

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2003

Author:

Hull, Peter; Van de Ven, Paul; Rawstorne, Patrick; Prestage, Patrick; Kippax, Susan; Brown, Shamus; Harrison, Geoffrey; Tunley, Fiona; Ferguson, Gary

Publication Date:

2003

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.4225/53/5750DEE1260B9>

License:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/au/>

Link to license to see what you are allowed to do with this resource.

Downloaded from <http://hdl.handle.net/1959.4/50988> in <https://unsworks.unsw.edu.au> on 2024-04-23

gay community periodic survey

QUEENSLAND 2003

Peter **HULL**
Paul **VAN DE VEN**
Patrick **RAWSTORNE**
Garrett **PRESTAGE**
Susan **KIPPAX**
Shamus **BROWN**
Geoffrey **HARRISON**
Fiona **TUNLEY**
Gary **FERGUSON**



NATIONAL CENTRE IN HIV SOCIAL RESEARCH
NATIONAL CENTRE IN HIV EPIDEMIOLOGY AND
CLINICAL RESEARCH
QUEENSLAND AIDS COUNCIL

gay community periodic survey

QUEENSLAND 2003

Peter **HULL**¹

Paul **VAN DE VEN**¹

Patrick **RAWSTORNE**¹

Garrett **PRESTAGE**²

Susan **KIPPAX**¹

Shamus **BROWN**¹

Geoffrey **HARRISON**³

Fiona **TUNLEY**³

Gary **FERGUSON**³

¹NATIONAL CENTRE IN HIV SOCIAL RESEARCH

²NATIONAL CENTRE IN HIV EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CLINICAL
RESEARCH

³QUEENSLAND AIDS COUNCIL
QUEENSLAND POSITIVE PEOPLE

Monograph 11/2003

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



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

National Centre in HIV Social Research

Level 2, Webster Building
The 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: nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au

© National Centre in HIV Social Research 2003
ISBN 1-875978-70-4

Hull, P., Van de Ven, P., Rawstorne, P., Prestage, G., Kippax, S., Brown, S., Harrison, G., Tunley, F., & Ferguson, G. (2003). Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2003 (Monograph 11/2003). Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.
<http://doi.org/10.4225/53/5750DEE1260B9>

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 & Social Sciences at the University of New South Wales.

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments	ii
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	iv
DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY	1
SAMPLE AND RECRUITMENT	2
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	4
Geographic distribution	4
Age	5
Ethnicity	6
Employment and occupation	7
Education	9
Sexual relationships with women	10
Sexual relationships with men	11
ASSOCIATION WITH GAY COMMUNITY	13
Sexual identity	13
Gay community involvement	14
HIV TESTING, TREATMENT AND SEROSTATUS ISSUES	16
Time since most recent HIV-antibody test	17
Combination therapies	18
Viral load	19
Regular partner's HIV status	20
SEXUAL PRACTICE AND 'SAFE SEX'	22
Sexual practice with men	22
Overview of sexual practices with regular and casual partners	25
Sex with regular male partners	29
Condom use	29
Agreements	32
Sex with casual male partners	34
Condom use	34
Serostatus	37
INFORMATION ABOUT HIV THERAPIES AND PEP	39
Post-exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)	41
DRUG USE	44
DISCUSSION	46
REFERENCES	48
APPENDIX A	50
APPENDIX B	63

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

FUNDING

The Queensland Gay Community Periodic Surveys are commissioned and funded by Queensland Health.

STEERING COMMITTEE

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

RECRUITMENT

Shaun Baynton, Phil Bennett, Kathy Bingham, Ruth Bridgstock, Shamus Brown, Michael Buckler, Sally Colley, Luke Dean, Keith Gilbert, Deirdre Gillen, Moragh Gillen, Ryan Goodfellow, Colin Griffiths, Geoffrey Harrison, Keryn Henry, Jahi Ireland, Mark Kelly, Ryan Lynch, Patrick O'Duffy, Dave O'Neil, Deborah O'Neill, Andrew Pascoe, Jason Pask, Dean Raihman, Stephen Rose, Roy Starkey, Colin Stewart, Jodie Walton

QUEENSLAND AIDS COUNCIL

Fiona Tunley, Gary Ferguson

NATIONAL CENTRE IN HIV SOCIAL RESEARCH

Sarah Behman, June Crawford

NATIONAL CENTRE IN HIV EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CLINICAL RESEARCH

Andrew Grulich, John Kaldor

SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

The 1510 men who gave their time to ensure that the study was fully inclusive of their particular circumstances.

VENUES

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

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 :	Use of combination antiretroviral therapies (ART) and viral load (VL)	19
Table 2 :	Reported sex with male partners in previous six months, by type of recruitment site	23
Table 3 :	Condom use and match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships	31
Table 4 :	Sites of unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners	36
Table 5 :	Number of male sex partners found on the Internet	38
Table 6 :	Responses to question about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	39
Table 7 :	Responses to the statement that 'The availability of treatment (PEP) immediately after unsafe sex makes safe sex less important', by serostatus	40
Table 8 :	Levels of knowledge about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	41
Table 9 :	Unprotected anal intercourse and knowledge of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	42
Table 10 :	Knowledge of latest time to commence PEP after risk event	42
Table 11 :	Knowledge of where to obtain PEP	42
Table 12 :	Self-rated health by HIV status	43
Table 13 :	Sexual health tests in last 12 months	43
Table 14 :	Drug use in the previous six months	44
Table 15 :	Injecting drug use in the previous six months	45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 :	Source of recruitment.....	2
Figure 2 :	Residential location.....	4
Figure 3 :	Age.....	5
Figure 4 :	Ethnicity.....	6
Figure 5 :	Employment status.....	7
Figure 6 :	Occupation.....	8
Figure 7 :	Education.....	9
Figure 8 :	Sex with women in previous 6 months.....	10
Figure 9 :	Relationships with men.....	11
Figure 10 :	Length of relationships with men.....	12
Figure 11 :	Sexual identity.....	13
Figure 12 :	Gay friends.....	14
Figure 13 :	Proportion of free time spent with gay men.....	15
Figure 14 :	HIV test results.....	16
Figure 15 :	Time since most recent HIV test.....	17
Figure 16 :	Use of combination antiretroviral therapies.....	18
Figure 17 :	HIV status of regular partner.....	20
Figure 18 :	Match of HIV status in regular relationships.....	21
Figure 19 :	Reported sex with male partners in previous six months.....	22
Figure 20 :	Number of male sex partners in previous six months.....	24
Figure 21 :	Sex practices with regular male partners – oral intercourse.....	25
Figure 22 :	Sex practices with regular male partners – anal intercourse.....	26
Figure 23 :	Sex practices with casual male partners – oral intercourse.....	27
Figure 24 :	Sex practices with casual male partners – anal intercourse.....	28
Figure 25 :	Condom use with regular male partners.....	29
Figure 26 :	Serostatus and unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners.....	30
Figure 27 :	Agreements with regular male partners about sex <i>within</i> relationship.....	32
Figure 28 :	Agreements with regular male partners about sex <i>outside</i> relationship.....	33
Figure 29 :	Condom use with casual male partners.....	34
Figure 30 :	Serostatus and UAI with casual partners.....	35
Figure 31 :	Participants' disclosure of serostatus to casual partners.....	37
Figure 32 :	Casual partners' disclosure of serostatus to participants.....	38

Description of the study

The Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited through a range of gay community sites in Queensland. The project was commissioned and funded by Queensland Health. The Periodic Survey provides a snapshot of sexual and HIV-related practices among gay and other homosexually active men. This is the sixth time the survey has been conducted in Queensland. Data from this survey can be used to make comparisons with the five previous surveys conducted from 1998 to 2002 (Van de Ven et al., 1998; Van de Ven et al., 1999; Aspin et al., 2000; Rawstorne et al., 2002, Hull et al., 2002).

The major aim of the Queensland Periodic Survey is to provide data on levels of safe and unsafe sexual practice in a broad cross-sectional sample of gay and homosexually active men. To this end, men were recruited from a number of gay community venues. In 2003, fifteen sites in Brisbane, the Gold Coast, the Sunshine Coast, Cairns and Townsville were used for recruitment: the Pride Fair Day, twelve gay community venues (eight social venues and four sex-on-premises venues) and two sexual health clinics. Trained personnel recruited participants and administered the questionnaire at each of these venues over a one-week period.

This latest study was conducted in June 2003. It is similar to the five previous surveys in that it was conducted at the same time of the year and employed the same recruitment strategies. This makes it possible to examine practices and changes over time.

The questionnaire (appended to this report) is a short, self-administered instrument that takes about ten minutes to complete. Questions focus on anal intercourse and oral sex, the use of condoms, the nature of sexual relationships, HIV testing and serostatus, aspects of social attachment to gay community, recreational drug use, and a range of demographic items including sexual identity, age, education, occupation and ethnicity. In the main, the questions employed in 2003 were the same as those in the five previous surveys so as to facilitate as direct a comparison as possible.

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

Sample and Recruitment

Respondents were recruited through 14 sites in Queensland as well as at a large public gay community event, Pride Fair Day Festival which was held in Brisbane. In all, 1795 men were asked to complete the questionnaire and 1510 did so. This represents a sound response rate of 84 per cent and similar to the response rate the year before.

In 2003, there was a slight decrease from the previous survey in the number of men recruited at gay venues with just under three-quarters of the respondents completing surveys in these venues ($p < .01$). There was a corresponding increase in the proportion recruited at Fair Day. In the 2003 survey, there was no change in the proportion of men recruited at sexual health clinics than in 2002 (see Figure 1). The number of recruitment sites (other than the Fair Day) decreased from 17 in 2002 to 14 in 2003.

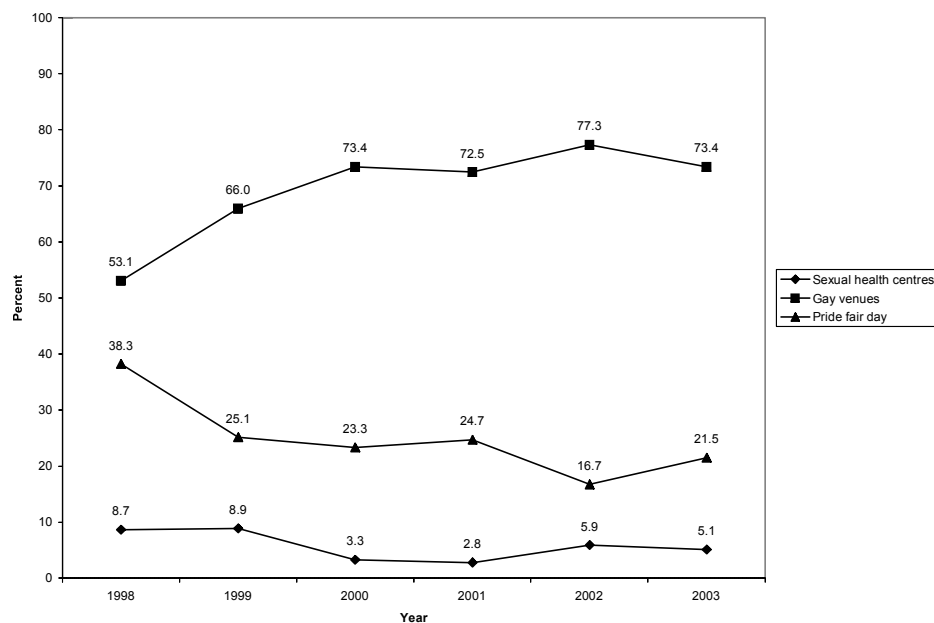


Figure 1 : Source of recruitment

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

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

Demographic Profile

In terms of demographic variables, the participants in the six surveys from 1998 to 2003 were quite similar.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The men came primarily from the Brisbane metropolitan area (see Figure 2). Approximately 7% of the sample was living in the Gold Coast. About 10% of men who indicated that they participated regularly in Queensland gay community came from other parts of Queensland and almost 8% came from outside the State, a significant increase from 2002 ($p < .01$).

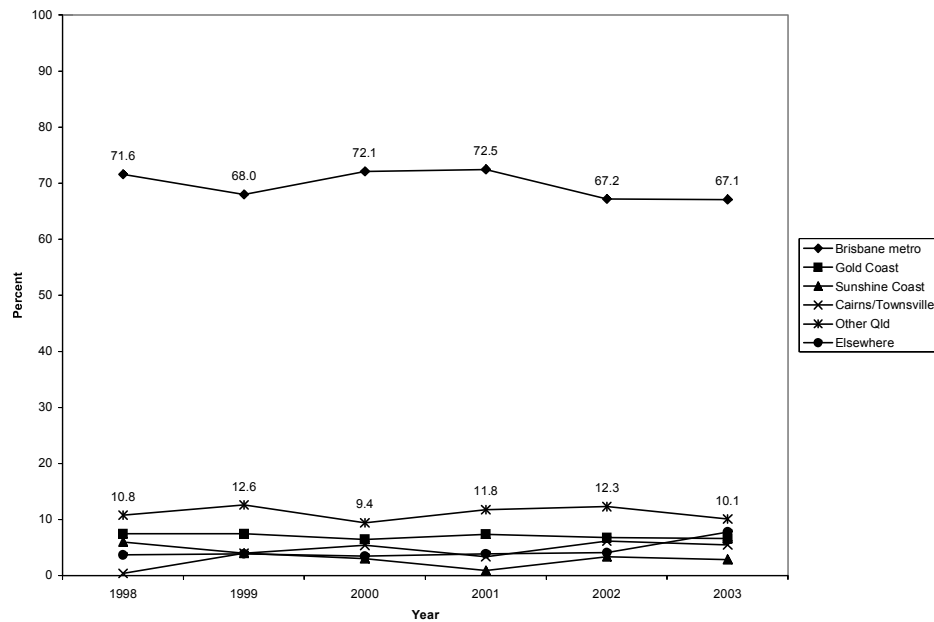


Figure 2 : Residential location

AGE

In the 2003 survey the maximum age of respondents was 90 years, with a median of 31. There were no significant changes in the proportions in each age group in the 2003 survey (see Figure 3). Slight differences over time in the age composition of the sample may need to be considered when interpreting some of the findings in this study.

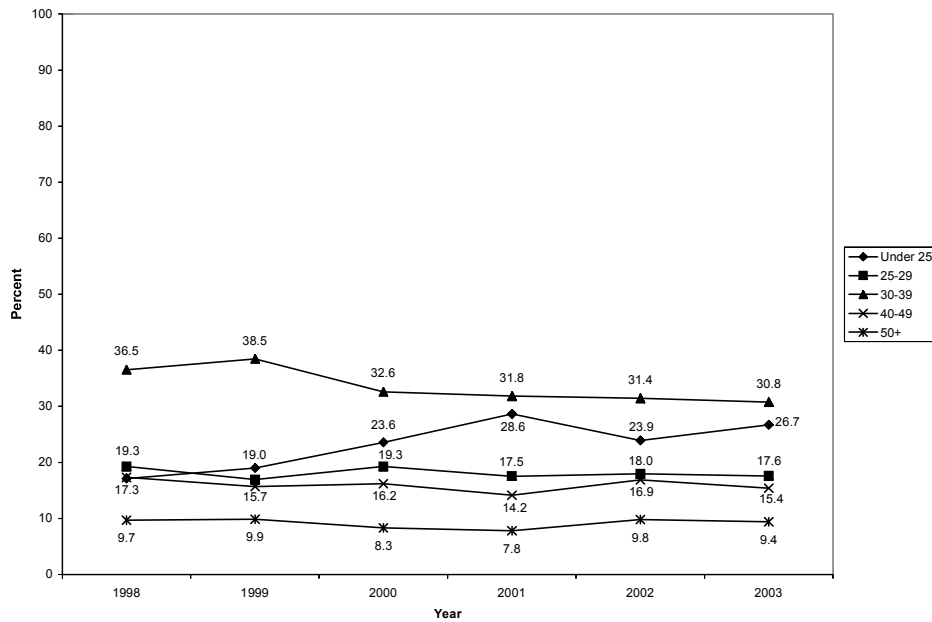


Figure 3 : Age

ETHNICITY

As in the previous five surveys, this was predominantly an 'Anglo-Australian' sample (based on responses to the open-ended Question 43). However, in the 2003 survey there was a significant decrease in the proportion of 'Anglo-Australians' (see Figure 4) and a corresponding increase in men from ethnic backgrounds other than Anglo-Australian, European or Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander ($p < .001$). Over the past three surveys the proportion of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders has been quite steady at just under 5%. Across the six survey periods, about 10% of the sample has consistently not answered the question about ethnicity.

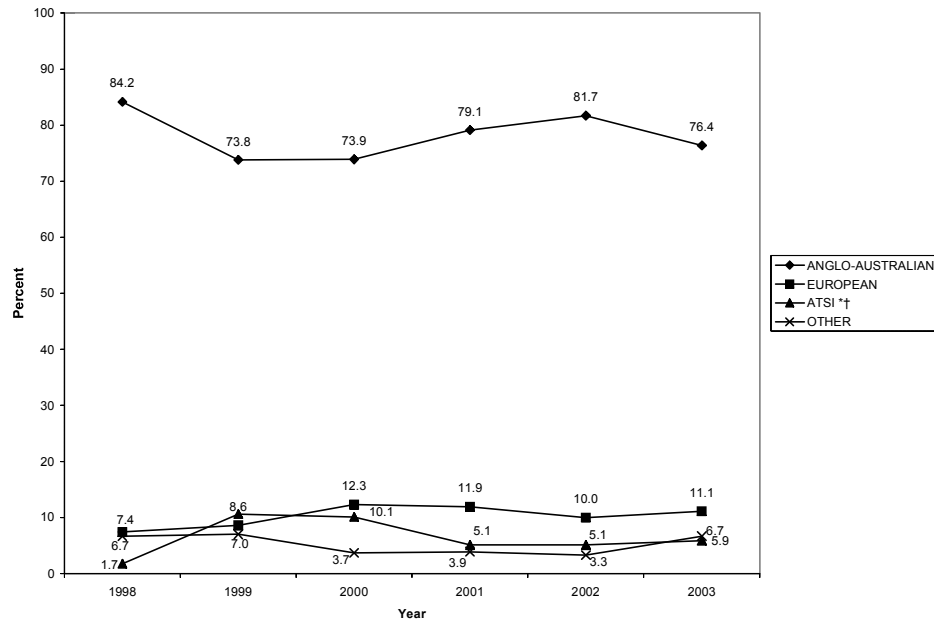


Figure 4 : Ethnicity

Note: † In previous reports, the percentage of men identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ethnicity was based on responses to the ethnic background question. In this and future reports, this percentage is based on responses to the question which asked if respondents were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

† Question asking to indicate if Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin not asked in 1998.

EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

As in the five previous surveys, the sample was comprised of a larger proportion of men who were not in the work force compared with the general population. This was particularly true of HIV positive men, of whom a relatively high percentage was in receipt of some form of social security payment. The proportion of men in full-time employment was on par with previous surveys (see Figure 5).

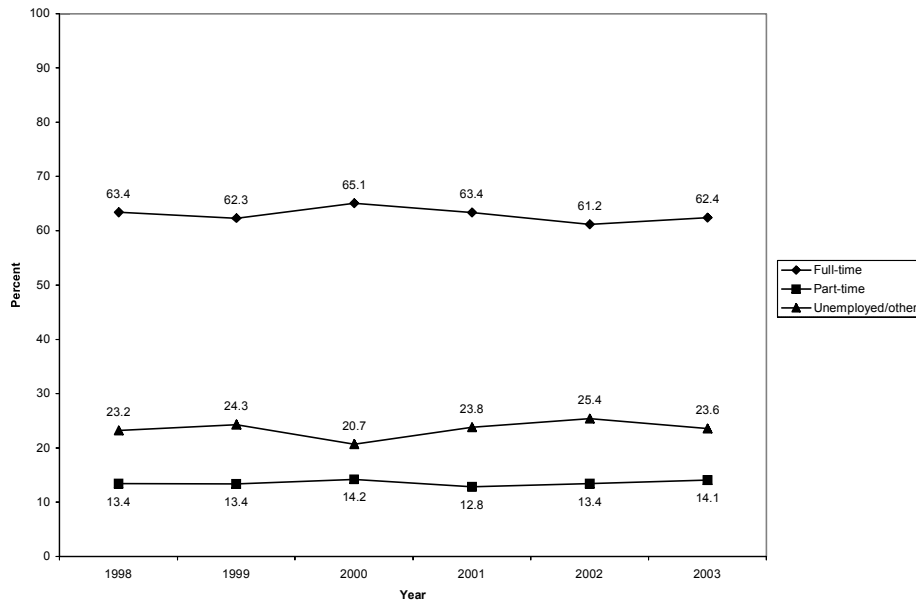


Figure 5 : Employment status

Like the previous surveys, and as in most studies of male homosexual populations, there was a substantial over-representation of professionals/managers and an under-representation of manual workers in comparison with the general population (Connell et al., 1991; Hood et al., 1994). In 2003 there was a significant increase in the proportion of men recruited who work in managerial or professional positions and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of clerical / sales workers ($p < .01$) (see Figure 6). Since 2000 there has been a trend increase in the proportion of managers/professionals ($p < .01$) and a trend decrease in the proportion of clerical/sales participants ($p < .001$).

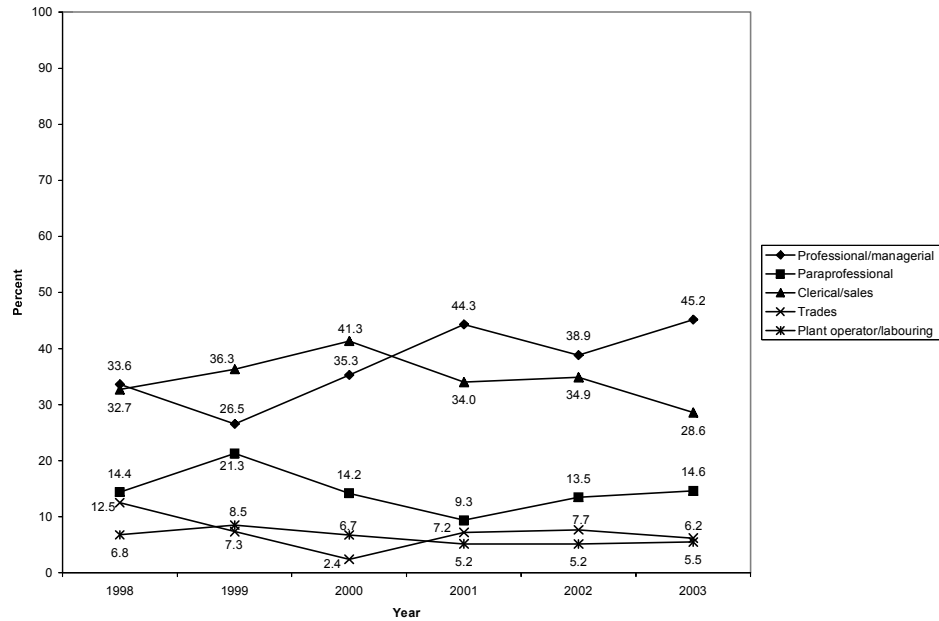


Figure 6 : Occupation

EDUCATION

As in other gay-community-based studies, this sample was relatively well educated in comparison with the general population. Over sixty percent of the men had received some post-secondary education, and for most this included a university degree (see Figure 7). The proportion of men in each of the education categories shown in Figure 7 has been consistent across the six survey periods.

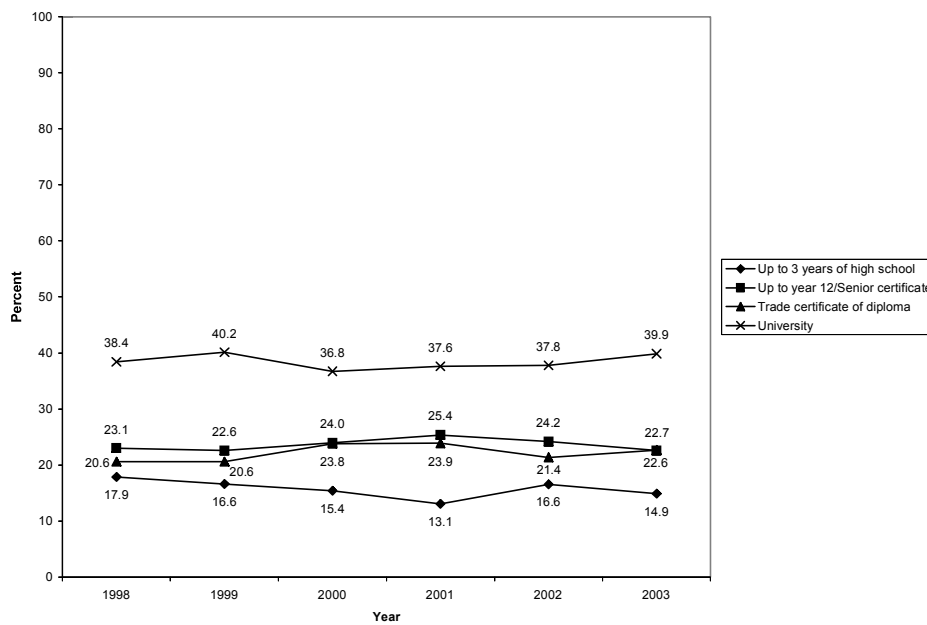


Figure 7 : Education

SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH WOMEN

As in the five previous surveys, few men had sex with any women in the preceding six months. These proportions have remained remarkably stable over time (see Figure 8). Approximately 6% had sex with one woman in the previous six months and a similar proportion had sex with more than one woman.

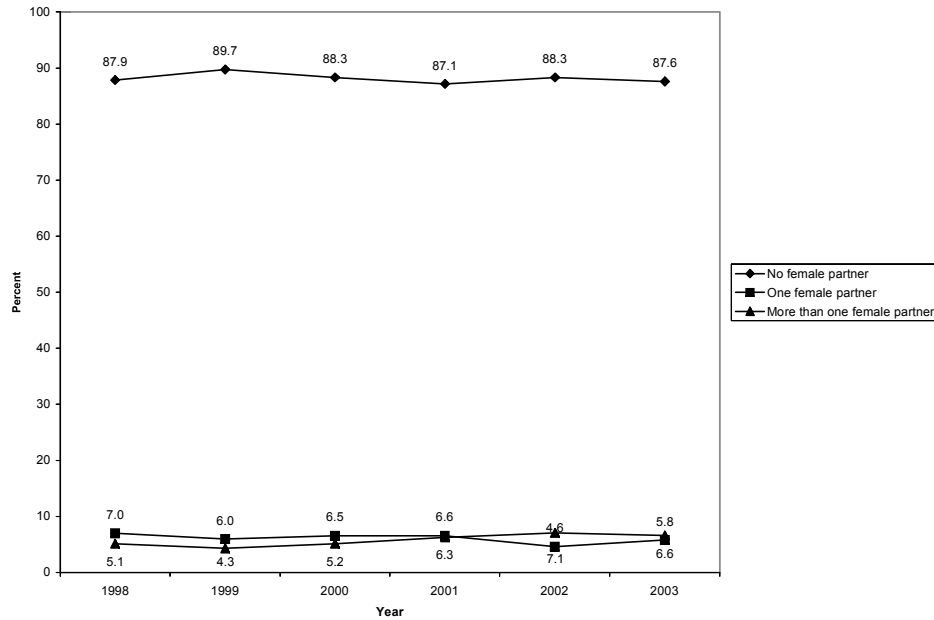


Figure 8 : Sex with women in previous 6 months

SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH MEN

About fifty percent of the men in the sample were in a regular sexual relationship with a man at the time of completing the survey (see Figure 9). Approximately twenty-two percent of study participants were monogamous (ie. had sex only with a regular partner). About 55% of the men had sex with casual partners, however, the proportion having sex with casual partners only has fallen significantly since the previous survey when this proportion was higher than it had been in all previous surveys ($p<.05$). For one-fifth of the sample there was 'currently' no sex with men at all and this proportion has increased over time (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$).

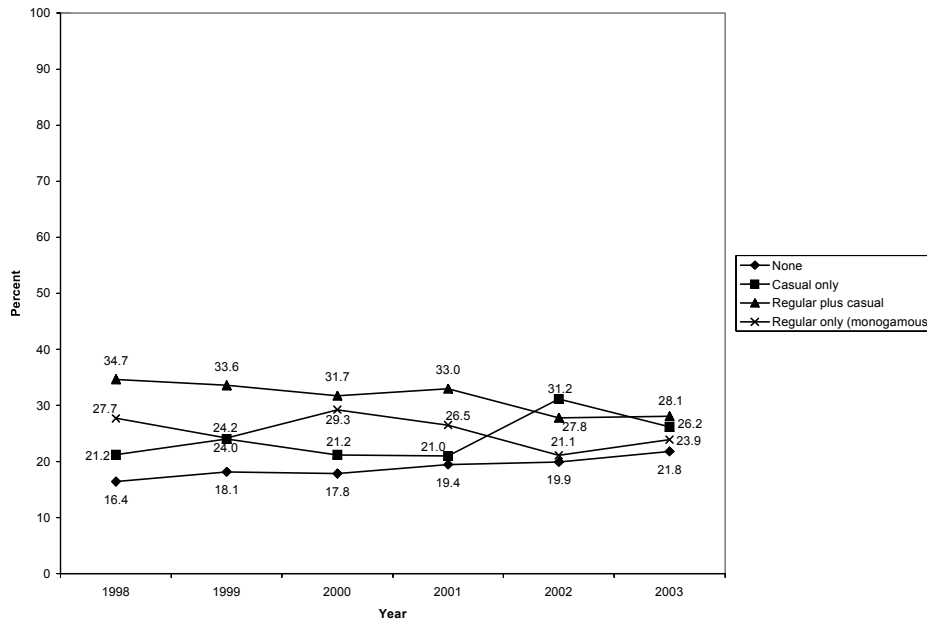


Figure 9 : Relationships with men

As in the previous five surveys, about 60% of the men who were in a regular relationship had been in that relationship for more than one year (see Table 10).

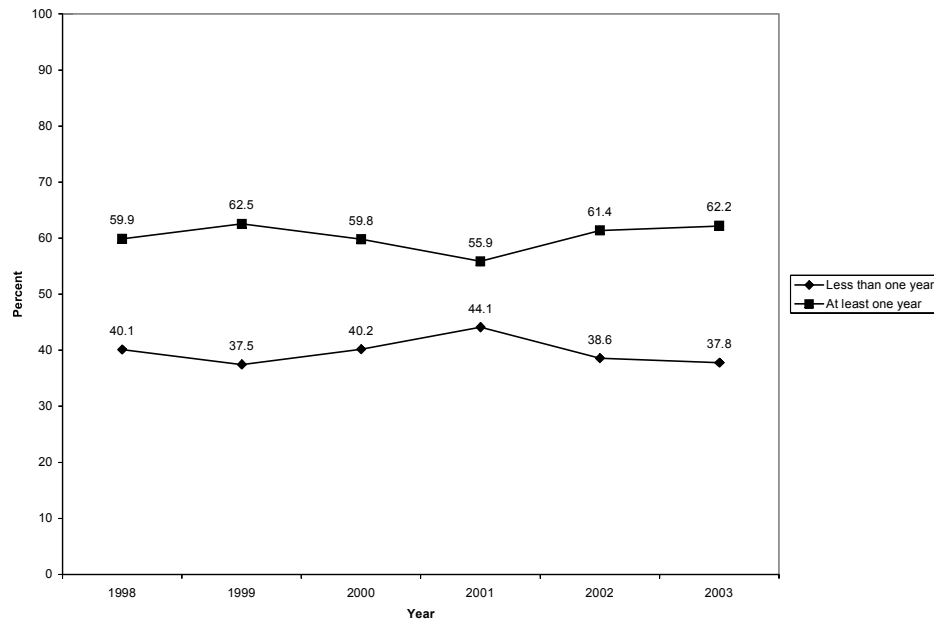


Figure 10 : Length of relationships with men

Association with Gay Community

In several respects, and not surprisingly given the recruitment strategies used in this study, this was a highly gay-identified and gay-community-attached sample.

SEXUAL IDENTITY

As in the previous surveys, the men in the 2003 survey were mostly homosexually identified. Homosexual identification included 'gay/homosexual' as well as a small number of men who identified as 'queer'. Non-homosexual identification included 'bisexual' and 'heterosexual' (see Figure 11). Apart from a slight although significant fall in the proportion of men identifying as gay/homosexual/queer in 2002, the proportions have been quite stable since 1998.

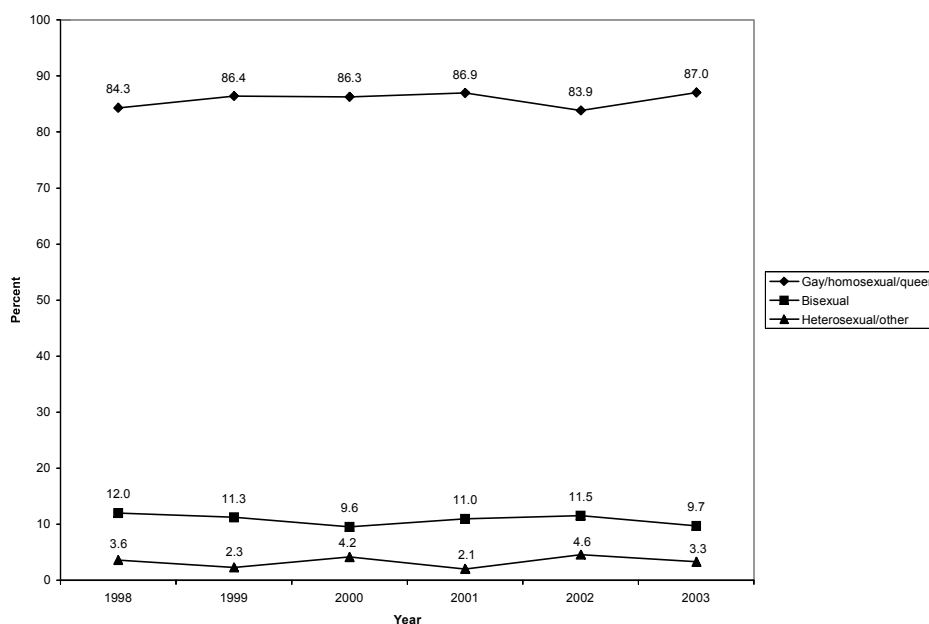


Figure 11 : Sexual identity

GAY COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The men in the 2003 sample were quite socially involved with gay men, as were their counterparts in the previous five surveys (see Figure 12). About 43% of the men in the sample said most or all of their friends were gay men. This proportion has decreased significantly since 1998 (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$).

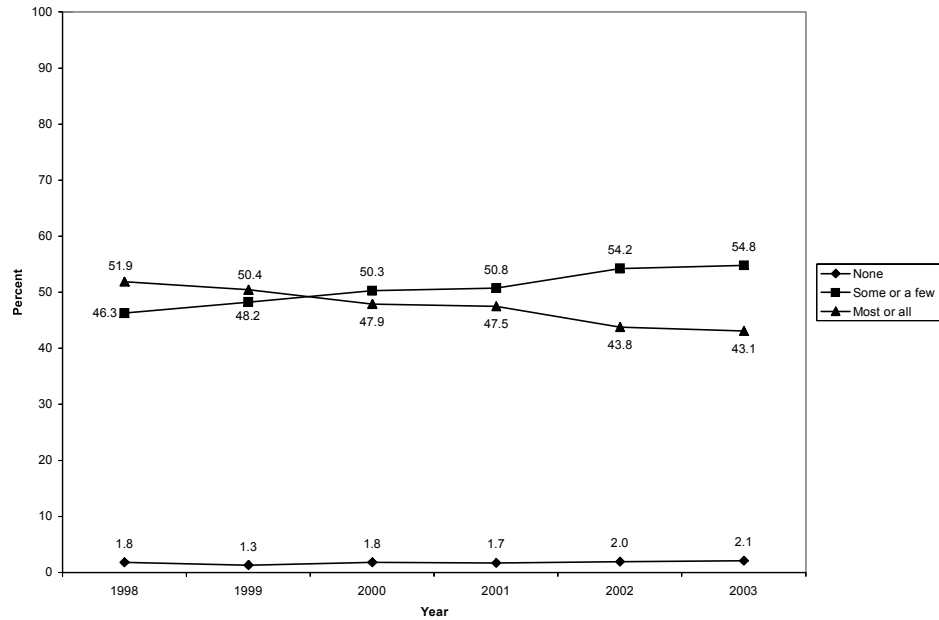


Figure 12 : Gay friends

Just under 80% of the men reported spending 'some' or 'a lot' of their free time with gay men (see Figure 13). However, the proportion of respondents spending 'a lot' of their free time with gay men has decreased over time (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$). Correspondingly, there has been a significant upturn in the proportion of men spending only 'a little' or 'some' of their free time with gay men (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$). Although statistically significant, these changes are only slight and not of a magnitude to indicate any dramatic shift in the social networks of these men.

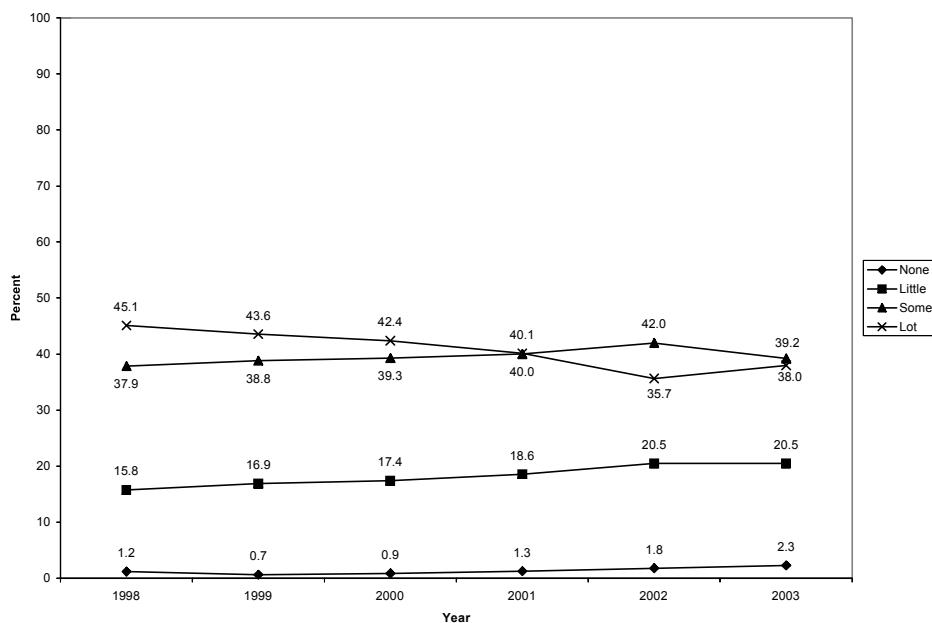


Figure 13 : Proportion of free time spent with gay men

HIV Testing, Treatment and Serostatus Issues

Most of the men had been tested for antibodies to HIV (see Figure 14). Of these men, the vast majority reported a negative result from their most recent HIV test. About 12% of the men had not been tested or had failed to obtain their test results. Few men in the sample, about 7 percent, reported being HIV positive. There has been a downward trend in the proportion of HIV positive respondents since 1998 and a corresponding upward trend in HIV negative respondents (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .05$).

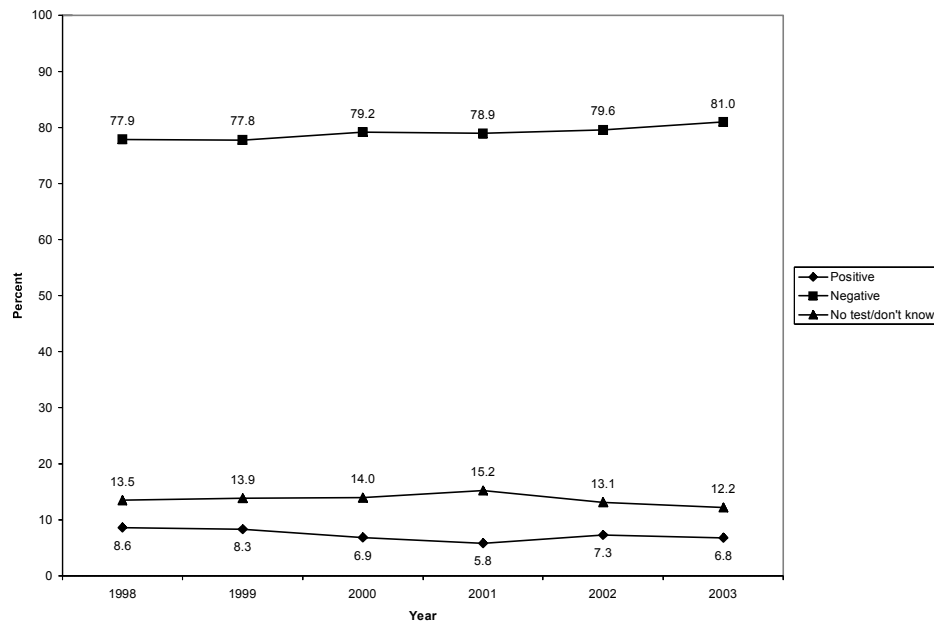


Figure 14 : HIV test results

TIME SINCE MOST RECENT HIV-ANTIBODY TEST

Among those men who had ever been tested for HIV and had not tested HIV-positive, by far the majority had done so within the previous year. About a third of the sample had not been tested for at least twelve months (see Figure 15). These proportions have remained stable across the six study periods.

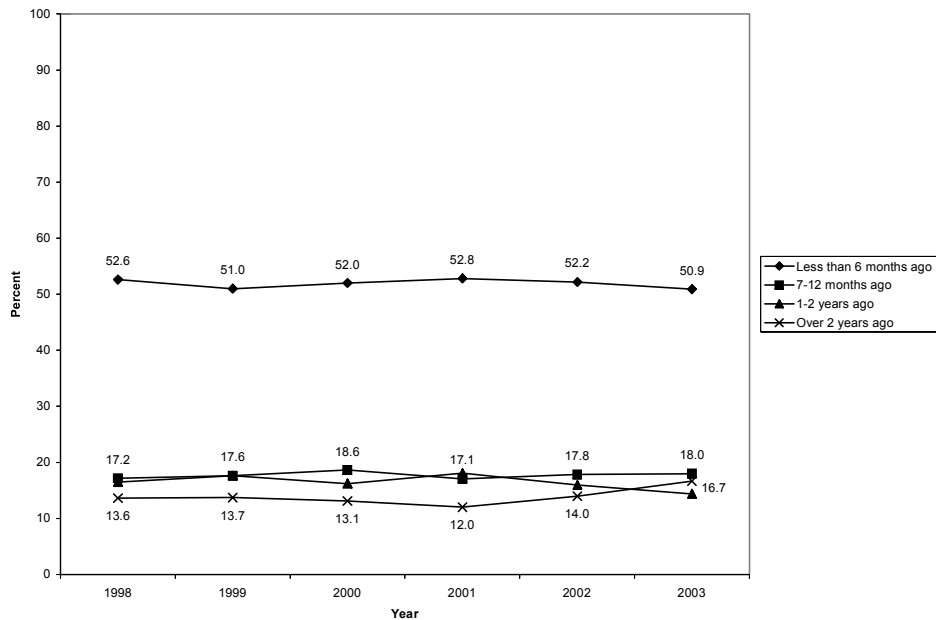


Figure 15 : Time since most recent HIV test

COMBINATION THERAPIES

About 55% of the men who indicated that they were HIV positive were on combination therapy. There was a slight, although non-significant, increase in the proportion of men on combination therapy in the 2003 survey since the previous survey. However, the significant downward trend in combination therapy use over time is still evident ($p < .01$) (see Figure 16). This is a similar trend to that seen among gay men in Melbourne (see Hull et al., 2003) and Sydney (Van de Ven et al., 2002). (Note: This finding is based on small numbers).

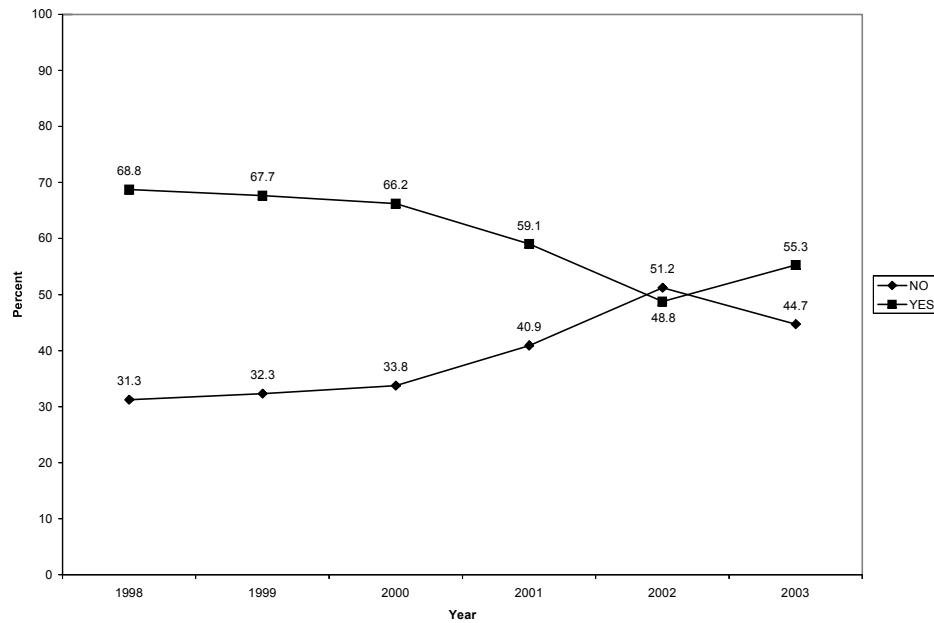


Figure 16 : Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

VIRAL LOAD

A question about the viral load of HIV positive men was included for the first time in the 2002 survey. Three-quarters of the men who currently use antiretroviral therapies have undetectable viral load (see Table 1). In comparison, approximately 20% of the HIV positive men not using this treatment have undetectable viral loads.

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

ART	Undetectable VL	Detectable VL	Don't know/unsure	Total
2002				
Using treatments	44 (75.9%)	14 (24.2%)	—	58 (100%)
Not using treatments	13 (21.3%)	43 (70.5%)	5 (8.2%)	61 (100%)
2003				
Using treatments	38 (74.5%)	13 (25.5%)	—	51 (100%)
Not using treatments	8 (19.5%)	27 (65.9%)	6 (14.9%)	41 (100%)

REGULAR PARTNER'S HIV STATUS

Participants were asked about the HIV serostatus of their current regular partner. As the question referred only to current partners, fewer men responded to this item than indicated sex with a regular partner during the previous six months. In 2003, 64% of the men had an HIV negative regular partner, while approximately eight percent had an HIV positive regular partner (see Figure 17). Over one-quarter of the men had a regular partner whose serostatus they did not know. There had been a significant upward trend in the proportion of men who did not know the HIV status of their regular partners from 1998 to 2001, however, with the inclusion of data from 2002 and 2003 this trend disappears.

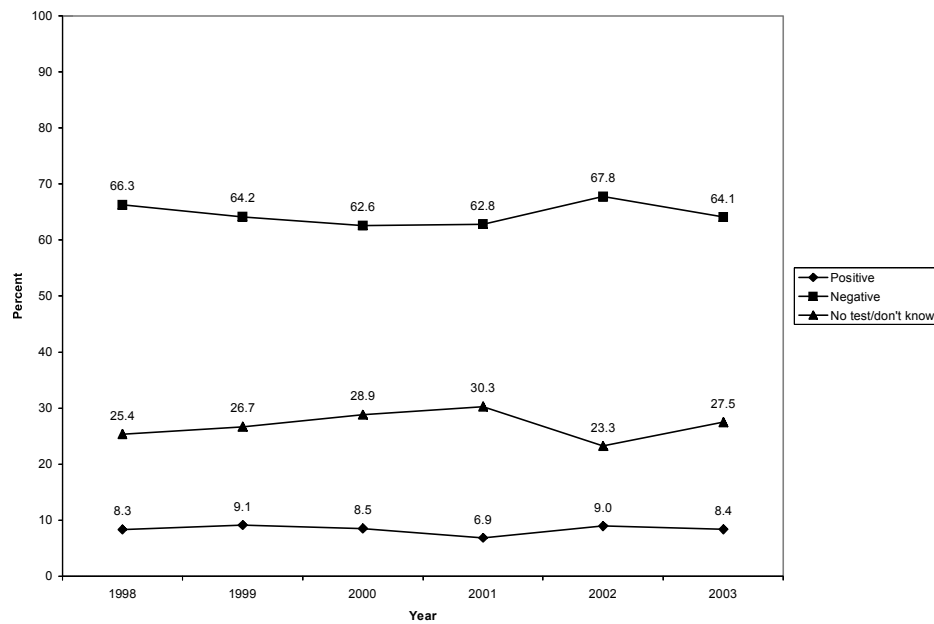


Figure 17 : HIV status of regular partner

In 2003, as in previous surveys, HIV positive participants were more likely to be in a regular relationship with another HIV positive man than with either an HIV negative man or a man whose HIV status was unknown. This applied to just over 50% of the HIV positive participants. HIV negative men tended to have HIV negative regular partners. Figure 18 shows that the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships, between 70% and 75%, has remained quite steady since 1998. In contrast, the proportion of HIV-positive respondents in seroconcordant relationships has increased over time from 30% to just over 50% (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .01$). The proportion of HIV positive respondents in serodiscordant relationships, around 36%, has remained quite steady over the last four survey periods, while the proportion of HIV negative men with HIV positive partners has been remarkably steady since 1998 at around five percent.

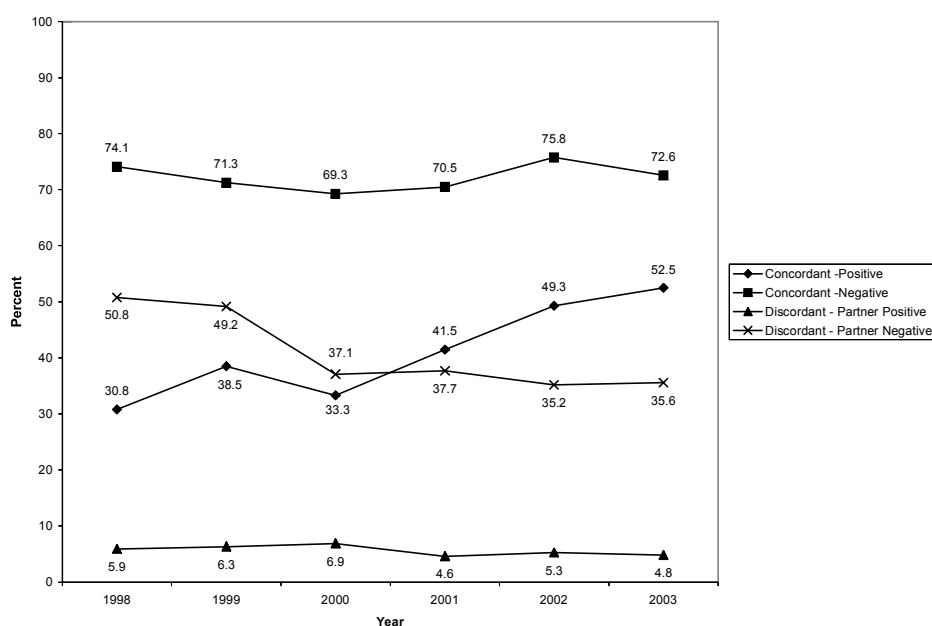


Figure 18 : Match of HIV status in regular relationships

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

Sexual Practice and 'Safe Sex'

SEXUAL PRACTICE WITH MEN

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

Based on the responses to the sexual practice items and the sort of sexual relationships with men indicated by the participants, almost 70% of the men had sexual contact with casual partners and about 60% had sex with regular partners in the preceding six months (see Figure 19). These proportions have been remarkably stable across the six surveys.

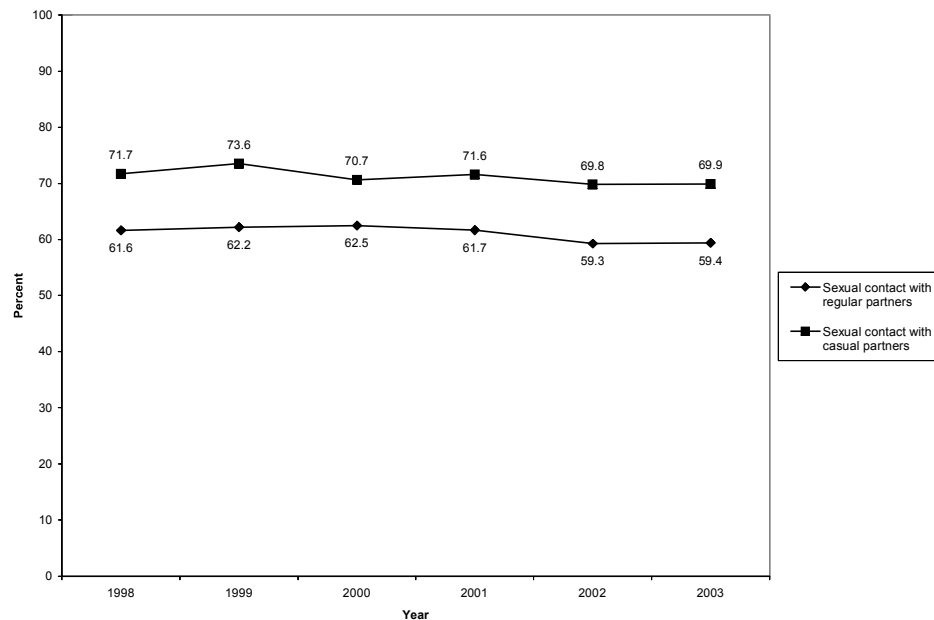


Figure 19 : Reported sex with male partners in previous six months

As in the previous five years, in the 6 months preceding the survey, men recruited at the Pride Fair Day were more likely to have had regular partners and less likely to have had casual partners than their counterparts recruited at the gay venues (see Table 2). These results are not altogether surprising as men attending some of the gay venues, particularly the sex-on-premises venues, do so to find casual partners.

Table 2 : Reported sex with male partners in previous six months, by type of recruitment site

	Pride Fair Day	Venues
1998		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	360 (70.2%)	466 (56.3%)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	338 (65.9%)	624 (75.4%)
Total	513	828
1999		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	202 (65.6%)	560 (61.1%)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	196 (63.6%)	705 (76.9%)
Total	308	917
2000		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	193 (64.3%)	610 (62.0%)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	189 (63.0%)	719 (73.0%)
Total	300	985
2001		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	259 (66.8%)	709 (60.0%)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	225 (58.0%)	899 (76.1%)
Total	388	1182
2002		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	197 (65.9%)	859 (58.0%)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	163 (54.5%)	1059 (71.5%)
Total	299	1482
2003		
Any sexual contact with regular partners	214 (65.8%)	683 (57.6%)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	197 (60.6%)	859 (72.5%)
Total	325	1185

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive

The majority of the men had engaged in sex with between one and 10 partners 'in the previous six months', while about one-quarter of the men had more than 10 partners (see Figure 20). The proportion of men with between two and ten partners has decreased slightly across the four survey periods up to 2003 (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .01$). There was a corresponding significant increase in the proportion of men with between 11 and 50 partners 'in the previous six months' during the same study period (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .05$). While there was no significant annual change in 2003 in the proportion of men reporting no sex partners in the previous six months, trend analysis shows a significant increase over the last four surveys ($p < .001$). Similarly, there was no annual change in the proportion of men who report only one sex partner 'in the previous six months' in 2003, however the trend analysis shows a significant decrease that corresponds with the increase in the proportion of men with no partner.

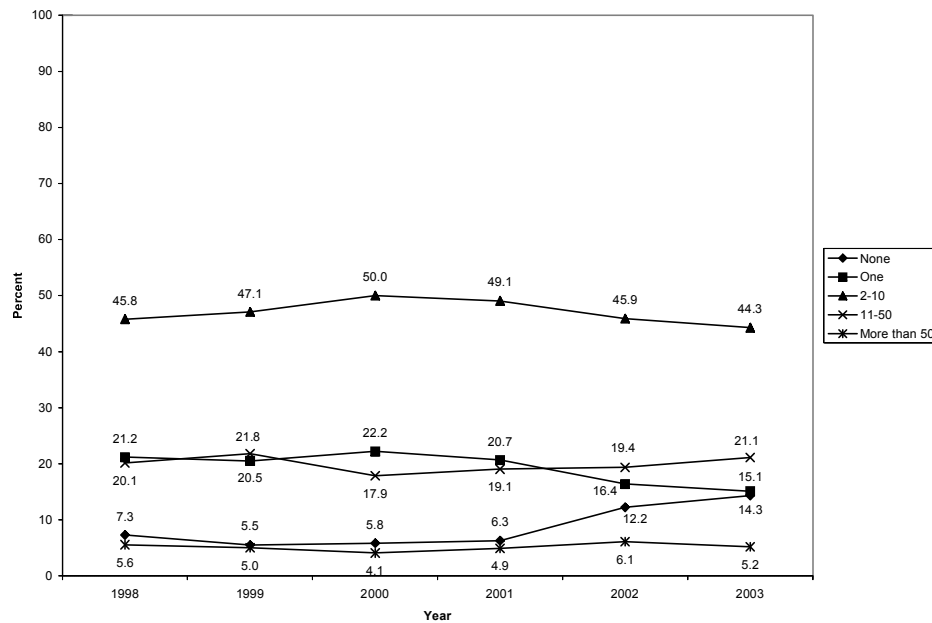


Figure 20 : Number of male sex partners in previous six months

OVERVIEW OF SEXUAL PRACTICES WITH REGULAR AND CASUAL PARTNERS

Not all participants engaged in oral intercourse with ejaculation with their regular male partners, but those who did were equally likely to do so in the insertive as in the receptive position (see Figure 21). This result is consistent across the six study periods. Almost three-quarters of the men with regular male partners engaged in oral intercourse with ejaculation with their regular partners. There has been a significant overall upturn in this practice across the six study periods (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$).

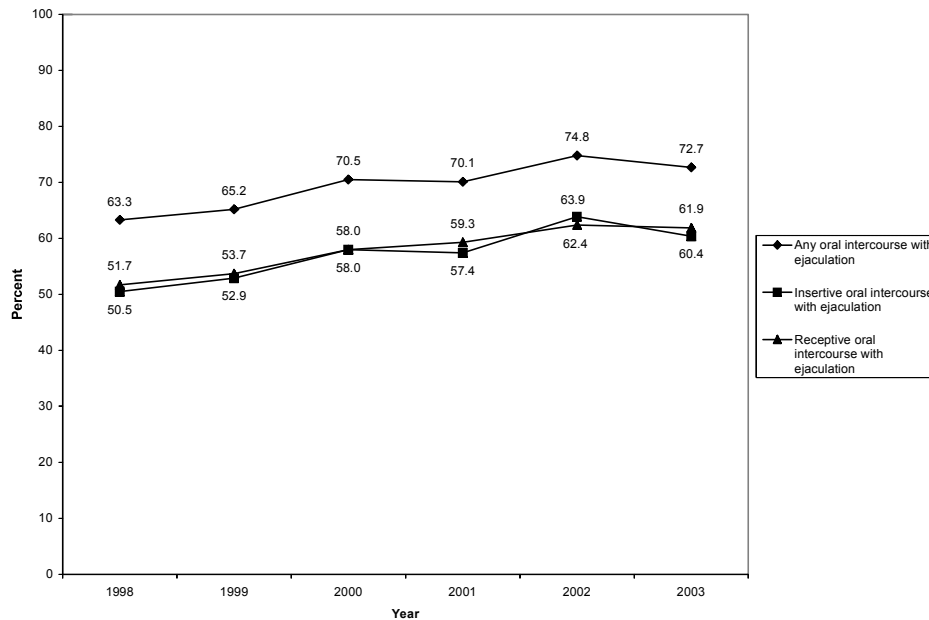


Figure 21 : Sex practices with regular male partners – oral intercourse

Based on those having sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey

About 90 percent of the men with regular partners had engaged in anal intercourse with their partners (see Figure 22). At least three-quarters of the men with regular partners had engaged in insertive anal intercourse, while a similar proportion had engaged in receptive anal intercourse. While there was no annual change in the 2003 survey, the proportion of men having any anal intercourse has increased significantly since 1998 (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .01$).

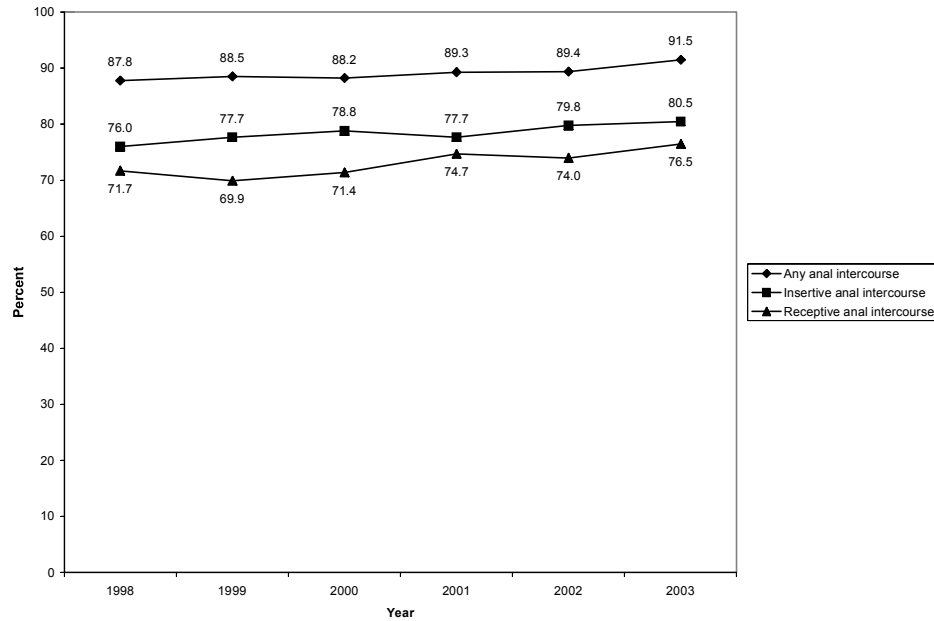


Figure 22 : Sex practices with regular male partners – anal intercourse
Based on those having sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey

Fewer respondents engaged in either oral intercourse with ejaculation or anal intercourse with casual male partners than with regular male partners (see Figures 23 & 24). Almost 60% of the men with casual partners engaged in oral intercourse with ejaculation, more commonly in the insertive position. There has been a significant upward trend across the six study periods in the proportion of men engaging in oral intercourse with ejaculation (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$), insertive fellatio with ejaculation (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$) and receptive fellatio with ejaculation (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$), with casual partners.

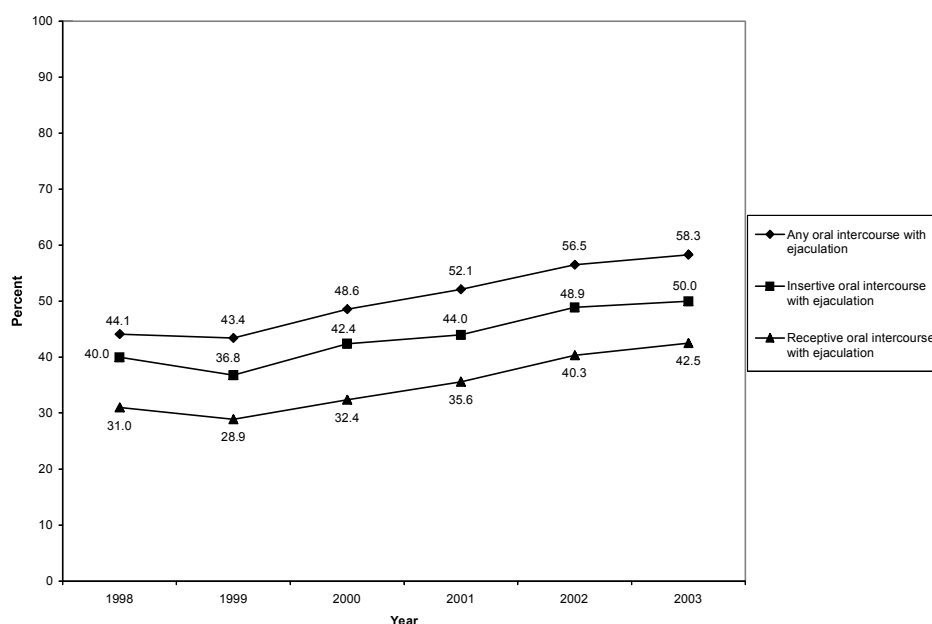


Figure 23 : Sex practices with casual male partners – oral intercourse

Based on those having sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey

Similar to 2002, about three-quarters of those who had sex with casual male partners engaged in anal intercourse with those partners, again more usually in the insertive position. However, as with oral intercourse, there has also been a significant upward trend since 1998 in the proportion of men engaging in any anal intercourse (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$), insertive anal intercourse (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .01$) and receptive anal intercourse (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$) with casual male partners.

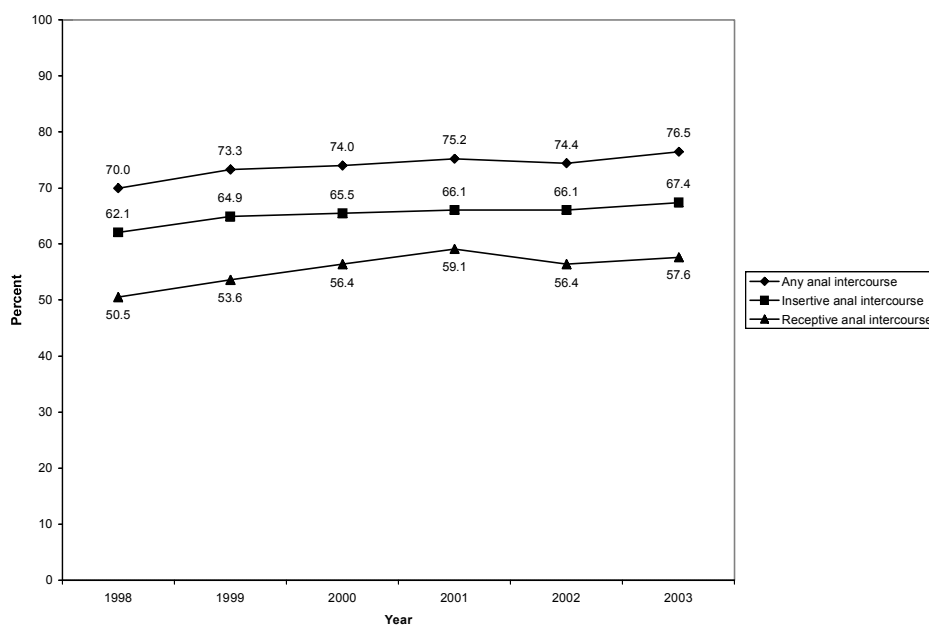


Figure 24 : Sex practices with casual male partners – anal intercourse
Based on those having sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey

SEX WITH REGULAR MALE PARTNERS

Condom use

Based on the men with regular partners, 58% of respondents engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse with regular male partners 'in the previous six months' (See Figure 25). Over the six study periods, the proportion of men who always use condoms with regular partners has decreased significantly (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .01$), while there was a corresponding significant increase in the proportion of men who sometimes did not use condoms (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$). However, since 2000 these proportions have shown no significant change. While there was no significant change in 2003 in the proportion of men who did not have anal intercourse with their regular partners, over the six survey periods there has been a significant downward trend (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .01$) which is still evident when analysing only the last four surveys (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .05$).

Of the 523 men who in 2003 engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners 'in the previous six months', 113 practised only withdrawal prior to ejaculation, 155 practised only ejaculation inside, and 255 engaged in both withdrawal and ejaculation inside.

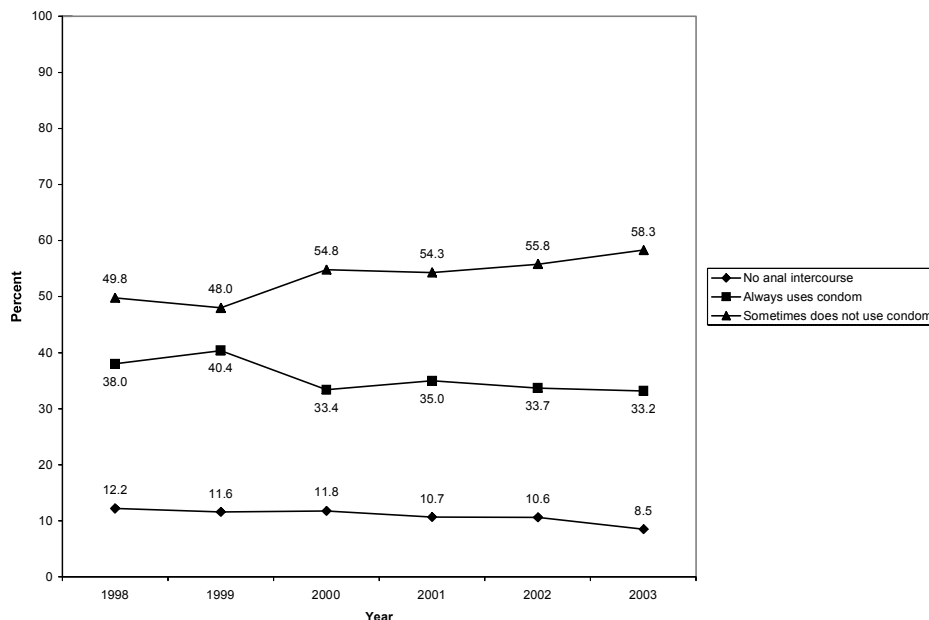


Figure 25 : Condom use with regular male partners

Based on those having sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey

In 2003, HIV positive and HIV negative were more likely than men of unknown HIV status to engage in unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partners. For a break down of UAI by match of serostatus among regular partners, refer to Table 3.

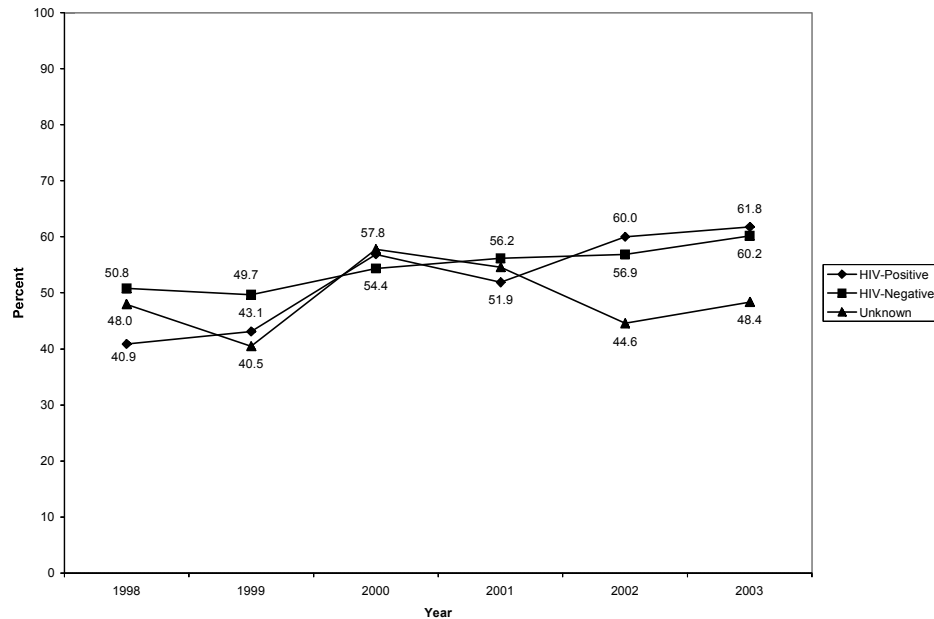


Figure 26 : Serostatus and unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

Based on those having sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey

In the following table, the serostatus of each of the participants who had anal intercourse with a regular partner has been compared with that of his regular partner. For each of the nine serostatus combinations, sexual practice has been divided into 'no unprotected anal intercourse' versus 'some unprotected anal intercourse'. The numbers overall are small and these figures should be treated cautiously.

HIV positive men were *more* likely to have unprotected anal intercourse with positive partners than with negative partners. HIV negative men were *more* likely to have unprotected anal intercourse with negative and status unknown partners than with positive partners. Those who did not know their status were *more* likely to have unprotected anal intercourse with partners of unknown serostatus or HIV-negative men than with HIV-positive partners.

In 2003, most of the unprotected anal intercourse within regular relationships of six months or more was between seroconcordant (positive-positive or negative-negative) couples. However, 76 men engaged in unprotected anal intercourse in a relationship where seroconcordance was absent or in doubt.

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

		Participant's Serostatus		
		HIV positive	HIV negative	Unknown serostatus
2003				
HIV positive	No UAI	5 (29.4)	9 (42.9)	—
	Some UAI	12 (70.6)	12 (57.1)	1 (100)
HIV negative	No UAI	5 (38.5)	42 (15.6)	5 (35.7)
	Some UAI	8 (61.5)	228 (84.4)	9 (64.3)
Unknown	No UAI	—	6 (14.3)	6 (40.0)
	Some UAI	1 (100)	36 (85.7)	9 (60.0)
Total		31	333	30

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

AGREEMENTS

Most participants with regular male partners at the time of completing the survey had agreements with their partners about sex within the relationship (see Figure 27). As in previous years, about a third of the men in relationships agreed to anal intercourse without a condom. Of these 270 men in 2003, the majority were in a seroconcordant (positive-positive or negative-negative) relationship, while 12 were in serodiscordant relationships and 42 were in a relationship where seroconcordance was unknown.

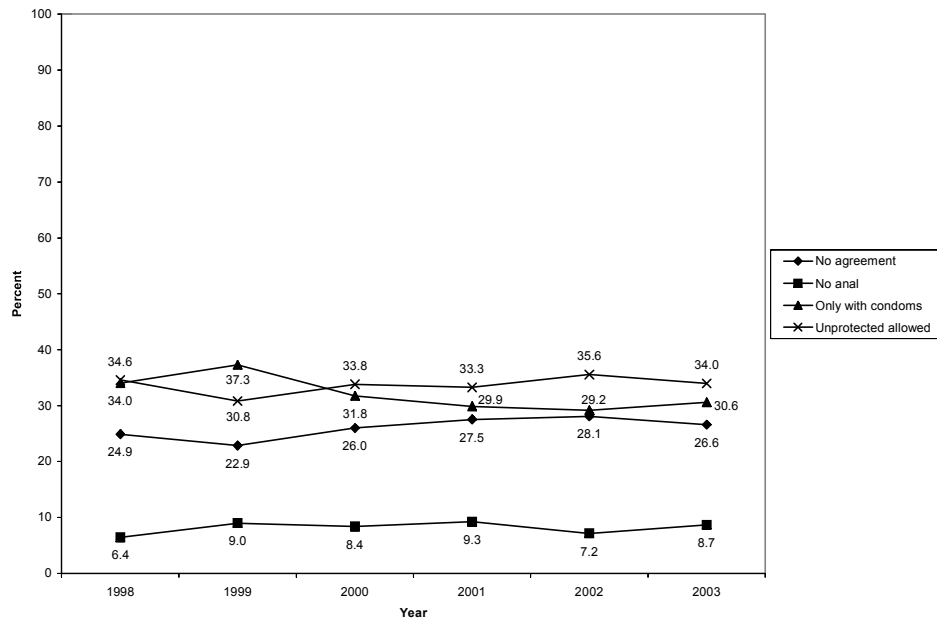


Figure 27 : Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* relationship

In 2003, similar to previous surveys, about a third of the men in a 'current' relationship had no spoken agreement with their partner about sex outside the relationship (see Figure 28). Where couples did have an agreement, very few permitted unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners. Although there has been a significant upward trend over time (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .01$), there was no change in the 2003 survey. (Note: This finding is based on small numbers and should be treated cautiously.)

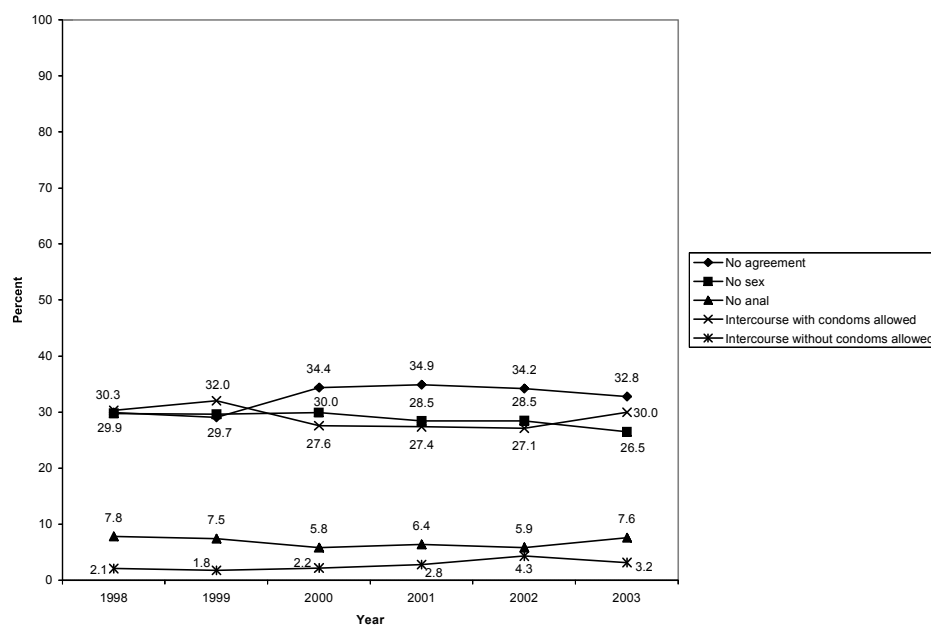


Figure 28 : Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* relationship

SEX WITH CASUAL MALE PARTNERS

Condom use

Based on the men who had sex with casual partners in the previous six months, 30% of the men who participated in the 2003 survey engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse with their casual male partners 'in the previous six months' (see Figure 29). A separate analysis revealed that of these 319 such men in 2003, 148 also had unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners. While there was no significant change from the previous survey, over the period 1998 to 2003, there has been a significant upward trend in rates of unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$).

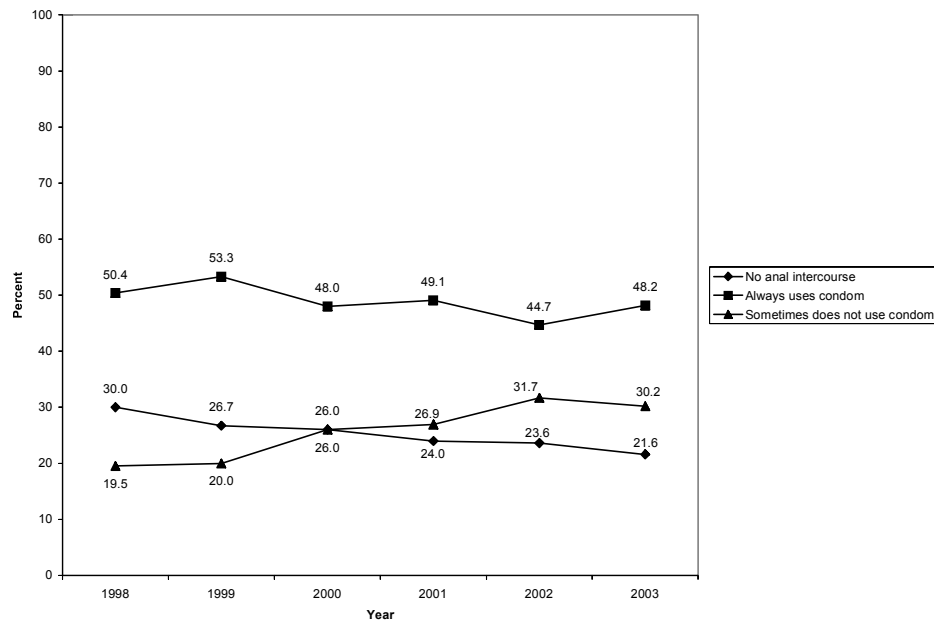


Figure 29 : Condom use with casual male partners

Based on those having sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey

Of the 319 men who engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners 'in the previous six months', 130 practised withdrawal prior to ejaculation only, 44 practised ejaculation inside only, and 145 engaged in both withdrawal and ejaculation inside.

A comparison of the data in Figures 25 and 29 confirms that more men had unprotected anal intercourse with regular than with casual partners. Furthermore, unprotected anal intercourse *with ejaculation inside* was more common within regular relationships than between casual partners.

In 2003, as in the previous three surveys, there were significant differences between HIV positive, HIV-negative and 'untested' men in their condom use with casual partners. HIV-negative and status unknown men were *less* likely to have unprotected anal intercourse than their HIV positive counterparts (see Figure 30). While there was no significant annual change in 2003 in the proportion of HIV-positive, HIV-negative or unknown serostatus men engaging in UAI with casual partners, over time the proportion has increased for HIV-positive and HIV-negative men (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$) and for men of unknown serostatus (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .05$). Some of the HIV positive men's unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners may be explained by positive-positive sex (Prestage et al., 1995), which poses no risk of seroconversion *per se*.

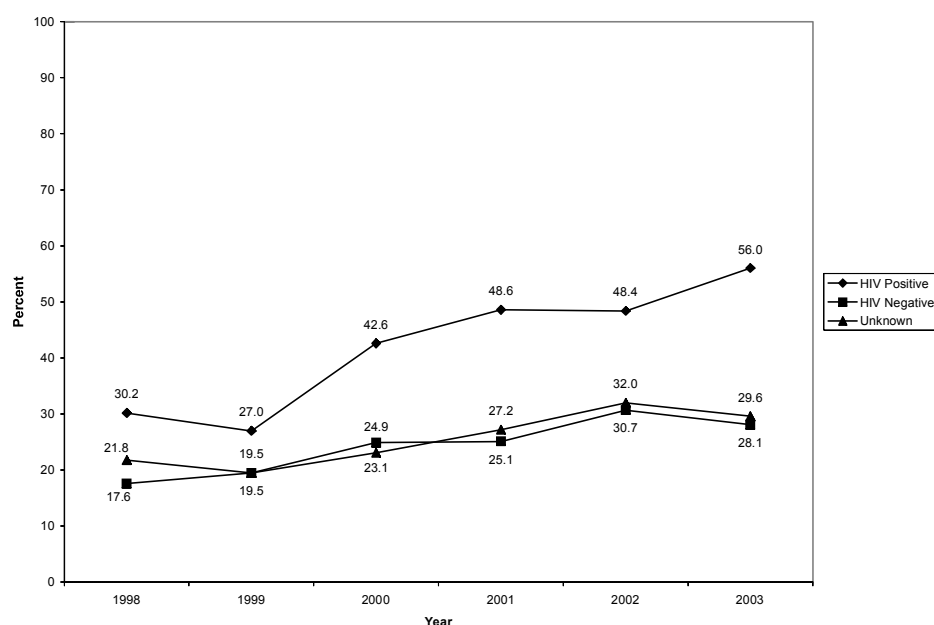


Figure 30 : Serostatus and UAI with casual partners

Includes only those men who had any casual partners 'in the previous six months'.

Since 2000, participants have been asked to indicate the sites at which they had had any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners ('UAI-C'). The sites at which UAI-C was most likely to occur were the respondent's home and his casual partner's home, followed by sex venues/saunas (see Table 4). While there was no change in 2003 in the proportions of men having UAI-C at the listed sites, over the last four survey periods there has been a significant upward trend in the number of men engaging in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners at their own home (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .01$), the home of their partners (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$), beats (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .05$) and elsewhere (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .01$). Notably, UAI-C at sex venues / saunas has been stable.

Table 4 : Sites of unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Respondent's home	169 (18.6%)	213 (19.0%)	318 (25.5%)	238 (22.5%)
Casual partner's home	133 (14.6%)	210 (18.7%)	303 (24.3%)	226 (21.4%)
Sex venue/sauna	127 (14.0%)	171 (15.2%)	212 (17.0%)	172 (16.3%)
Beat	58 (6.4%)	91 (8.1%)	129 (10.3%)	91 (8.6%)
Elsewhere	76 (8.4%)	102 (9.1%)	159 (12.7%)	128 (12.1%)

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive. Percentages calculated on men who had casual partners.

SEROSTATUS

Two questions (ie. 29 and 30) addressed disclosure of serostatus among casual partners. These questions were included in the questionnaire to obtain a sense of disclosure and sex between casual partners. Many more questions—well beyond the scope of the brief questionnaire used here—would need to be asked to fully understand the issue. Furthermore, the inclusion of the two questions was not intended to endorse sexual negotiation between casual partners.

Almost 60% of participants with casual partners did not disclose their serostatus to any of their casual partners (see Figure 31). From a peak in 2000, there has been a significant decrease in the number of men who did not disclose their HIV status to any casual partners (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.01$) and a corresponding increase in the number of respondents who told all their casual partners their HIV status (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.05$). Almost 20% of men disclosed to all of their casual partners.

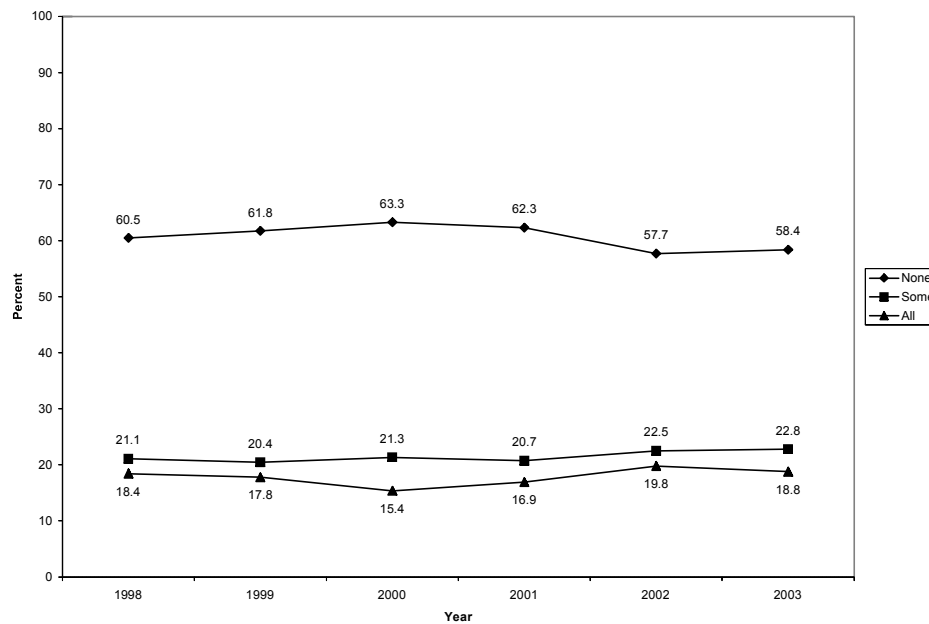


Figure 31 : Participants' disclosure of serostatus to casual partners

Similarly, 60% of participants were not told the serostatus of their casual partners (see Figure 32). About 12% of respondents were disclosed to by all of their casual partners. In the 2003 survey there was no change in the proportion of men who were told the serostatus by all, some or none of their casual partners. However, since 2000 the proportion who were disclosed to by all of their casual partners has increased with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men who were disclosed to by none of their casual partners.

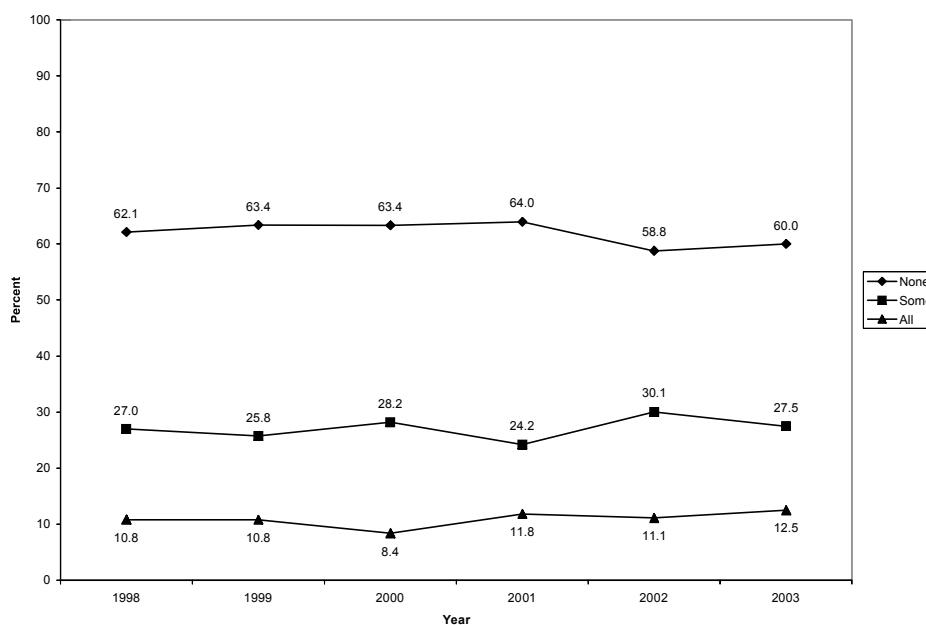


Figure 32 : Casual partners' disclosure of serostatus to participants

A question asking how many male sex partners were found on the Internet in the previous six months was included in the 2003 survey. The majority of men surveyed did not find any sex partners on the Internet (see Table 5). A separate analysis of HIV-positive men and non-HIV-positive men found no difference between the two groups in the number of sex partners found on the Internet.

Table 5 : Number of male sex partners found on the Internet

None	953 (68.5%)
Some	397 (28.5%)
All	41 (2.9%)
Total	1391 (100%)

Information about HIV therapies and PEP

Several studies have demonstrated that men in Australian gay communities are on the whole well informed about HIV/AIDS (eg. Crawford et al., 1998). Less well understood are beliefs in the context of combination antiretroviral therapies. While the overwhelming majority of men believe that the availability of PEP does not make safe sex less important, the proportion of men who agree or strongly agree that the availability of PEP makes safe sex less important has increased significantly since the last survey (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$) (see Table 6).

Table 6 : Responses to question about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

	Year	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
The availability of treatment (PEP) immediately after unsafe sex makes safe sex less important.	1999	638 (57.0%)	399 (35.6%)	52 (4.6%)	31 (2.8%)
	2000	655 (57.3%)	436 (38.1%)	41 (3.6%)	12 (1.0%)
	2001	857 (61.5%)	454 (32.6%)	60 (4.3%)	22 (1.6%)
	2002	818 (54.1%)	544 (36.0%)	109 (7.2%)	41 (2.7%)
	2003	696 (61.3%)	227 (20.0%)	122 (10.7%)	91 (8.0%)

The relationship between the question about PEP and participants' serostatus indicates that, regardless of HIV serostatus, the majority of men responded in line with accepted wisdom (see Table 7). Similarly, the increase in the proportion of men who believe that 'the availability of PEP makes safe sex less important' is comparable, regardless of HIV serostatus. In the 2003 survey, the proportion of HIV-negative men who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement increased significantly from about 9% to 18% (Mantel-Haenszel, $p < .001$). The proportions for HIV-positive and men of unknown serostatus increased to similar levels although the increases were not significant (these analyses were based on small numbers).

Table 7 : Responses to the statement that ‘The availability of treatment (PEP) immediately after unsafe sex makes safe sex less important’, by serostatus

Serostatus	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1999				
HIV-Positive	62 (65.3%)	29 (30.5%)	4 (4.2%)	—
HIV-Negative	488 (56.1%)	319 (36.7%)	37 (4.3%)	8 (0.9%)
Unknown	83 (58.0%)	46 (32.2%)	10 (7.0%)	3 (2.1%)
2000				
HIV-Positive	37 (48.1%)	39 (50.6%)	—	1 (1.3%)
HIV-Negative	532 (59.9%)	319 (35.9%)	30 (3.4%)	7 (0.8%)
Unknown	74 (47.4%)	71 (45.5%)	9 (5.8%)	2 (1.3%)
2001				
HIV-Positive	57 (66.3%)	22 (25.6%)	5 (5.8%)	2 (2.3%)
HIV-Negative	687 (63.6%)	342 (31.6%)	39 (3.6%)	13 (1.2%)
Unknown	102 (49.0%)	86 (41.4%)	14 (6.7%)	6 (2.9%)
2002				
HIV-Positive	66 (55.0%)	43 (35.8%)	9 (7.5%)	2 (1.7%)
HIV-Negative	664 (55.5%)	424 (35.4%)	76 (6.3%)	33 (2.8%)
Unknown	81 (44.8%)	72 (39.8%)	23 (12.7%)	5 (2.8%)
2003				
HIV-Positive	55 (62.5%)	18 (20.5%)	6 (6.8%)	9 (10.2%)
HIV-Negative	543 (61.3%)	180 (20.3%)	94 (10.6%)	69 (7.8%)
Unknown	79 (62.2%)	94 (10.6%)	18 (14.2%)	8 (6.3%)

POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)

One question about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was added to the survey in 2002 and three additional questions in 2003. These questions were aimed at assessing people's awareness of PEP, and their understanding of where to obtain PEP and in what time frame PEP must be taken to be effective.

Over half of all respondents, 57%, had never heard of PEP (see Table 8). Thirty-seven percent of respondents knew about the availability of PEP, a significant increase from the previous survey in 2002 ($p<.001$), and about 5% thought that it will be available in the future.

Table 8 : Levels of knowledge about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

Level of knowledge	2002	2003
It's readily available now	383 (23.8%)	532 (37.0%)
It will be available in the future	121 (7.5%)	77 (5.4%)
I've never heard about it	1102 (68.6%)	830 (57.7%)
Total	1606 (100%)	1439 (100%)

There were significant differences in PEP awareness between men who had or had not engaged in UAI-C in the previous six months (see Table 9). Fewer men – just under half – who had engaged in UAI-C in the previous six months had never heard of PEP, and a similar proportion knew it was readily available. In comparison, about 60% of men who had not engaged in UAI-C had never heard of PEP and about one-third knew it was available ($p<.001$). In the 2003 survey there were 168 respondents who engaged in UAI-C and did not know that PEP was available.

There was a significant, albeit slight, difference in awareness of PEP between men who had or had not engaged in UAI-R in the previous six months. Men who had engaged in UAI-R were more likely to know about PEP than men who had not engaged in UAI-R ($p<.01$). Although a large proportion of UAI-R is with partners of the same serostatus, there were 294 men who engaged in UAI-R in the previous six months who were unaware of the availability of PEP (see Table 9). Some of these men were in sero-nonconcordant relationships and were unaware of the availability of PEP.

Table 9 : Unprotected anal intercourse and knowledge of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

	Casual		Regular	
	Some UAI-C	No UAI-C	Some UAI-R	No UAI-R
2002				
It's readily available now	99 (27.4%)	283 (22.7%)	145 (27.5%)	237 (22.0%)
It will be available in the future	30 (8.3%)	91 (7.3%)	42 (8.0%)	79 (7.3%)
I've never heard of it	232 (64.3%)	871 (70.0%)	341 (64.6%)	762 (70.7%)
Total	361 (100%)	1245 (100%)	528 (100%)	1078 (100%)
2003				
It's readily available now	143 (46.0%)	389 (34.5%)	210 (41.7%)	322 (34.4%)
It will be available in the future	22 (7.1%)	55 (4.9%)	33 (6.5%)	44 (4.7%)
I've never heard of it	146 (46.9%)	684 (60.6%)	261 (51.8%)	569 (60.9%)
Total	311 (100%)	1128 (100%)	504 (100%)	935 (100%)

In 2003 a question was asked about when is the latest time that PEP should be commenced after a risk event. Of the men who indicated they are aware of the current availability of PEP, approximately 62% knew that PEP had to be commenced within 72 hours of a risk episode (see Table 10).

Table 10 : Knowledge of latest time to commence PEP after risk event

	12 hours	72 hours	1 week	Don't know /unsure
All men	231 (18.5%)	396 (31.8%)	25 (2.0%)	594 (39.3%)
Those aware of PEP availability	132 (25.3%)	322 (61.7%)	7 (1.3%)	61 (11.7%)

In 2003, respondents were asked where to obtain PEP. Of the men who answered that they knew PEP was readily available, about 40% indicated it could be obtained from a specialist or a GP specialising in HIV medicine, and a similar percentage believed that it could be obtained from any doctor. Almost a quarter (22%) did not know or were unsure where to obtain PEP (see Table 11).

Table 11 : Knowledge of where to obtain PEP

Any doctor	218 (41.0%)
HIV doctor (GP/specialist)	223 (41.9%)
Major hospital casualty /A & E Dept	190 (35.7%)
Don't know/ unsure	117 (22.0%)

Non HIV-positive men generally reported better health. Approximately three-quarters of the non HIV-positive men reported their health to be either 'very good' or 'excellent' and about 4% reported 'fair' or 'poor' health. In contrast, about 60% of HIV-positive men reported 'very good' or 'excellent health' and approximately 10% reported 'fair' or 'poor' health (see Table 12).

Table 12 : Self-rated health by HIV status

	2002	2003
HIV positive men		
Excellent	29 (23.6%)	32 (33.3%)
Very good	45 (36.6%)	27 (28.1%)
Good	33 (26.8)	27 (28.1%)
Fair	14 (11.4%)	7 (7.3%)
Poor	2 (1.6)	3 (3.1)
Total	123 (100%)	96 (100%)
Non-HIV positive men		
Excellent	581 (37.0%)	536 (38.2%)
Very good	641 (40.9%)	532 (37.9%)
Good	301 (19.2%)	277 (19.8%)
Fair	42 (2.7%)	45 (3.2%)
Poor	4 (0.3%)	12 (0.9%)
Total	1569 (100%)	1402 (100%)

A question asking which sexual health tests respondents had in the last 12 months was included in the 2003 survey. Fifty-seven percent of respondents did not indicate having any anal, throat or penile swabs or have a urine sample in the previous 12 months although about a third of this group did have blood tested. Table 13 provides details on tests and sites.

Table 13 : Sexual health tests in last 12 months

	All sites	Sexual health centres
Blood test for HIV*	790 (55.9%)	40 (70.2%)
Other blood test	807 (56.7%)	59 (76.6%)
Urine sample	553 (36.6%)	31 (40.3%)
Throat swab	353 (23.4%)	22 (28.6%)
Penile swab	306 (20.3%)	14 (18.2%)
Anal swab	243 (16.1%)	15 (19.5%)

* Includes non HIV-positive men only; as above, 790 reported an HIV test in the last 12 months which is almost identical to the 793 men in Figure 15 (above) who reported an HIV test in the last 12 months.

Drug Use

To be consistent with other cities where similar periodic surveys are conducted, a number of drugs were added to the list for the 2003 survey. This will enable valid comparisons to be made on the rates of drug use in different cities. Based on responses to Question 55, about 55% of the men in the sample had used one or more of the drugs listed during the preceding six months. The most commonly used drugs were marijuana, amyl/poppers, ecstasy and speed (see Table 14). Relatively few men had used heroin or steroids in the previous six months. The reduced percentage of 'any other drug' is likely to be a result of the inclusion of the additional five drugs to the list. Although there was a significant fall in the proportion of men using speed in 2003, it is possible that some men who may have used crystal meth had previously indicated speed as the drug used. The inclusion of crystal meth and other drugs in the list allows a more accurate analysis of drug use.

Table 14 : Drug use in the previous six months

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Marijuana	618 (49.6%)	—	—	—	—	599 (39.7%)
Amyl/ Poppers	467 (39.6%)	—	—	—	—	433 (28.7%)
Ecstasy	262 (19.5%)	—	336 (26.1%)	492 (31.3%)	530 (29.7%)	421 (27.9%)
Speed	325 (24.2%)	323 (26.4%)	345 (26.8%)	464 (29.6%)	458 (25.6%)	337 (22.3%)
Crystal Meth	—	—	—	—	—	198 (13.1%)
Cocaine	81 (6.0%)	87 (7.1%)	81 (6.3%)	142 (9.0%)	164 (9.2%)	112 (7.4%)
Viagra	—	—	—	—	—	115 (7.6%)
LSD/ trips	125 (11.4%)	—	—	—	—	86 (5.7%)
Heroin	42 (3.1%)	33 (2.7%)	30 (2.3%)	50 (3.2%)	41 (2.3%)	29 (1.9%)
Steroids	—	30 (2.4%)	23 (1.8%)	39 (2.5%)	41 (2.3%)	26 (1.7%)
Any other drug	—	443 (36.2%)	403 (31.4%)	548 (34.9%)	537 (30.1%)	163 (10.8%)

Note: Percentages are based on the total samples (1341, 1225, 1285, 1570, 1787 and 1510 in 1998-2003, respectively), although not all men responded to these items. Items are not mutually exclusive.

As in the previous surveys, very few men indicated that they had injected drugs/steroids 'in the past six months' (see Table 13). The most commonly injected drugs were speed and crystal meth. Less than 2% of respondents injected any of the other drugs listed. Of the 90 respondents in 2003 who reported that they had injected drugs, 8 (8.9%) had shared a needle or syringe in the previous six months. Of the eight men who shared equipment, two men reported being HIV positive, three men were HIV negative and three were unsure of their status or had never been tested.

Table 15 : Injecting drug use in the previous six months

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Speed	88 (6.6%)	90 (7.3%)	90 (7.0%)	125 (8.0%)	136 (7.6%)	69 (4.6%)
Crystal Meth	—	—	—	—	—	45 (3.0%)
Ecstasy	—	—	21 (1.6%)	30 (1.9%)	39 (2.2%)	25 (1.7%)
Heroin	39 (2.9%)	27 (2.2%)	24 (1.9%)	39 (2.5%)	30 (1.8%)	23 (1.5%)
Steroids	10 (0.7%)	12 (1.0%)	14 (1.1%)	22 (1.4%)	20 (1.1%)	20 (1.3%)
Cocaine	16 (1.2%)	17 (1.4%)	11 (0.8%)	25 (1.6%)	25 (1.4%)	15 (1.0%)
LSD / trips	—	—	—	—	—	10 (0.7%)
Any other drug	28 (2.1%)	35 (2.9%)	17 (1.3%)	35 (2.2%)	39 (2.2%)	25 (1.7%)
Any of the above	116 (8.7%)	111 (9.1%)	111 (8.6%)	151 (9.6%)	180 (10.1%)	90 (6.0%)

Note: Percentages are based on the total samples (1341, 1225, 1285 1570, 1787 and 1510 in 1998-2003 respectively), although not all men responded to these items. Items are not mutually exclusive.

Discussion

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

The 1510 participants were recruited at 14 gay community venues throughout Queensland and at the Pride Fair Day. Most of these men lived in the Brisbane Metropolitan area. They were predominantly of 'Anglo-Australian' background, in professional/managerial or white-collar occupations, and well educated.

Most of the participants identified as gay or homosexual. Also, most had sex with men only, reflected in the finding that almost 88% had not had sex with any women 'in the previous six months'. As a whole, the sample was quite involved socially in gay community with high levels of gay friendships and with much free time spent with gay men.

Consistent with the data from the previous surveys, approximately 12% of the men had not been tested for HIV. The majority of those who had been tested for HIV had done so 'within the past year'. Overall, 6.8% of the men were HIV positive. Although there was a slight (but not statistically significant) decrease in the proportion of HIV positive men in 2003, across the period of the six surveys this proportion has shown a slight though significant downward trend.

Although most of the men in regular relationships were aware of their partners' HIV status, there were approximately a quarter of the men who were unaware.

Among the HIV-positive participants in 2003, approximately 55% were using combination antiretroviral therapies. After four consecutive declines in the use of combination antiretroviral therapy the latest survey shows no significant change from the previous survey. From a high of almost 70% in 1998, across the six time periods there has been a statistically significant downward trend in the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting that they are on combination antiviral therapy, consistent with downward trends in Sydney and Melbourne. About three-quarters of the men using combination therapies had undetectable HIV viral loads while only one-fifth of men not using these therapies had undetectable viral loads.

The majority of men reported 'current' sexual contact with at least one other man: about a quarter of the men had a regular partner only; about a quarter had a regular partner and either or both partners also had casual partners; and approximately a quarter of the men had casual partners only. In the six months prior to the survey, about 60% of the men had sex with regular partners and approximately 70% with casual partners.

Of the total sample and 'in the previous six months', 523 men (34.6%) had any unprotected anal intercourse with a regular partner and 319 men (21.1%) had any unprotected anal intercourse with a casual partner. Some of these men (148 all told) had unprotected anal intercourse with both regular and casual partners. In total, 694 men reported engaging in UAI-R or UAI-C or both. The remainder of the overall sample (816 men) indicated no unprotected anal intercourse with either regular or casual partners. There has been a statistically significant increase in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners over the period of the six surveys.

Not unexpectedly, more men had unprotected anal intercourse with regular than with casual partners. As well, unprotected anal intercourse that involved ejaculation inside was much more likely to occur between regular than between casual partners.

Approximately three-quarters of the men with regular partners had agreements about sex within their relationship and two-thirds had agreements about sex outside their relationship. Whereas one-third of these agreements permitted unprotected anal intercourse within the relationship, less than 4% permitted unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners.

Although the numbers overall were small (and the figures must be treated cautiously), HIV positive men were less likely to have unprotected anal intercourse with negative or status unknown partners than with positive partners. HIV-negative men were more likely to have unprotected anal intercourse with negative partners than with positive partners. Those who did not know their status were most likely to have unprotected anal intercourse with HIV-negative regular partners or those of unknown serostatus. Of those who had any anal intercourse with a regular partner of more than 6 months standing, only 76 men had unprotected anal intercourse in a relationship that was *not* understood to be seroconcordant.

In general, the men did not routinely disclose their serostatus to casual partners. Similarly, they most commonly did not know the serostatus of their casual partners. About 58% of the men never disclosed their serostatus to casual partners and a similar proportion (60%) were never disclosed to by casual partners. Overall, rates of disclosure in 'casual' contexts have been relatively stable over time. However, in the latest survey the number of respondents who told none of their casual partners their HIV status decreased. Similarly, the number of men who were never told the HIV status of their casual partners also decreased.

The list of drugs used in most other cities where Periodic Surveys are conducted was used for the first time in the 2003 Queensland survey. The most widely used drugs were marijuana, amyl/poppers, speed and crystal meth. As previously, most of the men (94%) had not injected any recreational drugs/steroids 'in the past six months'

In conclusion, the 2003 Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey was conducted very successfully. Recruitment at the fifteen diverse sites attracted a large sample of gay men from Brisbane and regional areas of Queensland. The resulting data are robust and comparisons with the 1998 to 2002 data and other studies are suggestive of sound reliability. The findings from this Survey continue to provide hard evidence that community members, educators, policy planners and the like can use to tailor programs which aim to sustain and improve gay men's sexual and social health.

References

- Aspin, C. Van de Ven, P., Prestage, G., Kippax, S., Mason, D., Lewis, C. and Gallagher, S. (2000). *Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey: June 2000*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research.
- Connell, R., Dowsett, G., Rodden, P. & Davis, M. (1991). Social class, gay men and AIDS prevention. *Australian Journal of Public Health* 15, 178–189.
- Crawford, J., Kippax, S., Rodden, P., Donohoe, S. & Van de Ven, P. (1998). *Male Call 96: National telephone survey of men who have sex with men*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research.
- Hood, D., Prestage, G., Crawford, J., Sorrell, T. & O'Reilly, C. (1994). *Bisexual activity and non gay-attachment. A report on the BANGAR project*. Western Sydney Area Health Service.
- Hull, P., Van de Ven, P., Prestage, G., Rawstorne, P., Grulich, A., Crawford, J., Kippax, S., Maddedu, D., McGuigan, D. & Nicholas, A. (2003). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Sydney 1996—2002*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research.
- Hull, P., Van de Ven, P., Prestage, G., Rawstorne, Kippax, S., Horn, G., Kennedy, M., Hussey, G. & Batrouney, C. (2003a). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Melbourne 2003*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research.
- Prestage, G., Van de Ven, P., Knox, S., Grulich, A., Kippax, S. and Crawford, J. (1999). *The Sydney Gay Community Periodic Surveys: 1996—1999*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research.
- Prestage, G., Kippax, S., Noble, J., Crawford, J., Baxter, D. & Cooper, D. (1995). A demographic, behavioural and clinical profile of HIV positive men in a sample of homosexually active men in Sydney, Australia. Sydney: HIV, AIDS & Society Publications.
- Rawstorne, P., Van de Ven, P., Prestage, G., Kippax, S., Horn, G., Kennedy, M., & Voon, D. (2001). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Melbourne 2001*. National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.
- Rawstorne, P., Van de Ven, P., Prestage, G., Kippax, S., Walton, J., Lewis, C., Tunley, F., Clementson, C. (2002). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2001*. National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.
- Van de Ven, P., Prestage, G., Kippax, S., French, J., Benzie, T. and Clementson, C. (1998). *South East Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey: November 1998*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, Macquarie University.

- Van de Ven, P., Prestage, G., Kippax, S., Knox, S., Benzie, T., Sorrentino, J. and Gallagher, S. (1999). *Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey: June 1999*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.
- Van de Ven, P., Rawstorne, P., & Treloar, C. [Eds] (2002). *HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C and Related Diseases in Australia: Annual Report of Behaviour 2002*. Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.

Appendix A

Table corresponding with Figure 1: Source of recruitment

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sexual health centres	116 (8.7)	109 (8.9)	43 (3.3)	44 (2.8)	106 (5.9)	77 (5.1)
Gay venues	712 (53.0)	808 (66.0)	942 (73.4)	1138 (72.5)	1382 (77.3)	1108 (73.4)
Pride Fair Day	513 (38.3)	308 (25.1)	300 (23.3)	388 (24.7)	299 (16.7)	325 (21.5)
Total	1341 (100)	1225 (100)	1285 (100)	1570 (100)	1787 (100)	1510 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 2: Residential location

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Brisbane Metropolitan Area	958 (71.4)	854 (69.7)	871 (67.8)	1138(72.5)	1200 (67.2)	1013 (67.1)
Gold Coast	99 (7.4)	92 (7.5)	83 (6.5)	111 (7.1)	122 (6.8)	99 (7.0)
Sunshine Coast	81 (6.0)	50 (4.1)	39 (3.0)	14 (0.9)	61 (3.4)	44 (2.9)
Cairns/ Townsville	5 (0.4)	46 (3.8)	66 (5.1)	52 (3.3)	110 (6.2)	83 (5.5)
Other Queensland	149 (11.1)	135 (11.0)	181 (14.1)	193 (12.3)	220 (12.3)	153 (10.1))
Elsewhere	49 (3.7)	48 (3.9)	45(3.5)	62 (3.9)	74 (4.1)	118 (7.8)
Total	1341 (100)	1225 (100)	1285 (100)	1570 (100)	1787 (100)	1510 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 3: Age

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Under 25	224 (17.2)	212 (19.0)	291(23.6)	439 (28.6)	409 (23.9)	396 (26.7)
25–29	252 (19.3)	189 (16.9)	238 (19.3)	269 (17.6)	308 (18.0)	261 (17.6)
30–39	477 (36.5)	429 (38.5)	403 (32.6)	488 (31.8)	538 (31.4)	457 (30.8)
40–49	226 (17.3)	175 (15.7)	200 (16.2)	217 (14.2)	289 (16.9)	228 (15.4)
50 and over	127 (9.7)	110 (9.9)	103 (8.3)	120 (7.8)	168 (9.8)	140 (9.4)
Total	1306 (100)	1115 (100)	1235 (100)	1533 (100)	1712 (100)	1482 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 4: Ethnicity

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Anglo-Australian	973 (84.2)	862 (73.8)	856 (73.9)	1135 (79.1)	1319 (81.7)	1079 (76.4)
European	87 (7.4)	100 (8.6)	143 (12.3)	170 (11.9)	161 (10.0)	157 (11.1)
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander*	20 (1.7)†	124 (10.6)	117 (10.1)	73 (5.1)	82 (5.1)	83 (5.9)
Other	77 (6.7)	82 (7.0)	43 (3.7)	56 (3.9)	53 (3.3)	93 (6.6)
Total	1157 (100)	1168 (100)	1159 (100)	1434 (100)	1615 (100)	1412 (100)

Note: * In previous reports, the percentage of men identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ethnicity was based on responses to the ethnic background question. In this and future reports, this percentage is based on responses to the question which asked if respondents were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

† Question asking to indicate if Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin not asked in 1998.

Table corresponding with Figure 5: Employment status

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Full-time	798 (61.9)	728 (61.1)	801 (65.0)	977 (63.4)	1048 (61.2)	927 (62.4)
Part-time	198 (15.3)	180 (15.1)	176 (14.3)	198 (12.8)	230 (13.4)	209 (14.1)
Unemployed/ Other	294 (22.8)	284 (23.8)	255 (20.7)	367 (23.8)	435 (25.4)	350 (23.6)
Total	1290 (100)	1192 (100)	1232 (100)	1542 (100)	1713 (100)	1486 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 6: Occupation

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Professional/ Managerial	357 (33.6)	253 (26.6)	351 (35.3)	550 (44.3)	528 (38.9)	533 (45.2)
Paraprofessional	153 (14.4)	203 (21.3)	141 (14.3)	116 (9.3)	183 (13.5)	172 (14.6)
Clerical/Sales	347 (32.7)	346 (36.3)	411 (41.3)	442 (34.0)	474 (34.9)	337 (28.6)
Trades	133 (12.5)	70 (7.3)	24 (2.4)	89 (7.2)	104 (7.7)	73 (6.2)
Plant operation/ Labouring	72 (6.8)	81 (8.5)	67 (6.7)	64 (5.2)	70 (5.2)	65 (5.5)
Total	1062 (100)	953 (100)	994 (100)	1236 (100)	1354 (100)	1180 (100)

Note: Missing data here is mainly N/A (ie. not currently employed)

Table corresponding with Figure 7: Education

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Up to 3 years of high school	232 (17.9)	198 (16.6)	185 (15.4)	194 (13.1)	280 (16.6)	221 (14.9)
Up to Year12/ Senior Certificate	299 (23.1)	269 (22.6)	288 (24.0)	377 (25.4)	409 (24.2)	336 (22.6)
Trade certificate or diploma	267 (20.6)	245 (20.6)	286 (23.8)	355 (23.9)	361 (21.4)	337 (22.7)
University	498 (38.4)	478 (40.2)	441 (36.8)	559 (37.6)	639 (37.8)	593 (39.9)
Total	1296 (100)	1190 (100)	1200 (100)	1485 (100)	1689 (100)	1487 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 8: Sex with women in previous six months

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
No female partner	1128 (87.9)	1064 (89.7)	1080 (88.3)	1329 (87.1)	1476 (88.3)	1230 (87.6)
One female partner	90 (7.0)	71 (6.0)	80 (6.5)	100 (6.6)	77 (4.6)	82 (5.8)
More than one female partner	66 (5.1)	51 (4.3)	63 (5.2)	96 (6.3)	118 (7.1)	92 (6.6)
Total	1284 (100)	1186 (100)	1223 (100)	1525 (100)	1671 (100)	1404 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 9: Relationships with men

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
None	215 (16.4)	218 (18.1)	223 (17.8)	297 (19.5)	327 (18.6)	302 (21.8)
Casual only	278 (21.2)	289 (24.1)	265 (21.2)	321 (21.0)	549 (31.2)	362 (26.2)
Regular plus casual	454 (34.7)	404 (33.6)	397 (31.7)	504 (33.0)	490 (27.8)	389 (28.1)
Regular only (monogamous)	363 (27.7)	291 (24.2)	366 (29.3)	405 (26.5)	396 (22.5)	330 (23.9)
Total	1310 (100)	1202 (100)	1251 (100)	1527 (100)	1762 (100)	1383 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 10: Length of relationship

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Less than one year	283 (40.1)	230 (37.5)	258 (40.2)	336 (44.1)	329 (38.6)	286 (37.8)
At least one year	422 (59.9)	384 (62.5)	384 (59.8)	426 (55.9)	523 (61.4)	471 (62.2)
Total	705 (100)	614 (100)	642 (100)	762 (100)	852 (100)	757 (100)

Note: Includes only those men who answered Question 8 and had a regular partner at the time of the survey

Table corresponding with Figure 11: Sexual identity

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Gay/homosexual/queer	1115 (84.4)	1050 (86.4)	1093 (86.3)	1351(86.9)	1476 (83.9)	1276 (87.0)
Bisexual	159 (12.0)	137 (11.3)	121 (9.5)	171 (11.0)	203 (11.5)	143 (9.7)
Heterosexual/other	48 (3.6)	28 (2.3)	53 (4.2)	32 (2.1)	81 (4.6)	48 (3.3)
Total	1322 (100)	1215 (100)	1267 (100)	1554 (100)	1760 (100)	1467 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 12: Gay friends

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
None	24 (1.8)	16 (1.3)	23 (1.8)	27 (1.7)	35 (2.0)	31 (2.1)
Some or a few	619 (46.3)	590 (48.3)	644 (50.3)	795 (50.8)	967 (54.2)	828 (54.8)
Most or all	694 (51.9)	617 (50.4)	613 (47.9)	744 (47.5)	781 (43.8)	651 (43.1)
Total	337 (100)	1223 (100)	1280 (100)	1566 (100)	1783 (100)	1510 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 13: Proportion of free time spent with gay men

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
None	16 (1.2)	8 (0.7)	11 (0.9)	20 (1.3)	32 (1.8)	35 (2.3)
A little	211 (15.8)	207 (16.9)	223 (17.4)	291 (18.6)	366 (20.5)	309 (20.5)
Some	506 (37.9)	475 (38.8)	503 (39.3)	627 (40.0)	749 (42.0)	591 (39.2)
A lot	603 (45.1)	533 (43.6)	543 (42.4)	629 (40.1)	636 (35.7)	572 (38.0)
Total	1336 (100)	1223 (100)	1280 (100)	1567 (100)	1783 (100)	1507 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 14: HIV test results

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Not tested/no results	177 (13.5)	168 (13.9)	173 (13.9)	235 (15.2)	228 (13.1)	177 (12.2)
HIV negative	1021 (77.9)	942 (77.8)	981 (79.2)	1217 (78.9)	1381 (79.6)	1171 (81.0)
HIV positive	113 (8.6)	101 (8.3)	85 (6.9)	90 (5.9)	126 (7.3)	98 (6.8)
Total	1311 (100)	1211 (100)	1239 (100)	1542 (100)	1735 (100)	1446 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 15: Time since most recent HIV test

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Less than 6 months ago	532 (52.6)	483 (51.0)	499 (52.0)	628 (52.8)	702 (52.2)	586 (50.9)
7-12 months ago	174 (17.2)	167 (17.6)	179 (18.6)	203 (17.1)	240 (17.8)	207 (18.0)
1-2 years ago	167 (16.5)	167 (17.6)	156 (16.3)	215 (18.1)	215 (16.0)	166 (14.4)
Over 2 years ago	138 (13.7)	130 (13.8)	126 (13.1)	143 (12.0)	188 (14.0)	192 (16.7)
Total	1011 (100)	947 (100)	960 (100)	1189 (100)	1345 (100)	1151 (100)

Note: This table includes only non HIV positive men who had ever been tested for HIV

Table corresponding with Figure 16: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Yes	77 (68.8)	67 (67.7)	51 (66.2)	52 (59.1)	59 (48.8)	52 (55.3)
No	35 (31.2)	32 (32.3)	26 (33.8)	36 (40.9)	62 (51.2)	42 (44.7)
Total	112 (100)	99 (100)	77 (100)	88 (100)	121 (100)	94 (100)

Note: Includes only HIV positive men

Table corresponding with Figure 17: HIV status of regular partner

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
HIV positive	61 (8.3)	63 (9.1)	63 (8.5)	58 (6.9)	81 (9.0)	67 (8.4)
HIV negative	486 (66.3)	442 (64.2)	462 (62.6)	531 (62.8)	612 (67.8)	513 (64.1)
HIV status unknown	186 (25.4)	184 (26.7)	213 (28.9)	256 (30.3)	210 (23.3)	220 (27.5)
Total	733 (100)	689 (100)	738 (100)	845 (100)	903 (100)	800 (100)

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

Table corresponding with Figure 18: Match of HIV status in regular relationships

Serostatus of regular partner	Participant's Serostatus		
	HIV positive	HIV negative	Unknown
1998			
HIV positive	20 (30.8)	34 (5.9)	5 (6.0)
HIV negative	33 (50.8)	426 (74.1)	22 (26.2)
HIV status unknown	12 (18.4)	115 (20.0)	57 (67.8)
Total (N = 724)	65 (100)	575 (100)	84 (100)
1999			
HIV positive	25 (38.5)	34 (6.3)	4 (5.1)
HIV negative	32 (49.2)	386 (71.3)	20 (25.7)
HIV status unknown	8 (12.3)	121 (22.4)	54 (69.2)
Total (N = 684)	65 (100)	541 (100)	78 (100)
2000			
HIV positive	18 (33.3)	40 (6.9)	2 (2.4)
HIV negative	20 (37.1)	404 (69.3)	23 (28.0)
HIV status unknown	16 (29.6)	139 (23.8)	57 (69.6)
Total (N = 719)	54 (100)	583 (100)	82 (100)
2001			
HIV positive	22 (41.5)	31 (4.6)	3 (2.8)
HIV negative	20 (37.7)	471 (70.5)	29 (26.8)
HIV status unknown	11 (20.8)	166 (24.9)	76 (70.4)
Total (N = 829)	53 (100)	668 (100)	108 (100)
2002			
HIV positive	35 (49.3)	39 (5.3)	5 (5.8)
HIV negative	25 (35.2)	557 (75.8)	23 (26.7)
HIV status unknown	11 (15.5)	139 (18.9)	58 (67.4)
Total (N = 892)	71 (100)	735 (100)	86 (100)
2003			
HIV positive	31 (52.5)	30 (4.8)	6 (6.8)
HIV negative	21 (35.6)	458 (72.6)	30 (34.1)
HIV status unknown	7 (11.9)	143 (22.7)	52 (59.1)
Total (N = 778)	59 (100)	631 (100)	88 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 19: Reported sex with male partners in previous six mths

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Any sexual contact						
with regular partners	826 (61.6)	762 (62.2)	803 (62.5)	968 (61.7)	1060 (59.3)	897 (59.4)
with casual partners	962 (71.7)	901 (73.6)	908 (70.7)	1124 (71.6)	1227 (68.7)	1056 (69.9)
Total	1341 (100)	1225 (100)	1285 (100)	1570 (100)	1787 (100)	1510 (100)

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive

Table corresponding with Figure 20: Number of male sex partners in previous six mths

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
None	97 (7.3)	67 (5.5)	74 (5.8)	98 (6.3)	216 (12.2)	212 (14.3)
One	282 (21.2)	250 (20.5)	282 (22.2)	323 (20.7)	289 (16.4)	224 (15.1)
2 – 10	610 (45.9)	574 (47.1)	636 (50.0)	767 (49.1)	811 (45.9)	656 (44.3)
11 – 50	268 (20.0)	266 (21.9)	227 (17.9)	298 (19.0)	342 (19.4)	313 (21.1)
More than 50	74 (5.6)	61 (5.0)	52 (4.1)	77 (4.9)	108 (6.1)	77 (5.2)
Total	1331 (100)	1218 (100)	1271 (100)	1563 (100)	1766 (100)	1482 (100)

Table corresponding with Figures 21 & 22: Sex practices with regular male partners

	Total Sample	Those with Regular Partners
1998	N = 1341	n = 826
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	523 (39.0)	523 (63.3)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	417 (31.1)	417 (50.5)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	427 (31.8)	427 (51.7)
Any anal intercourse	725 (54.1)	725 (87.8)
Insertive anal intercourse	628 (46.8)	628 (76.0)
Receptive anal intercourse	592 (44.1)	592 (71.7)
1999	N = 1225	n = 762
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	497 (40.6)	497 (65.2)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	403 (32.9)	403 (52.9)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	409 (33.4)	409 (53.7)
Any anal intercourse	692 (56.5)	674 (88.5)
Insertive anal intercourse	604 (49.3)	592 (77.7)
Receptive anal intercourse	539 (44.0)	533 (69.9)
2000	N = 1285	n = 803
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	566 (44.0)	566 (70.5)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	466 (36.3)	466 (58.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	466 (36.3)	466 (58.0)
Any anal intercourse	708 (55.1)	708 (88.2)
Insertive anal intercourse	633 (49.3)	633 (78.8)
Receptive anal intercourse	573 (44.6)	573 (71.4)
2001	N = 1570	n = 968
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	679 (43.2)	679 (70.1)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	556 (35.4)	556 (57.4)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	574 (36.6)	574 (59.3)
Any anal intercourse	864 (55.0)	864 (89.3)
Insertive anal intercourse	752 (47.9)	752 (77.7)
Receptive anal intercourse	723 (46.1)	723 (74.7)
2002	N = 1787	n = 1059
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	792 (44.3)	792 (74.7)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	677 (37.9)	677 (63.9)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	661 (37.0)	661 (62.4)
Any anal intercourse	948 (53.0)	948 (89.4)
Insertive anal intercourse	845 (47.3)	845 (79.7)
Receptive anal intercourse	784 (43.9)	784 (74.0)
2003	N = 1510	n = 879
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	652 (43.2)	652 (72.7)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	542 (35.9)	542 (60.4)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	555 (36.8)	555 (61.9)
Any anal intercourse	821 (54.4)	821 (91.5)
Insertive anal intercourse	722 (47.8)	722 (80.5)
Receptive anal intercourse	686 (45.4)	686 (76.5)

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

Table corresponding with Figures 23 & 24: Sex practices with casual male partners

	Total Sample	Those with Casual Partners
1998	N = 1341	n = 962
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	424 (31.6)	424 (44.1)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	351 (26.2)	351 (40.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	274 (20.4)	274 (31.0)
Any anal intercourse	673 (50.2)	673 (70.0)
Insertive anal intercourse	597 (44.5)	597 (62.1)
Receptive anal intercourse	486 (36.2)	486 (50.5)
1999	N = 1225	n = 901
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	391 (31.9)	391 (43.4)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	332 (27.1)	332 (36.8)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	260 (21.2)	260 (28.9)
Any anal intercourse	660 (53.9)	660 (73.3)
Insertive anal intercourse	585 (47.8)	585 (64.9)
Receptive anal intercourse	483 (39.4)	483 (53.6)
2000	N = 1285	n = 908
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	449 (34.9)	449 (48.6)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	385 (30.0)	385 (42.4)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	294 (22.9)	294 (32.4)
Any anal intercourse	672 (52.3)	672 (74.0)
Insertive anal intercourse	605 (47.1)	605 (65.5)
Receptive anal intercourse	521 (40.5)	521 (56.4)
2001	N = 1570	n = 1124
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	600 (38.2)	600 (52.1)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	507 (32.3)	507 (44.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	410 (26.1)	410 (35.6)
Any anal intercourse	865 (55.1)	865 (75.2)
Insertive anal intercourse	761 (48.5)	761 (66.1)
Receptive anal intercourse	680 (43.3)	680 (59.1)
2002	N = 1787	n = 1299
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	734 (41.1)	734 (56.5)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	635 (35.5)	635 (48.9)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	523 (29.3)	523 (40.3)
Any anal intercourse	967 (54.1)	967 (74.4)
Insertive anal intercourse	858 (48.0)	858 (66.1)
Receptive anal intercourse	732 (41.0)	732 (56.4)
2003	N = 1510	n = 1097
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	640 (42.4)	640 (58.3)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	548 (36.3)	548 (50.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	466 (30.9)	466 (42.5)
Any anal intercourse	839 (55.6)	839 (76.5)
Insertive anal intercourse	739 (48.9)	739 (67.4)
Receptive anal intercourse	632 (41.9)	632 (57.6)

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

Table corresponding with Figure 25: Condom use with regular male partners

	Total Sample	Those with Regular Partners
1998		
No regular partner	515 (38.4)	—
No anal intercourse	101 (7.5)	101 (12.2)
Always uses condom	314 (23.4)	314 (38.0)
Sometimes does not use condom	411 (30.7)	411 (49.8)
Base	1341 (100)	826 (100)
1999		
No regular partner	463 (37.8)	—
No anal intercourse	88 (7.2)	88 (11.6)
Always uses condom	308 (25.1)	308 (40.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	366 (29.9)	366 (48.0)
Base	1225 (100)	762 (100)
2000		
No regular partner	482 (37.5)	—
No anal intercourse	95 (7.4)	95 (11.8)
Always uses condom	268 (20.9)	268 (33.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	440 (34.2)	440 (54.8)
Base	1285 (100)	803 (100)
2001		
No regular partner	602 (38.3)	—
No anal intercourse	104 (6.6)	104 (10.7)
Always uses condom	339 (21.6)	339 (35.0)
Sometimes does not use condom ¹	525 (33.5)	525 (54.3)
Base	1570 (100)	968 (100)
2002		
No regular partner	727 (40.7)	—
No anal intercourse	112 (6.3)	112 (10.6)
Always uses condom	357 (20.0)	357 (33.7)
Sometimes does not use condom ¹	591 (33.1)	591 (55.8)
Base	1787 (100)	1060 (100)
2003		
No regular partner	613 (40.6)	—
No anal intercourse	76 (5.0)	76 (8.5)
Always uses condom	298 (19.7)	298 (33.2)
Sometimes does not use condom ¹	523 (34.6)	523 (58.3)
Base	1510 (100)	897 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 26: Serostatus and condom use among regular male partners

	HIV positive	HIV negative	Unknown
1998			
No Anal	6 (9.1)	68 (10.6)	25 (25.5)
Always uses condom	33 (50.0)	249 (38.7)	26 (26.5)
Sometimes does not use condom	27 (40.9)	327 (50.8)	47 (48.0)
Total	66 (100)	644 (100)	98 (100)
1999			
No Anal	3 (4.6)	70 (11.7)	14 (15.7)
Always uses condom	34 (52.3)	231 (38.6)	39 (43.8)
Sometimes does not use condom	28 (43.1)	297 (49.7)	36 (40.5)
Total	65 (100)	598 (100)	89 (100)
2000			
No Anal	4 (6.9)	71 (11.4)	17 (18.9)
Always uses condom	21 (36.2)	214 (34.2)	21 (23.3)
Sometimes does not use condom	33 (56.9)	340 (54.4)	52 (57.8)
Total	58 (100)	625 (100)	90 (100)
2001			
No Anal	6 (11.1)	75 (9.9)	21 (15.0)
Always uses condom	20 (37.0)	256 (33.9)	58 (41.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	28 (51.9)	425 (56.2)	61 (43.6)
Total	54 (100)	756 (100)	140 (100)
2002			
No Anal	4 (5.4)	82 (9.8)	17 (15.2)
Always uses condom	25 (33.3)	278 (33.3)	45 (40.2)
Sometimes does not use condom	45 (60.0)	475 (56.9)	50 (44.6)
Total	74 (100)	835 (100)	112 (100)
2003			
No Anal	6 (10.9)	56 (7.8)	7 (7.5)
Always uses condom	15 (27.3)	228 (31.9)	41 (44.1)
Sometimes does not use condom	34 (61.8)	430 (60.2)	45 (48.4)
Total	55 (100)	714 (100)	93 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 27: Agreements with regular male partners about sex within the relationship

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse	178 (25.0)	155 (22.9)	189 (26.0)	235 (27.5)	251 (28.1)	211 (26.6)
No anal intercourse between regular partners is permitted	46 (6.4)	61 (9.0)	61 (8.4)	79 (9.3)	64 (7.2)	69 (8.7)
Anal intercourse permitted only with condom	243 (34.0)	253 (37.3)	231 (31.8)	255 (29.9)	261 (29.2)	243 (30.6)
Anal intercourse without condom is permitted	247 (34.6)	209 (30.8)	246 (33.8)	284 (33.3)	318 (35.6)	270 (34.0)
Total	714 (100)	678 (100)	727 (100)	853 (100)	894 (100)	793 (100)

Note: Based on the responses of men who 'currently' had a regular partner.

Table corresponding with Figure 28: Agreements with regular male partners about sex outside the relationship

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
No spoken agreement about sex	214 (29.9)	195 (29.1)	248 (34.4)	298 (34.9)	309 (34.2)	260 (32.8)
No sexual contact with casual partners is permitted	213 (29.9)	199 (29.7)	216 (30.0)	243 (28.5)	257 (28.5)	210 (26.5)
No anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted	56 (7.8)	50 (7.4)	42 (5.8)	55 (6.4)	53 (5.9)	60 (7.6)
Anal intercourse permitted only with condom	217 (30.3)	215 (32.0)	199 (27.6)	234 (27.4)	245 (27.1)	238 (30.0)
Anal intercourse without condom is permitted	15 (2.1)	12 (1.8)	16 (2.2)	24 (2.8)	39 (4.3)	25 (3.2)
Total	715 (100)	671 (100)	721 (100)	854 (100)	903 (100)	793 (100)

Note: Based on the responses of men who 'currently' had a regular partner.

Table corresponding with Figure 29: Condom use with casual male partners

	Total Sample	Those with Casual Partners
1998		
No casual partner	379 (28.3)	—
No anal intercourse	289 (21.6)	289 (30.0)
Always uses condom	485 (36.2)	485 (50.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	188 (14.0)	188 (19.5)
Base	1341 (100)	962 (100)
1999		
No casual partner	324 (26.4)	—
No anal intercourse	241 (19.7)	241 (26.7)
Always uses condom	480 (39.2)	480 (53.3)
Sometimes does not use condom	180 (14.7)	180 (20.0)
Base	1225 (100)	901 (100)
2000		
No casual partner	377 (29.3)	—
No anal intercourse	236 (18.4)	236 (26.0)
Always uses condom	436 (33.9)	436 (48.0)
Sometimes does not use condom	236 (18.4)	236 (26.0)
Base	1285 (100)	908 (100)
2001		
No casual partner	446 (28.4)	—
No anal intercourse	270 (17.2)	270 (24.0)
Always uses condom	552 (35.2)	552 (49.1)
Sometimes does not use condom	302 (19.2)	302 (26.9)
Base	1570 (100)	1124 (100)
2002		
No casual partner	560 (31.3)	—
No anal intercourse	274 (15.3)	274 (22.3)
Always uses condom	558 (31.2)	558 (45.5)
Sometimes does not use condom	395 (22.1)	395 (32.2)
Base	1787 (100)	1227 (100)
2003		
No casual partner	454 (30.1)	—
No anal intercourse	228 (15.1)	228 (21.6)
Always uses condom	509 (33.7)	509 (48.2)
Sometimes does not use condom	319 (21.1)	319 (30.2)
Base	1510 (100)	1056 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 30: Serostatus and condom use with casual male partners

	HIV positive	HIV negative	Unknown
1998 (p<.02)			
No Anal	18 (20.9)	219 (29.8)	47 (37.9)
Always uses condom	42 (48.8)	387 (52.7)	50 (40.3)
Sometimes does not use condom	26 (30.2)	129 (17.6)	27 (21.8)
Total	86 (100)	1019 (100)	186 (100)
1999 (ns)			
No Anal	12 (16.2)	187 (26.9)	37 (30.1)
Always uses condom	42 (56.8)	373 (53.6)	62 (50.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	20 (27.0)	136 (19.5)	24 (19.5)
Total	74 (100)	696 (100)	123 (100)
2000 (p<.005)			
No Anal	12 (17.6)	177 (25.4)	41 (32.5)
Always uses condom	27 (39.7)	346 (49.7)	56 (44.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	29 (42.6)	173 (24.9)	29 (23.1)
Total	68 (100)	696 (100)	126 (100)
2001 (p<.05)			
No Anal	13 (17.6)	206 (23.7)	43 (26.1)
Always uses condom	25 (33.8)	445 (51.2)	77 (46.7)
Sometimes does not use condom	36 (48.6)	218 (25.1)	45 (27.2)
Total	74 (100)	869 (100)	165 (100)
2002 (p<.05)			
No Anal	16 (16.8)	213 (22.5)	36 (23.5)
Always uses condom	33 (34.7)	443 (46.8)	68 (44.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	46 (48.4)	290 (30.7)	49 (32.0)
Total	95 (100)	946 (100)	153 (100)
2003			
No Anal	7 (8.3)	180 (22.2)	23 (20.0)
Always uses condom	30 (35.7)	402 (49.6)	58 (50.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	47 (56.0)	228 (28.1)	34 (29.6)
Total	84 (100)	810 (100)	115 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 31: Participant's disclosure of serostatus to casual partners

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Told none	568 (60.5)	517 (61.8)	540 (63.3)	667 (62.3)	731 (57.7)	630 (58.4)
Told some	198 (21.1)	171 (20.4)	182 (21.3)	222 (20.7)	285 (22.5)	246 (22.8)
Told all	173 (18.4)	149 (17.8)	131 (15.4)	181 (17.0)	251 (19.8)	203 (18.8)
Total	939 (100)	837 (100)	853 (100)	1070 (100)	1267 (100)	1079 (100)

Table corresponding with Figure 32: Casual partners' disclosure of serostatus to participants

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Told by none	586 (62.1)	534 (63.4)	543 (63.4)	687 (64.0)	739 (58.8)	645 (60.0)
Told by some	255 (27.1)	217 (25.8)	242 (28.2)	260 (24.2)	378 (30.1)	296 (27.5)
Told by all	102 (10.8)	91 (10.8)	72 (8.4)	127 (11.8)	140 (11.1)	134 (12.5)
Total	943 (100)	842 (100)	857 (100)	1074 (100)	1257 (100)	1075 (100)

Appendix B

See next page.

Qld Gay Community Periodic Survey

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

Your responses are very important to us.

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

For each question, please TICK one box only.

1. How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?
None ☐ A few ☐ Some ☐ Most ☐ All ☐
2. How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?
None ☐ A little ☐ Some ☐ A lot ☐
3. Do you think of yourself as:
Gay/homosexual ☐
Bisexual ☐
Heterosexual ☐
Other (please specify) _____
4. Are you a Sista-Girl or transgender? No ☐ Yes ☐

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

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

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

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

10. How many different **women** have you had sex with in the past
six months?
None ☐ One ☐
2–5 women ☐ 6–10 women ☐
More than 10 women ☐

Regular male partners — last 6 months

11. Have you had sex with regular male partner/s in the last six
months? Yes ☐ No ☐ Go directly to Q. 20

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

12. **Oral sex:** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

13. **Oral sex:** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

Anal sex

14. I fucked him **with a condom**
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

15. He fucked me **with a condom**
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

16. I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

17. He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he
came
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

18. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

19. He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

Casual male partners — last 6 months

20. Have you had any sex with any casual male partner/s in the
last six months? Yes ☐ No ☐ Go directly to Q. 32

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

21. **Oral sex:** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

22. **Oral sex:** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

Anal sex

23. I fucked him **with a condom**
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

24. He fucked me **with a condom**
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

25. I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

26. He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he
came
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

27. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

28. He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

Whatever your HIV status . . .

29. How many of your casual partners in the last 6 months did you
tell your HIV status? None ☐ Some ☐ All ☐

30. How many of your casual partners in the last 6 months told
you their HIV status? None ☐ Some ☐ All ☐

31. In the last 6 months, with a casual partner, have you fucked or
been fucked **without a condom** at . . .

- your place
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐
his place
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐
sex venue/sauna
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐
beat
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐
anywhere else
Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often ☐

32. In the last 6 months, how many of your male sexual partners
did you find on the Internet? None ☐ Some ☐ All ☐

Continues on other side

33. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?

No ☐ Yes ☐

34. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

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

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

No test/Don't know ☐
Negative ☐
Positive ☐

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

36. Are you on combination antiviral therapy?

No ☐ Yes ☐

37. Is your viral load?

Undetectable ☐
Detectable ☐
Don't know / unsure ☐

If you are in a regular relationship with a man at present,
please complete the next three questions.

38. Do you know the result of your regular partner's HIV antibody test?

Yes—Positive ☐
Yes—Negative ☐
I don't know / He hasn't had a test ☐

39. Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about anal sex (fucking) within your relationship?

No agreement ☐
Agreement: No anal sex at all ☐
Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom ☐
Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom ☐

40. Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about sex with casual partners?

No agreement ☐
Agreement: No sex at all ☐
Agreement: No anal sex at all ☐
Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom ☐
Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom ☐

41. How old are you?

years

42. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

No ☐ Yes ☐

43. What is your ethnic background? (eg Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)

Anglo-Australian only ☐
Other (please specify) _____

44. Are you: (tick one only)

Employed full-time ☐ Employed part-time ☐
On pension / social security ☐ A student ☐
Unemployed ☐ Other ☐

45. What is your occupation? (eg bartender, teacher, welder)

(please specify) _____

46. Where do you live? Postcode

OR Suburb/Town: _____

47. What is the highest level of education you have had?

Primary school only ☐
Up to 3 years of high school/Year 10 ☐
Up to Year 12/Senior Certificate ☐
Tertiary diploma or trade certificate ☐
University or CAE ☐

48. In general, would you say your health is?

Excellent ☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐

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

Anal swab ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐
Throat swab ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐
Penile swab ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐
Urine sample ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐
Blood test for HIV ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐
Other blood test ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐

50. 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 ☐

51. The availability of treatment (PEP) immediately after unsafe sex makes safe sex less important.

strongly disagree ☐ disagree ☐ agree ☐ strongly agree ☐

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

12 hours ☐ 1 week ☐
72 hours ☐ Don't know / unsure ☐

53. To obtain a prescription for PEP you need to go to:

(tick as many as apply)
Any doctor ☐
HIV doctor (GP/specialist) ☐
Major hospital Casualty / A & E Dept. ☐
Don't know / unsure ☐

54. Please look at the resource materials on the reverse side of the Information Sheet. Which ones have you **seen** before?

A: No ☐ Yes ☐ B: No ☐ Yes ☐

C: No ☐ Yes ☐ D: No ☐ Yes ☐

55. Which of these drugs have you **used** or **injected** in the past **six months**?

Used

Amyl/Poppers	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Injected	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Viagra	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Speed	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Crystal Meth	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
LSD / trips	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Any other drug	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>

56. In the past six months, did you ever share a needle/syringe with someone else?

No ☐ Yes ☐

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

1-2003/1