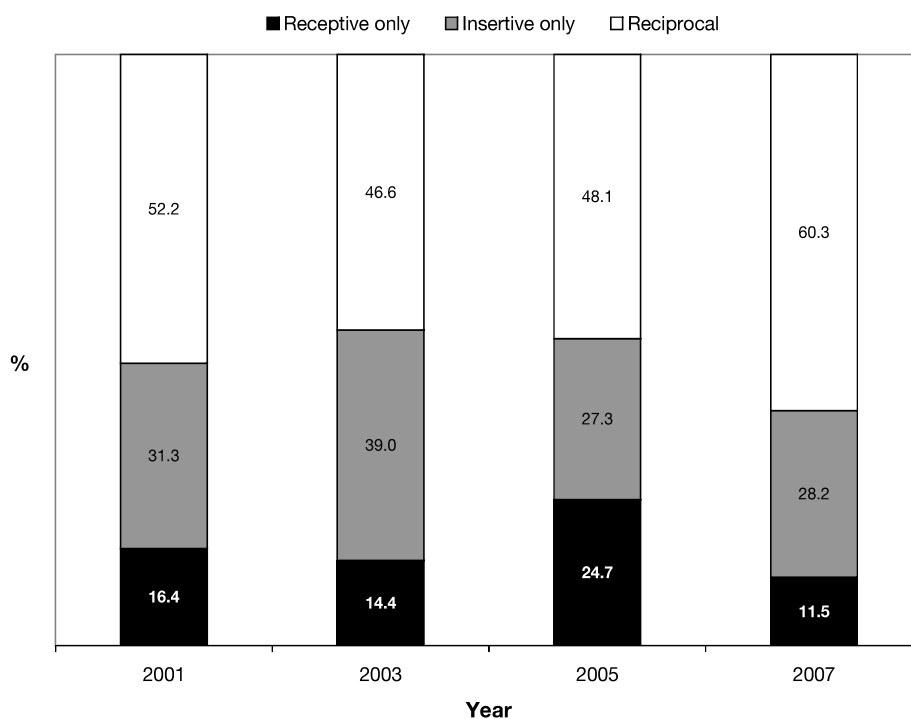


Figure 19: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

Where men looked for sex partners and how many they found

Table 2 presents data on how frequently men looked for sex partners at particular types of venues.

In 2007 the majority of participants reported having used the internet (63.6%) or visited gay bars (57.8%) to look for sex partners. A large proportion also reported having looked for partners at gay saunas (42.5%) or interstate (42.7%). A greater proportion of men than in the previous survey reported having used the internet or visited gyms to look for sex partners ($p < .05$ for each) and a smaller proportion had visited gay bars for this purpose ($p < .01$).

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been significant increases in the proportions of men who reported having used the internet (p -trend $< .001$) or looked interstate (p -trend $< .05$) to find sexual partners. Over the same period there have been decreases in the proportions of men who visited gay bars, beats or gay saunas for this purpose (p -trend $< .01$ for each). This is consistent with trends seen in other periodic surveys in Sydney (Zablotska et al., 2007) and Melbourne (Frankland et al., 2007).

In 2007 there was little difference, based on respondents' HIV serostatus, in the proportions of men who reported having used the internet to look for sexual partners (see Figure 20). Over two-thirds (64.8%) of all HIV-negative men had done so, as had just under two-thirds of HIV-positive men (60.5%) and men of unknown serostatus (62.2%). A greater proportion of HIV-negative men than in the previous survey reported having used the internet to look for sexual partners ($p < .05$).

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been significant increases in the proportions of men in every serostatus category who reported having used the internet to look for sexual partners (p -trend $< .05$ for each).

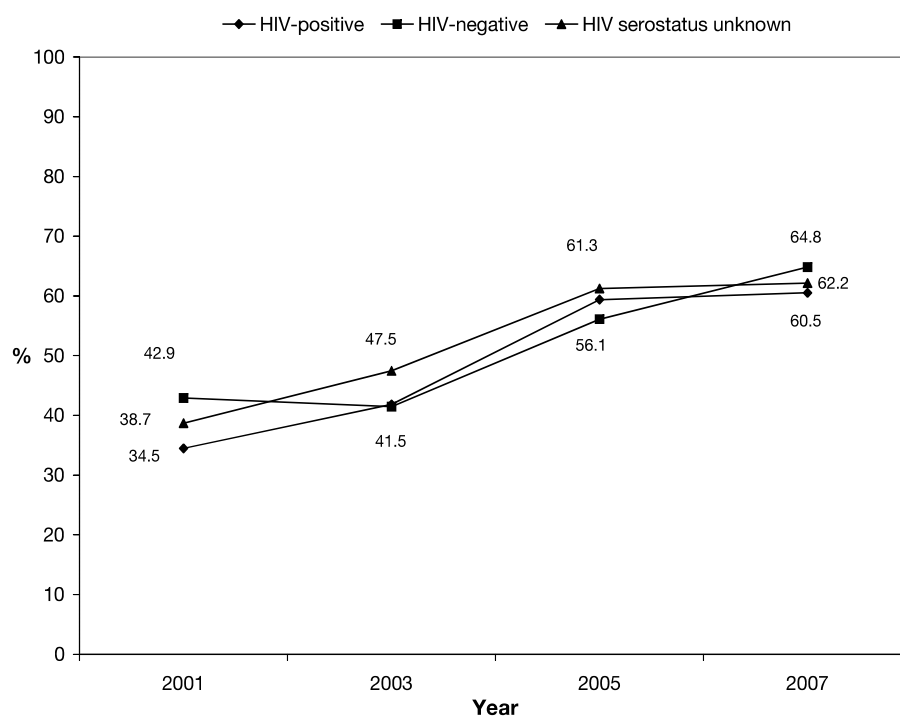


Figure 20: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

Note: Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men and men of unknown serostatus.

Table 2: Where men looked for sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
Internet				
Never	246 (58.6)	465 (57.9)	231 (43.2)	163 (36.4)
Occasionally	128 (30.5)	253 (31.5)	212 (39.6)	211 (47.1)
Often	46 (10.9)	85 (10.6)	92 (17.2)	74 (16.5)
Total	420 (100)	803 (100)	535 (100)	448 (100)
Gay bar				
Never	145 (31.7)	299 (37.1)	182 (33.5)	190 (42.1)
Occasionally	247 (53.9)	394 (48.8)	276 (50.8)	204 (45.2)
Often	66 (4.4)	114 (14.1)	85 (15.7)	57 (12.6)
Total	458 (100)	807 (100)	543 (100)	451 (100)
Gym				
Never	-	-	415 (83.5)	321 (78.3)
Occasionally	-	-	70 (14.1)	71 (17.3)
Often	-	-	12 (2.4)	18 (4.4)
Total	-	-	497 (100)	410 (100)
Beat				
Never	246 (55.0)	541 (67.9)	361 (71.5)	302 (71.1)
Occasionally	151 (33.8)	94 (24.3)	119 (23.6)	95 (22.3)
Often	50 (11.2)	62 (7.8)	25 (4.9)	28 (6.7)
Total	447 (100)	797 (100)	505 (100)	425 (100)
Gay sauna¹				
Never	217 (46.9)	469 (58.9)	309 (58.1)	258 (57.5)
Occasionally	179 (38.7)	240 (30.2)	169 (31.8)	123 (27.4)
Often	67 (14.5)	87 (10.9)	54 (10.1)	68 (15.1)
Total	463 (100)	796 (100)	532 (100)	449 (100)
Other sex venue				
Never	-	-	389 (80.2)	313 (76.3)
Occasionally	-	-	85 (17.5)	79 (19.3)
Often	-	-	11 (2.3)	18 (4.4)
Total	-	-	485 (100)	410 (100)
Private sex parties				
Never	-	-	426 (87.8)	361 (87.2)
Occasionally	-	-	46 (9.5)	44 (10.6)
Often	-	-	13 (2.7)	9 (2.2)
Total	-	-	485 (100)	414 (100)
Interstate				
Never	-	501 (62.8)	277 (54.3)	239 (57.3)
Occasionally	-	262 (32.8)	205 (40.2)	151 (36.2)
Often	-	35 (4.4)	28 (5.5)	27 (6.5)
Total	-	798 (100)	510 (100)	417 (100)
Overseas				
Never	-	-	375 (76.1)	310 (74.9)
Occasionally	-	-	102 (20.7)	85 (20.5)
Often	-	-	16 (3.2)	19 (4.6)
Total	-	-	493 (100)	414 (100)

¹ In 2005 two separate items were included to distinguish men who looked for partners in gay saunas from those who looked for partners in other sex-on-premises venues

In 2007, among men who reported having used the internet to look for sex partners, the majority (67.4%) reported having found at least one such partner by this means. About half (51.1%) indicated that they had found between one and five partners, and smaller proportions reported having found between six and 10 partners (10.9%) or more than 10 partners (5.3%).



5 Sexual health

In 2007, HIV-positive men reported a high rate of testing for sexually transmissible infections (STIs) other than HIV. The number of HIV-positive men in the sample was too small to calculate reliable proportions, so percentages have not been reported. Of the 44 HIV-positive men, 33 reported having had a blood test for STIs other than HIV, 25 had undergone a throat swab, 22 had had an anal swab and 18 had supplied a urine sample for testing.

Trend over time: The number of HIV-positive men who reported having undergone each type of test is small, and does not allow for reliable analysis of trends over time.

Figure 21 shows the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having had each type of test for STIs other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey. Less than half of all HIV-negative men reported having had any of the three swab tests, and just over half reported having supplied urine samples or blood for testing. These figures are consistent with those reported in 2005.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in any of these proportions.

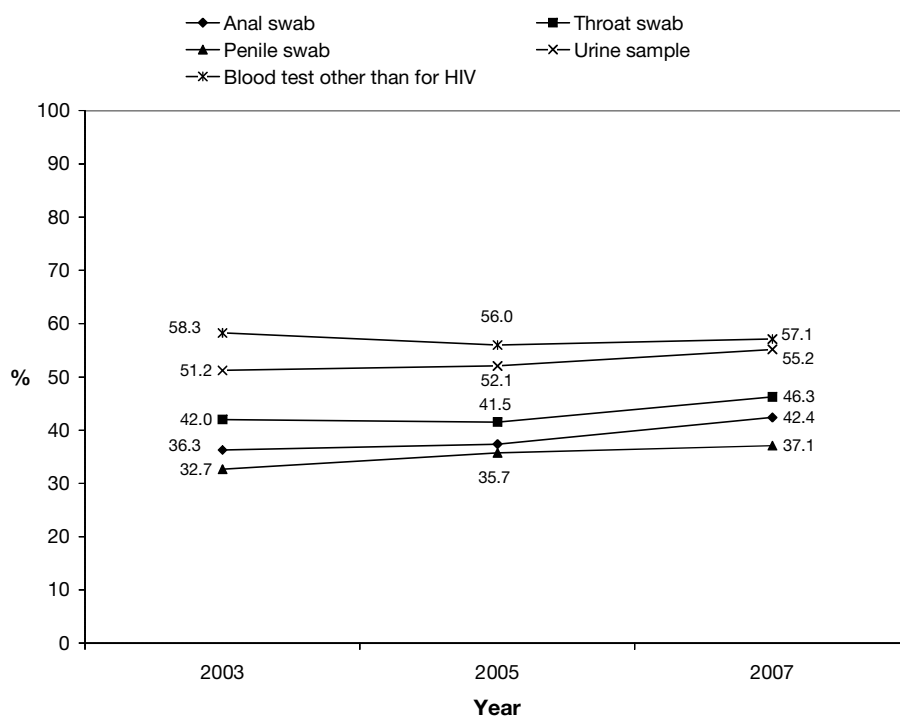


Figure 21: Trends in testing for STIs other than HIV among HIV-negative men



6 Drug use

In 2007 the drugs most commonly used in the six months prior to the survey were marijuana (by 32.1% of men), amyl/poppers (by 22.2%) and ecstasy (by 20.3%). Smaller proportions of men reported having used speed (12.5%), Viagra (11.4%), crystal meth (8.5%) and cocaine (7.4%). Very few men reported any recent use of LSD (4.6%), Special K (3%), GHB (2.9%), heroin (1.9%) or steroids (1.7%). A significantly smaller proportion of men than in the previous survey reported having used ecstasy, speed or crystal meth ($p < .001$ for each), or Special K or LSD ($p < .05$ for each).

The proportions of HIV-positive men who indicated that they had used each type of drug are not reported below, as the overall number of HIV-positive men in the 2007 sample is too small to calculate reliable proportions.

In 2007, patterns of reported drug use among HIV-negative participants were consistent with those of the overall sample (see Figure 22). A significantly smaller proportion of HIV-negative men than in the previous survey reported having used ecstasy, speed or crystal meth ($p < .01$ for each).

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a decrease in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having used speed or crystal (p -trend $< .01$ for each). There have been no changes in the reported use of other drugs among HIV-negative men since 2001.

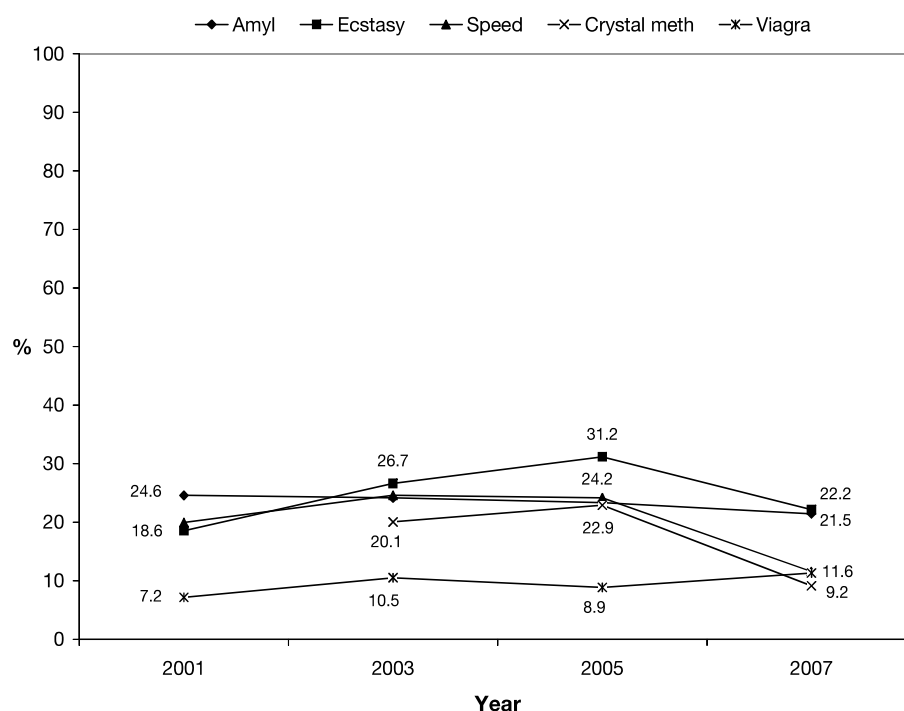


Figure 22: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

In 2007 the questions to elicit information about injecting drug use were replaced with a single item that asked about ‘any’ use of injected drugs in the six months prior to the survey. The majority (97.2%) of respondents reported that they had not injected any drugs; 2% had done so occasionally. Less than 1% of all participants had injected drugs on a regular basis.

In 2007, respondents were asked about their use of party drugs for the purposes of sex. The majority (86.2%) had not used any party drugs for this purpose in the six months prior to the survey, 10% had done so less often than monthly, 1.2% had done so monthly and 2.6% had done so on a weekly basis.

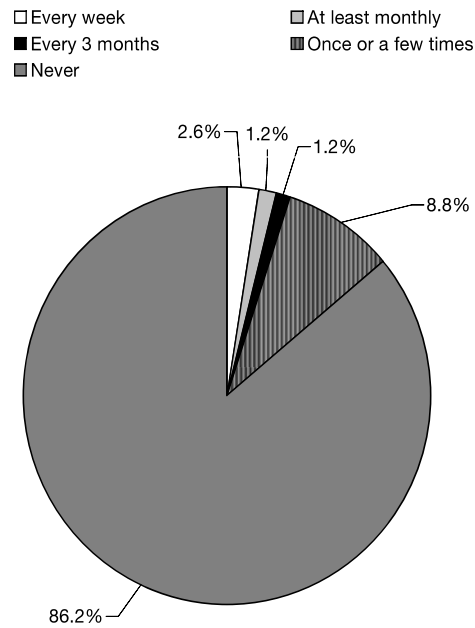


Figure 23: Use of party drugs for the purposes of sex

In 2007 an additional question was introduced to ask about group sex that occurred while using, or after using, party drugs. Only 8.4% of the total sample reported that group sex involving drugs had taken place in the six months prior to the survey, with most of these men reporting that it had occurred 'once or a few times'.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

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

Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey

This survey is for men who have had sex with another man in the past five years.

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

For each question, please TICK one box only.

- How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?
None ☐_1 A few ☐_2 Some ☐_3 Most ☐_4 All ☐_5
- How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?
None ☐_1 A few ☐_2 Some ☐_3 Most ☐_4 All ☐_5
- Do you think of yourself as:
Gay/homosexual ☐_1 Bisexual ☐_2 Heterosexual ☐_3
Other (please specify) _____

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

- Do you currently have sex with **casual** male partners?
No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2
- Do you currently have sex with a **regular** male partner?
No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2

- How would you describe your sexual relationship with your **current** regular male partner? (tick one)
we are monogamous – neither of us has casual sex ☐_1
both my partner and I have casual sex with other men ☐_2
I have casual sex with other men but my partner does not ☐_3
my partner has casual sex with other men but I do not ☐_4
I have several regular male partners ☐_5
no current regular male partner ☐_6

- If you are in a **regular** relationship with a man, for how long has it been?
Less than 6 months ☐_1 1–2 years ☐_3
6–11 months ☐_2 More than 2 years ☐_4
Not in a regular relationship with a man ☐_5

- How many different **men** have you had sex with in the **past six months**?
None ☐_1 6–10 men ☐_4
One ☐_2 11–50 men ☐_5
2–5 men ☐_3 More than 50 men ☐_6

Regular male partners — last 6 months

- Have you had sex with regular male partner/s in the last six months? Yes ☐_1 No ☐_2 → Go directly to Question 21

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

- Oral sex:** I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- Oral sex:** He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- Oral sex:** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- Oral sex:** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3

Anal sex

- I fucked him **with a condom**
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- He fucked me **with a condom**
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he came
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside him
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside me
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3

- How often did you and your regular partner have **group sex** that included at least one other man in the past six months?
Every week ☐_1 At least monthly ☐_2
Every 3 months ☐_3 Once or a few times ☐_4 Never ☐_5

Casual male partners — last 6 months

- Have you had sex with casual male partner/s in the last six months? Yes ☐_1 No ☐_2 → Go directly to Question 39

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

- Oral sex:** I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- Oral sex:** He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3

- Oral sex:** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- Oral sex:** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3

Anal sex

- I fucked him **with a condom**
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- He fucked me **with a condom**
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he came
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside him
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside me
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3

- How often did you have **group sex** involving at least two other men (apart from your regular partner) in the past six months?
Every week ☐_1 At least monthly ☐_2
Every 3 months ☐_3 Once or a few times ☐_4 Never ☐_5

- Do you prefer to have sex with **casual** partners who are:
HIV-Positive ☐_1 HIV-Negative ☐_2 HIV status doesn't matter ☐_3

- With casual partners, is it your rule to have anal sex **with a condom** if a partner is:
HIV-positive No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2
HIV-negative No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2
Unknown status No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2

- With casual partners, is it your rule to have anal sex **without a condom** if a partner is:
HIV-positive No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2
HIV-negative No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2
Unknown status No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2

In the last 6 months:

- How many of your **casual** partners did you tell your HIV status **before sex**?
None ☐_1 Some ☐_2 All ☐_3
- How many of your **casual** partners told you their HIV status **before sex**?
None ☐_1 Some ☐_2 All ☐_3
- In the last 6 months, who usually talked about HIV status **first**?
We didn't ☐_1 My casual partners did ☐_3
I did ☐_2 Equally often them or me ☐_4

Continues on other side ➡

<p>39. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>40. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies? Never tested <input type="checkbox"/> 7-12 months ago <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a week ago <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> 1-4 weeks ago <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> 1-6 months ago <input type="checkbox"/> More than 4 years ago <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>41. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests, what is your HIV status? No tests/Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>48. How old are you? _____ years</p> <p>49. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>50. What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Australian Aboriginal, Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chinese) Anglo-Australian only <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p> <p>51. Are you: (tick one only) Employed full-time <input type="checkbox"/> A student <input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time <input type="checkbox"/> On pension/social security <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>52. What is your occupation? _____</p> <p>53. What is the highest level of education you have had? Less than or up to 3 years of high school / Year 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 / SACE <input type="checkbox"/> Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE <input type="checkbox"/> University or CAE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>54. Where do you live? Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR Suburb/Town: _____</p>	<p>55. Where do you look for male sex partners? Internet <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Gay bar <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Gym <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Beat <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Gay sauna <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Other sex venue <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Interstate <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Private sex parties <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>56. In the last 6 months, how many of your male sexual partners did you find on the Internet? None <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 men <input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> 11-50 men <input type="checkbox"/> 2-5 men <input type="checkbox"/> More than 50 men <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>39. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>40. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies? Never tested <input type="checkbox"/> 7-12 months ago <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a week ago <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> 1-4 weeks ago <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years ago <input type="checkbox"/> 1-6 months ago <input type="checkbox"/> More than 4 years ago <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>41. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests, what is your HIV status? No tests/Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>48. How old are you? _____ years</p> <p>49. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>50. What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Australian Aboriginal, Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chinese) Anglo-Australian only <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p> <p>51. Are you: (tick one only) Employed full-time <input type="checkbox"/> A student <input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time <input type="checkbox"/> On pension/social security <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>52. What is your occupation? _____</p> <p>53. What is the highest level of education you have had? Less than or up to 3 years of high school / Year 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 / SACE <input type="checkbox"/> Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE <input type="checkbox"/> University or CAE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>54. Where do you live? Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR Suburb/Town: _____</p>	<p>55. Where do you look for male sex partners? Internet <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Gay bar <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Gym <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Beat <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Gay sauna <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Other sex venue <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Interstate <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Private sex parties <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>56. In the last 6 months, how many of your male sexual partners did you find on the Internet? None <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 men <input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> 11-50 men <input type="checkbox"/> 2-5 men <input type="checkbox"/> More than 50 men <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Supplement

Tables corresponding to the figures

Table corresponding to Figure 1: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

	2001 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)
Never tested for HIV	64 (11.6)	79 (9.6)	88 (14.4)	49 (10.4)
Total	551 (100)	820 (100)	613 (100)	473 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 2: Reported HIV test results among men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

	2001 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)
Not tested/No results	85 (15.7)	101 (12.4)	94 (15.5)	40 (8.8)
HIV-negative	427 (78.6)	674 (82.6)	476 (78.3)	391 (85.6)
HIV-positive	31 (5.7)	41 (5.0)	38 (6.3)	26 (5.7)
Total	543 (100)	816 (100)	608 (100)	457 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 3: Among men who had ever been tested, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics, proportion of non-HIV-positive men tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2001 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	287 (67.9)	469 (70.0)	329 (71.4)	267 (72.2)
Last tested more than 12 months ago	136 (32.2)	201 (30.0)	132 (28.6)	103 (27.8)
Total	423 (100)	670 (100)	461 (100)	370 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

	2001 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)
On treatment ¹	19 (57.6)	25 (59.5)	25 (69.4)	35 (81.4)
Not on treatment	14 (42.4)	17 (40.5)	11 (30.6)	8 (18.6)
Total	33 (100)	42 (100)	36 (100)	43 (100)

¹ Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men.

Table corresponding to Figure 5: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
None	85 (15.3)	142 (17.2)	103 (16.5)	93 (18.9)
Casual only	144 (25.9)	240 (29.0)	163 (26.2)	104 (21.1)
Regular plus casual	172 (30.9)	234 (28.3)	177 (28.4)	141 (28.6)
Regular only (monogamous)	156 (28.0)	211 (25.5)	180 (28.9)	155 (31.4)
Total	557 (100)	827 (100)	623 (100)	493 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 6: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse	78 (25.9)	109 (27.3)	82 (24.6)	77 (25.8)
No anal intercourse is permitted	22 (7.3)	30 (7.5)	22 (6.6)	23 (7.7)
Anal intercourse is permitted only with a condom	78 (25.9)	112 (28.0)	87 (26.1)	81 (27.1)
Anal intercourse without a condom is permitted	123 (40.9)	149 (37.3)	143 (42.8)	118 (39.5)
Total	301 (100)	400 (100)	334 (100)	299 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 7: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
No spoken agreement about casual sex	97 (33.7)	132 (33.9)	95 (29.1)	89 (30.4)
No sexual contact with casual partners is permitted	85 (29.5)	117 (30.1)	115 (35.2)	103 (35.2)
No anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted	28 (9.7)	31 (8.0)	19 (5.8)	13 (4.4)
Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted only with a condom	67 (23.3)	106 (27.3)	93 (28.4)	82 (28.0)
Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted without a condom	11 (3.8)	3 (0.8)	5 (1.5)	6 (2.1)
Total	288 (100)	389 (100)	327 (100)	293 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 8: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive ¹	9 (3.3)	3 (0.8)	5 (1.7)	11 (4.5)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	174 (63.3)	234 (65.2)	189 (63.9)	162 (65.6)
Serodiscordant	25 (9.1)	28 (7.8)	21 (7.1)	26 (10.5)
Serononconcordant	67 (24.4)	94 (26.2)	81 (27.4)	48 (19.4)
Total	275 (100)	359 (100)	296 (100)	247 (100)

¹ Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men.**Table corresponding to Figure 9: Anal intercourse with regular partners and condom use, among men who reported having regular partners**

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
No anal intercourse	55 (14.8)	73 (14.3)	46 (11.2)	48 (14.9)
Always uses a condom	120 (32.4)	173 (33.9)	131 (32.0)	85 (26.3)
Sometimes does not use a condom	196 (52.8)	265 (51.9)	233 (56.8)	190 (58.8)
Total	371 (100)	511 (100)	410 (100)	323 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 10: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	8 (88.9)	1 (33.3)	2 (40.0)	10 (90.9)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	104 (59.8)	150 (64.1)	136 (72.0)	111 (68.5)
Serodiscordant	8 (32.0)	10 (35.7)	3 (14.3)	10 (38.5)
Serononconcordant	38 (56.7)	40 (42.6)	42 (51.9)	24 (50.0)

Table corresponding to Figure 11: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	71 (43.0)	108 (46.4)	99 (52.9)	77 (49.4)
Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant ¹	11 (22.9)	16 (22.5)	11 (21.1)	14 (37.8)

¹ Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers.**Table corresponding to Figure 12: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus**

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	55 (34.4)	85 (36.6)	65 (35.9)	55 (36.7)
Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant ¹	14 (29.2)	14 (20.6)	15 (28.9)	11 (30.6)

¹ Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers.**Table corresponding to Figure 13: Anal intercourse with casual partners and condom use, among men who reported having had casual partners**

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
No anal intercourse	107 (27.9)	172 (28.5)	111 (27.5)	83 (25.2)
Always uses a condom	184 (47.9)	282 (46.7)	194 (48.1)	144 (43.8)
Sometimes does not use a condom	93 (24.2)	150 (24.8)	98 (24.3)	102 (31.0)
Total	384 (100)	604 (100)	403 (100)	329 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 14: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
HIV-positive ¹	12 (41.4)	15 (42.9)	6 (22.2)	7 (20.6)
HIV-negative	71 (24.0)	122 (24.6)	80 (25.8)	82 (32.5)
HIV serostatus unknown ¹	9 (16.1)	12 (17.7)	11 (19.0)	10 (33.3)

¹ Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers.

Table corresponding to Figure 15: Proportion of men who had always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had anal intercourse with casual partners

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
HIV-positive ¹	11 (47.8)	14 (48.3)	13 (68.4)	21 (75.0)
HIV-negative	138 (66.0)	234 (65.7)	151 (65.4)	111 (57.5)
HIV serostatus unknown	33 (78.6)	32 (72.7)	27 (71.1)	8 (44.4)
All men	184 (66.4)	282 (65.3)	194 (66.4)	144 (58.5)

Table corresponding to Figure 16: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)
HIV-positive ²	15 (57.7)	17 (50.0)	17 (70.8)	19 (57.6)
HIV-negative	116 (42.8)	194 (42.0)	137 (49.8)	111 (48.5)
All men	138 (39.3)	237 (42.0)	178 (49.4)	144 (48.2)

¹ In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

² Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers.

Table corresponding to Figure 17: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)
HIV-positive ²	9 (34.6)	11 (32.4)	13 (52.0)	12 (36.4)
HIV-negative	114 (41.8)	184 (39.4)	133 (47.3)	114 (48.9)
All men	132 (37.3)	222 (39.0)	168 (45.9)	139 (45.9)

¹ In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

² Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers of HIV-positive men.

Table corresponding to Figure 18: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)
Disclosed to all	25 (28.7)	42 (29.0)	24 (25.8)	15 (15.6)
Disclosed to none/some	62 (71.3)	103 (71.0)	69 (74.2)	81 (84.4)
Total	87 (100)	145 (100)	93 (100)	96 (100)

Note: In 2007 the question relating to disclosure was modified to elicit information only about disclosure that occurred 'before' sex. This new format does not appear to have produced substantially different results.

Table corresponding to Figure 19: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
Receptive only	11 (16.4)	17 (14.4)	19 (24.7)	9 (11.5)
Insertive only	21 (31.3)	46 (39.0)	21 (27.3)	22 (28.2)
Reciprocal	35 (52.2)	55 (46.6)	37 (48.1)	47 (60.3)
Total	67 (100)	118 (100)	77 (100)	78 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 20: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
HIV-positive ¹	10 (34.5)	18 (41.9)	19 (59.4)	23 (60.5)
HIV-negative	139 (42.9)	272 (41.5)	234 (56.1)	234 (64.8)
HIV serostatus unknown ¹	24 (38.7)	47 (47.5)	49 (61.3)	23 (62.2)

¹ Data to be treated cautiously, as proportions are based on small numbers.

**Table corresponding to Figure 21:
Trends in testing for STIs other
than HIV among HIV-negative men**

	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
Anal swab	248 (36.3)	181 (37.4)	176 (42.4)
Throat swab	287 (42.0)	201 (41.5)	192 (46.3)
Penile swab	223 (32.7)	173 (35.7)	154 (37.1)
Urine sample	350 (51.2)	252 (52.1)	229 (55.2)
Blood test other than for HIV	398 (58.3)	271 (56.0)	237 (57.1)

Table corresponding to Figure 22: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

	2001 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2007 n (%)
Amyl	106 (24.6)	165 (24.2)	113 (23.4)	89 (21.5)
Ecstasy	80 (18.6)	182 (26.7)	151 (31.2)	92 (22.2)
Speed	86 (20.0)	168 (24.6)	117 (24.2)	48 (11.6)
Crystal meth	–	137 (20.1)	111 (22.9)	38 (9.2)
Viagra	31 (7.2)	72 (10.5)	43 (8.9)	47 (11.3)

Table corresponding to Figure 23: Use of party drugs for the purposes of sex

	Never n (%)	Once or a few times n (%)	Every 3 months n (%)	At least monthly n (%)	Every week n (%)	Total n (%)
2007	432 (86.2)	44 (8.8)	6 (1.2)	6 (1.2)	13 (2.6)	501 (100)