Gay Community Periodic Survey: Sydney 1996-2002

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NATIONAL CENTRE IN HIV SOCIAL RESEARCH

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PLWHA (NSW)

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Introduction

The Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited through a range of gay community sites in Sydney. The Periodic Survey provides a snapshot of sexual and HIV-related practices among gay and homosexually active men. The survey has been conducted in Sydney in February and August each year since 1996. The current report contains results for the seven years 1996 to 2002.

The major aim of the 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. With this in mind, men were recruited from a number of gay community events and venues: the annual Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras Fair Day and a number of social venues, sex-on-premises venues and sexual health clinics. Trained staff carried out recruitment at the venues over a one-week period on each occasion.

The questionnaire used in the surveys is a short, self-administered instrument that typically takes ten minutes to complete (available on request). 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, occupation and ethnicity. In the main, the key questions in all surveys are the same to ensure that direct comparisons across years are possible. In some years questions have been added, while other questions were removed to accommodate new items especially those of interest to gay community organisations.

This report describes data from the 14 Sydney Gay Community Periodic Surveys conducted from February 1996 until August 2002. Data from February and August surveys are combined to analyse yearly trends devoid of fluctuation of results that occurs in data collected in February and August. As well as possible seasonal variations, this fluctuation is the result of a large number of men recruited at the annual Fair Day in February but not in August. Men recruited at Fair Day tend to differ on a number of criteria from those recruited at gay social venues, sex-on-premises venues and sexual health clinics. Nonetheless, the inclusion of men recruited at Fair Day is important to enhance the heterogeneity of the samples.

Sample and Recruitment

Participants were recruited at a number of gay social venues, gay men's clinics, sex-on-premises venues and the annual Fair Day (see Figure 1; a corresponding Table for this and all other Figures is in the Appendix). Over the survey period, approximately 40% to 50% of the sample were recruited from the Fair Day in February. Since 1996, there has been a trend increase in the number of men recruited from social venues (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$) and Fair Day (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$). Conversely, there have been significant decreases in the number of men recruited from sex-on-premises venues (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$) and gay men's clinics (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$). In 2002, significantly fewer men were recruited from gay men's clinics, with a corresponding increase in men recruited from sex-on-premises venues and the Fair Day ($p<.001$).

The implication of these subtle changes in sample composition is that in certain analyses—for example, unprotected anal intercourse (UAI)—there may be a slight underestimation of the percentage engaging in UAI with casual partners (UAI-C) and a corresponding overestimation of the percentage engaging in UAI with regular partners (UAI-R). The basis for this estimation is that in previous surveys, men recruited at the Fair Day engaged in less UAI-C but more UAI-R than their counterparts who were recruited at sex-on-premises and social venues or clinics.

The participants of these surveys were recruited through gay community events and venues. Sampling was therefore restricted to men participating in aspects of Sydney's gay community with which these venues and events were associated. For our purposes, we sought to investigate changing patterns of behaviour over time among men at the heart of gay community life in Sydney. Importantly, to achieve this without the impractical and unfeasible option of a repeated general population study, we needed to identify venues and events that were both accessible and commonly used by gay men in Sydney, and which would be available for repeated surveying over time. The fairly broad range of venues and events selected for recruitment allowed us to be fairly confident that our findings apply to men who actively participate in gay community life in Sydney, while recognising that there are no doubt some groups of homosexually active men in Sydney whose profile may be somewhat different from these findings.

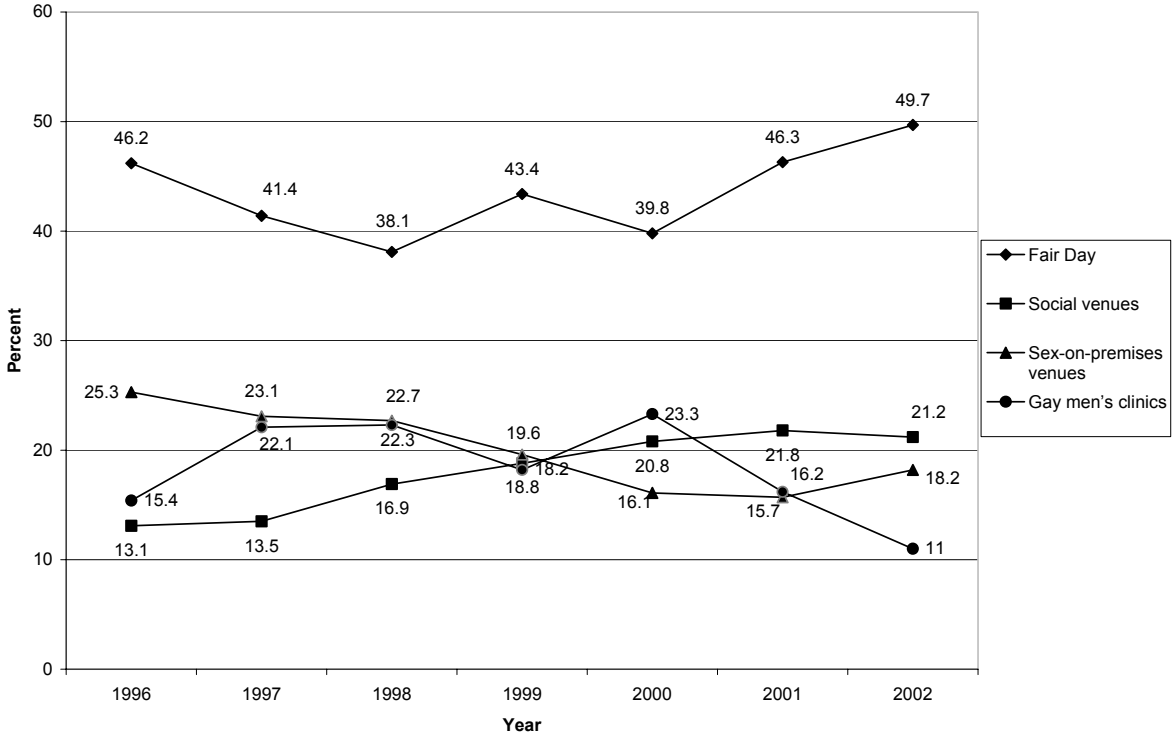

Figure 1. Source of Recruitment

Demographic Profile

In terms of demographic variables, the participants in all years were quite similar with only minor variations observed.

Geographic distribution

There have been slight variations in the geographic distribution of participants from 1996 to 2002 (see Table 1). Over half of the participants in all years came from 'gay Sydney'[1] and inner Sydney with between 12% and 18% coming from the eastern suburbs. Trend analysis of residential location shows slight, albeit significant, increases in the number of participants who reside in gay and inner Sydney (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$) and the southern suburbs (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.01$). Conversely, slight downward trends were also evident in the number of men who reside in the eastern, northern and western suburbs (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$). In 2002 there was slightly fewer participants who resided in inner Sydney and a corresponding increase of men who resided outside Sydney ($p<.01$). Approximately 10% of participants came from outside Sydney.

Table 1 : Residential location

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Gay Sydney	514 (23.0)	605 (23.0)	765 (25.2)	889 (26.6)	804 (27.6)	735 (25.7)	778 (27.0)
Eastern Suburbs	358 (16.0)	431 (16.4)	546 (18.0)	504 (15.1)	414 (14.2)	392 (13.7)	347 (12.0)
Inner Sydney	615 (27.5)	731 (27.8)	877 (28.9)	987 (29.5)	901 (30.9)	977 (34.1)	903 (31.3)
Southern Suburbs	89 (4.0)	106 (4.0)	138 (4.5)	143 (4.3)	138 (4.7)	155 (5.4)	156 (5.4)
Northern Suburbs	188 (8.4)	262 (10.0)	226 (7.4)	249 (7.4)	218 (7.5)	204 (7.1)	199 (6.9)
Western Suburbs	234 (10.5)	244 (9.3)	237 (7.8)	259 (7.7)	174 (6.0)	159 (5.6)	192 (6.7)
Elsewhere	241 (10.8)	251 (9.5)	247 (8.1)	312 (9.3)	267 (9.2)	240 (8.4)	309 (10.7)
Total	**2239 (100)**	**2630 (100)**	**3036 (100)**	**3343 (100)**	**2916 (100)**	**2862 (100)**	**2884 (100)**

[1] Gay Sydney is defined by postcodes 2010 to 2012. It includes Darlinghurst, Surry Hills, Taylor Square, Elizabeth Bay, Kings Cross, Potts Point, Rushcutters Bay, Wooloomooloo and Strawberry Hills.

Age

The age range and distribution of participants has been relatively consistent over the survey period (see Figure 2). There has been a slight drop in the number of participants aged under 29 years (Mantel-Haenszel, p<.001; both less than 25 and 25-29 categories), and a corresponding rise in participants aged over 40 over the survey period from 1996 to 2002 (Mantel-Haenszel, p<.001; both 40-49 and 50 or greater categories). The median age of participants has increased significantly (in a statistical sense only) from 33 years in 1996 to 35 years in 2002 (p<.001). The maximum age has ranged from 72 years to 81 years since 1996 and in 2002 was 78 years.

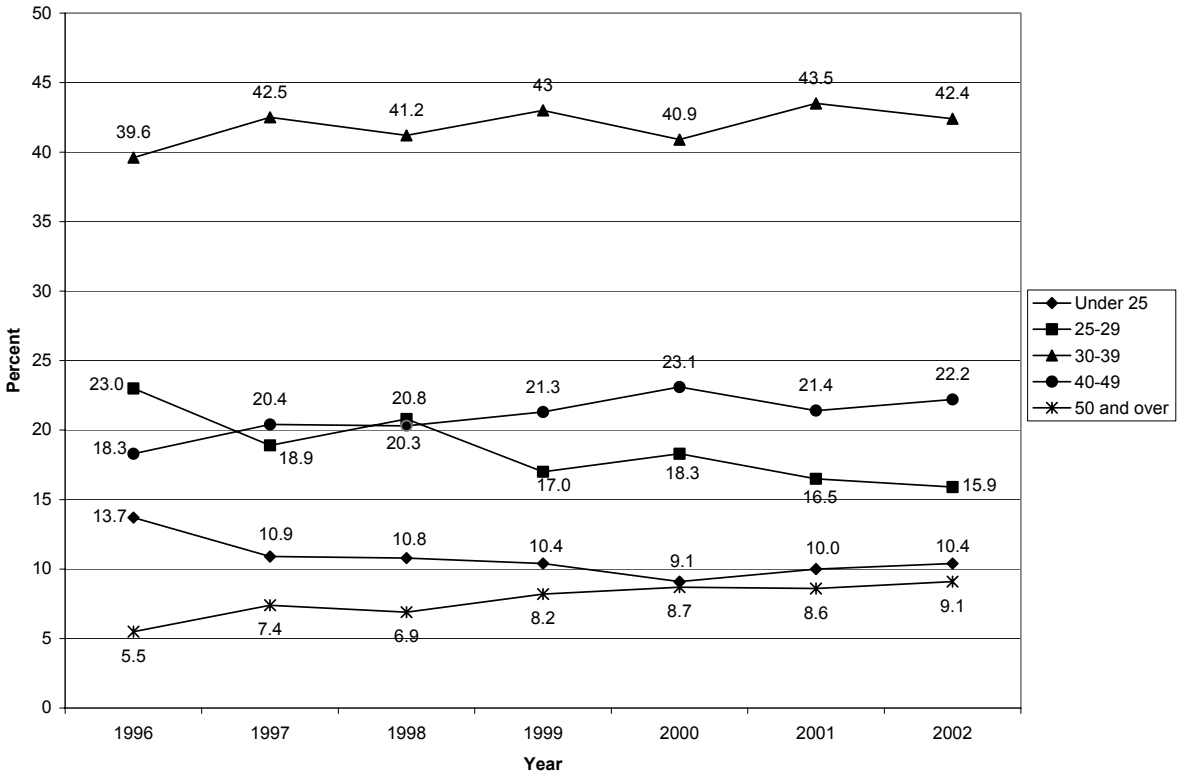

Figure 2. Age

Ethnicity

In all years of the survey, the participants have been predominately 'Anglo-Australian'. However, since 1996 there has been a decreasing trend in 'Anglo-Australian' participants (Mantel-Haenszel, p<.001) (see Figure 3). Conversely, there have been significant increases in participants from both 'European' and 'Other' ethnic categories (Mantel-Haenszel, p<.001) since 1996. In 2002 there was a slight, although significant, increase in the number of participants from a European ethnic background (p=.05). In 2002, 72 men (2.6% of the sample) indicated they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin—this proportion has remained quite steady since 1999 when this question was first asked.

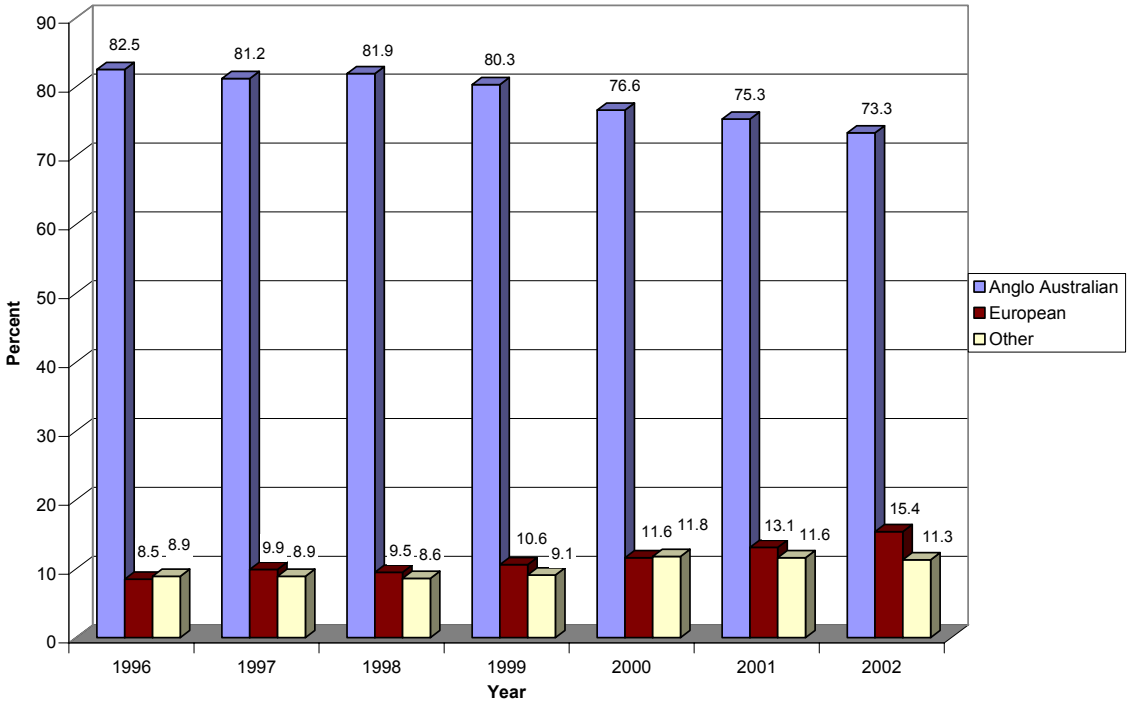

Figure 3. Ethnicity

Occupation

The proportion of men who were not in the workforce was fairly high compared with the general population, and has been fairly consistent since 1999 (see Figure 4). The figure is elevated because of the relatively high percentage of HIV-positive men who received some form of social security payment. Most of the sample was employed. Since 1999, approximately 70% of all respondents were in full-time employment. In 2002 there were slightly more 'unemployed/other' (includes students and pensioners) participants and slightly fewer 'part-time' workers than in 2001 ($p<.05$).

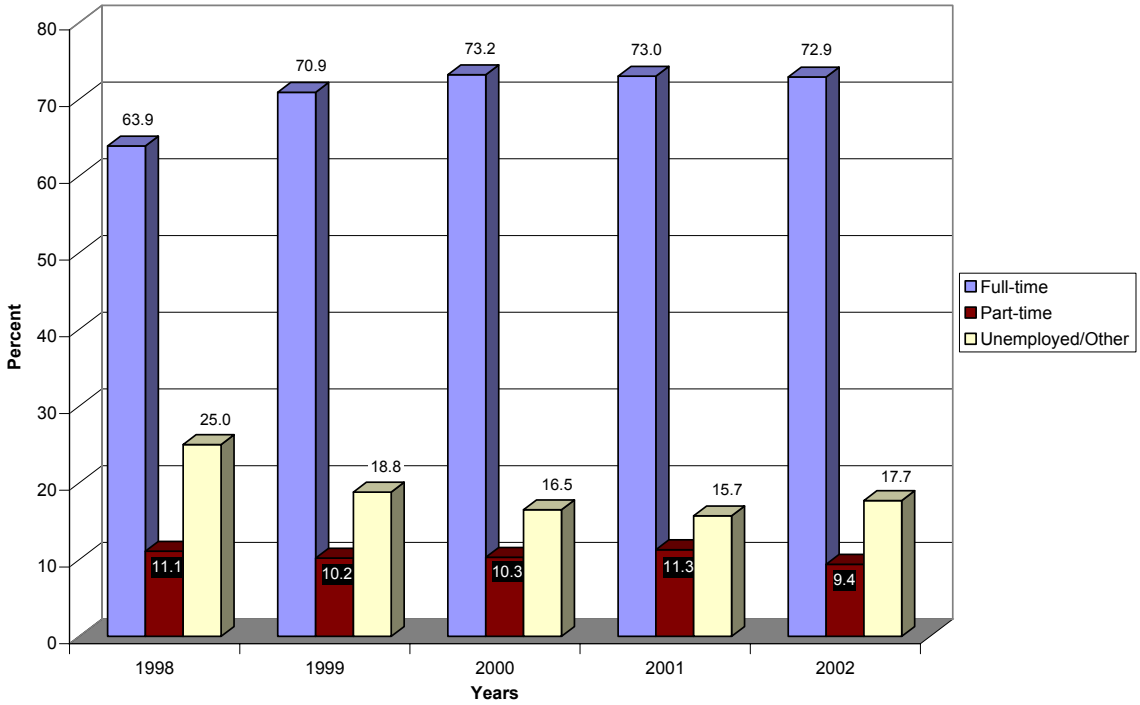

Figure 4. Employment status

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). The proportion of professional/managerial participants has increased significantly since 1996 (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$) (see Figure 5). In particular, in 2002, significantly more participants were in professional/managerial occupations ($p<.001$) than in 2001. A corresponding decrease in participants employed in clerical positions was also evident ($p<.001$).Over the survey period there were also trend decreases in participants employed in paraprofessional, trades (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$) and clerical occupations (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.05$).

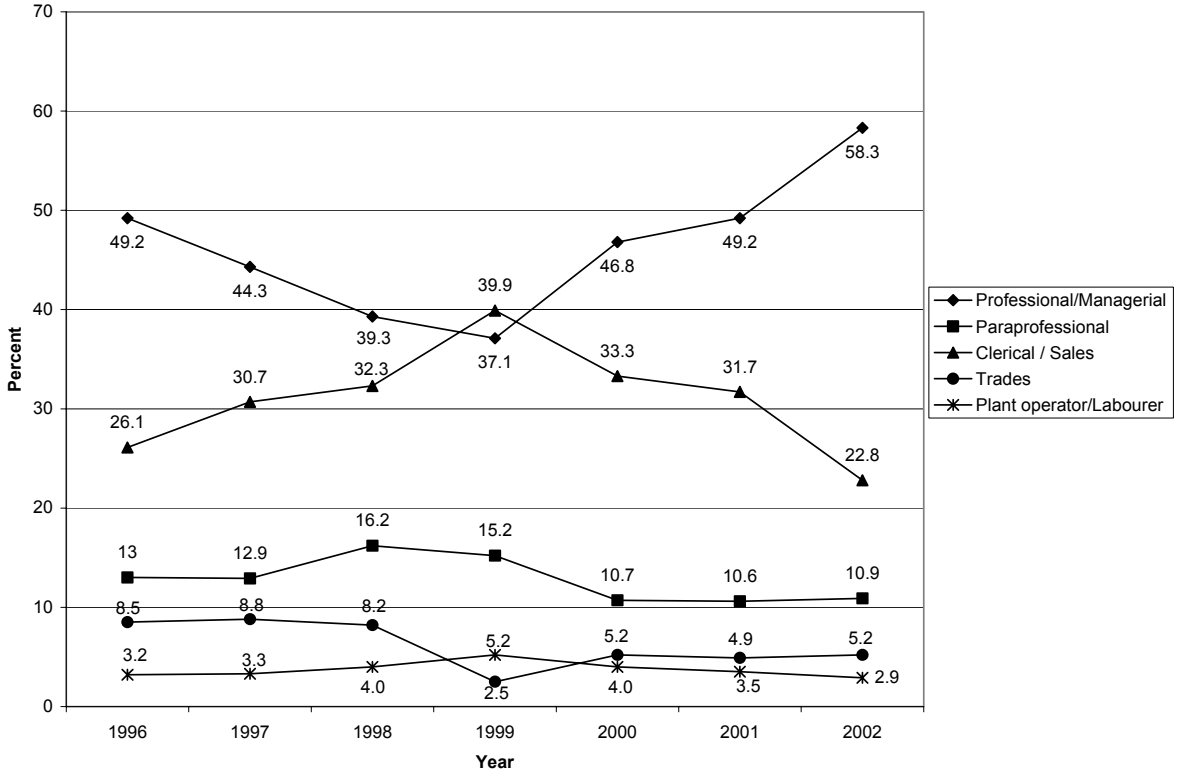

Figure 5. Occupation

Sexual relationships with women

Few respondents had sex with women. The proportion of men who had sex with women 'in the previous six months' has been quite stable over the seven survey periods (see Figure 6). In the past 4 years, approximately 95% of participants had not had any sexual relations with women in the six months prior to the survey. While there is a trend increase, over the seven years of surveys, in the proportion of participants who had no female partners (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.01$), since 1999 there has been no change in this proportion. Similarly for participants who had any female partners, there was a significant, although slight, trend decrease over seven years in the proportion of men who had sex with one or more female partners. However, there has been no change in these proportions since 1999.

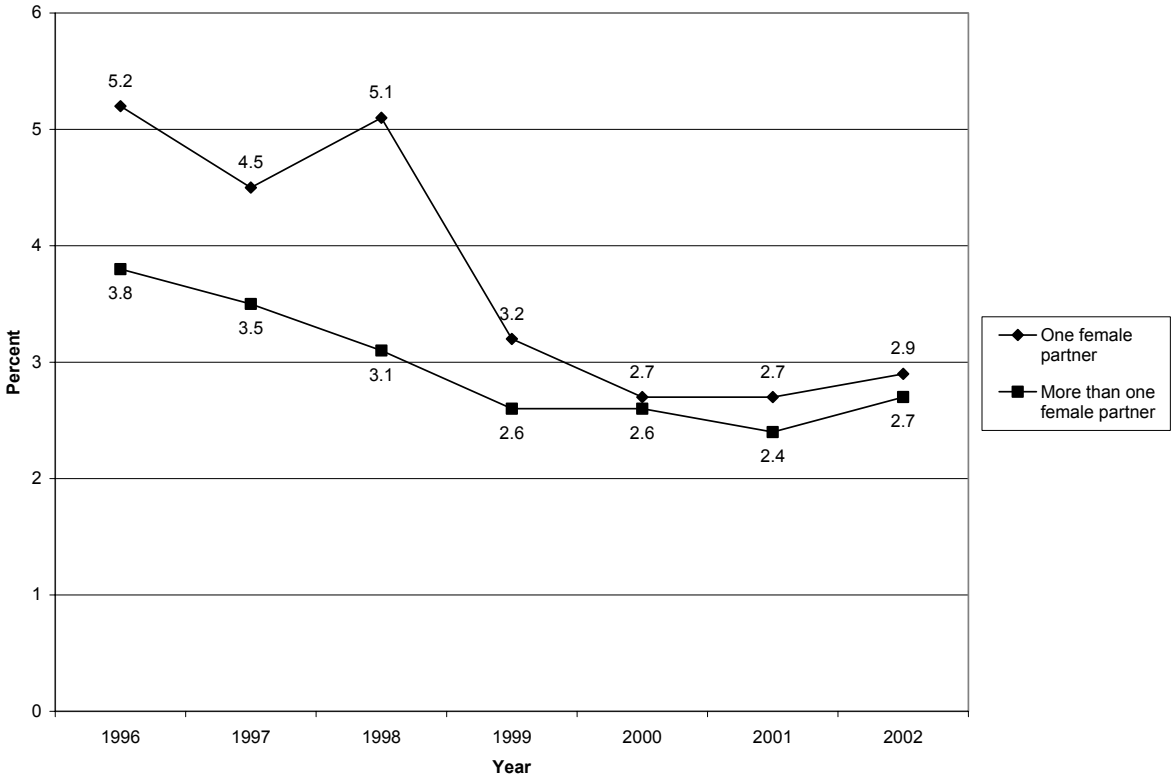

Figure 6. Sex with women 'in previous six months'

Sexual relationships with men

A majority of men in each of the survey years was in a regular sexual relationship with a man at the time of completing the survey (see Figure 7). Trend analysis shows that since 1996 there has been a significant downward trend in the proportion of men in regular relationships who also had casual sex (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$). Conversely, there has been slight, although statistically significant, upward trends in the proportion of men in monogamous regular relationships (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$) and in the proportion who reported casual sex only (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.05$). A small proportion of the men were not having sex with other men at the time of completing a survey and this has remained steady over time.

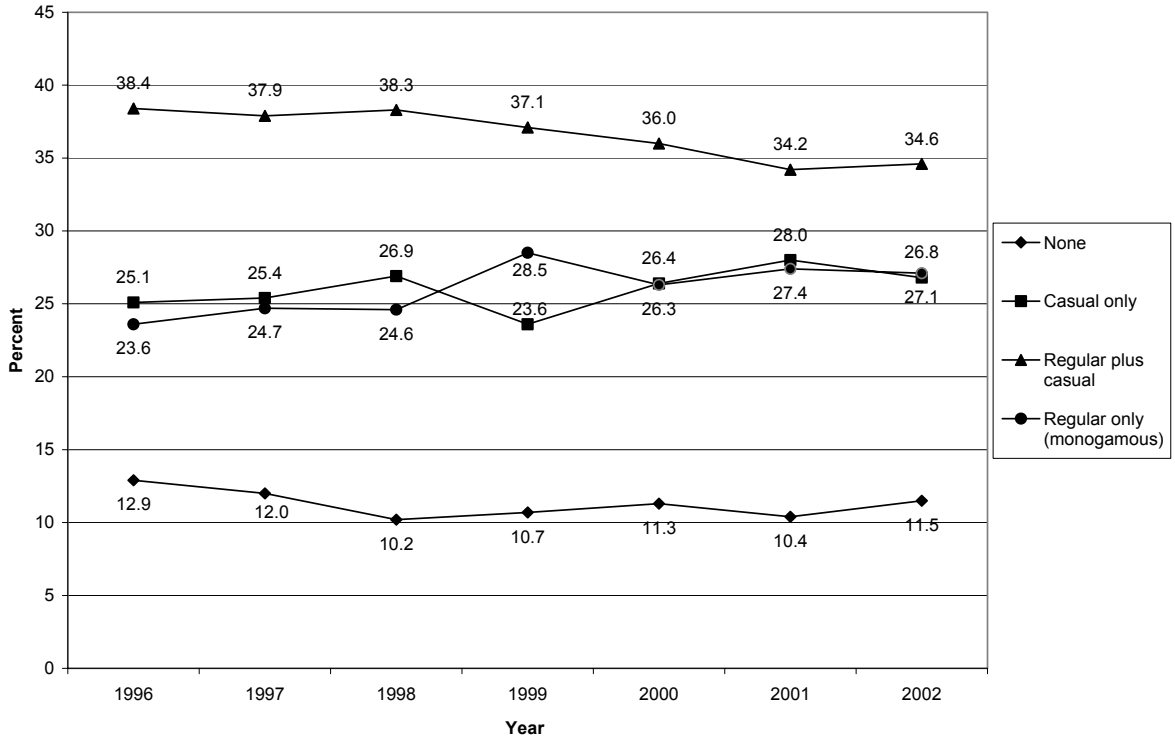

Figure 7. Current relationships with men

In 2002, almost 70% of men in a regular relationship had been in that relationship for at least one year (see Figure 8). This proportion has increased over the seven years that the surveys were conducted (Mantel-Haenszel, p<.001). Correspondingly, about 30% of the men in 2002 reported being in a relationship for less than one year, a significant decrease since 1996 (Mantel-Haenszel, p<.001).

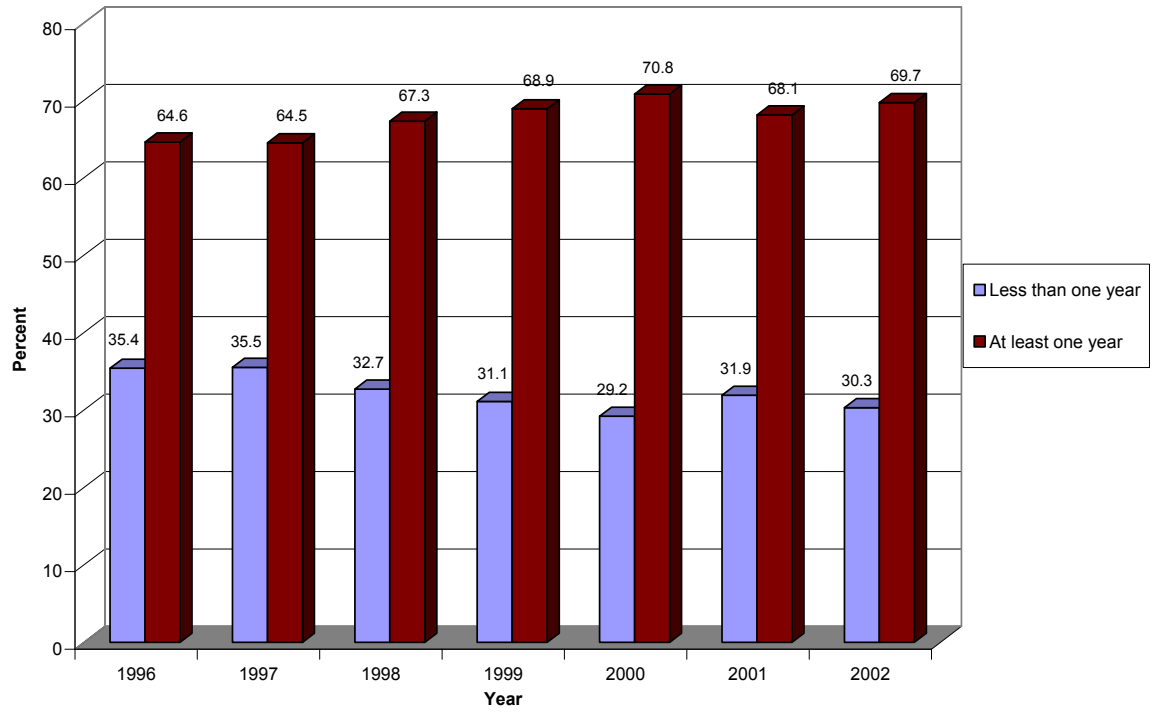

Figure 8. Length of relationship with men

Association with Gay Community

Consistent with the recruitment strategies employed, participants in all years were highly gay-identified and gay-community attached.

Sexual identity

The data in all seven years show that the samples were composed predominantly of men who identified as gay or homosexual (see Figure 9), and these percentages are comparable with similar surveys conducted elsewhere. There were relatively few men in each sample who identified as bisexual or heterosexual, and the proportions have been quite consistent across the four survey periods.

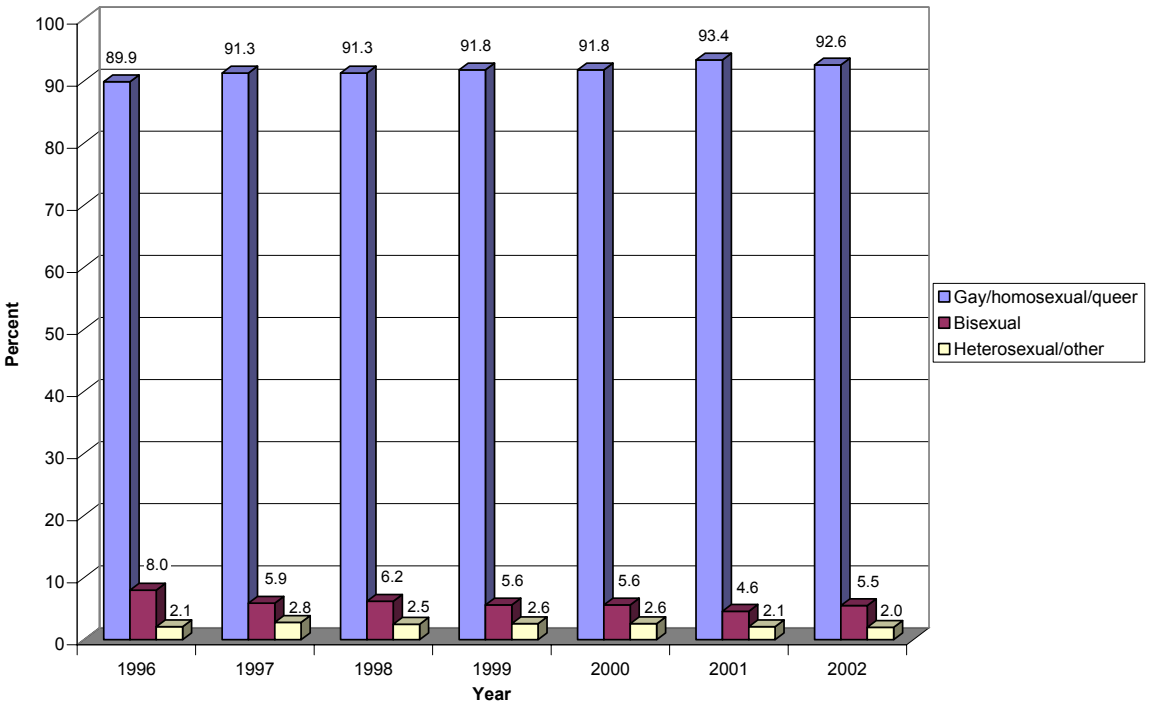

Figure 9. Sexual identity

Gay community involvement

As in the previous six years, men in the 2002 sample were highly socially involved with gay men (see Figure 10). Over half of the men in the sample said most or all of their friends were gay men and approximately 40% reported that some or a few of their friends were gay. Since 1996 there has been a downward trend in the proportion of participants who report that 'most or all' of their friends are gay or homosexual (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$). Conversely, there has been a corresponding trend increase in the proportion of men who report that 'some or a few' of their friends are gay.

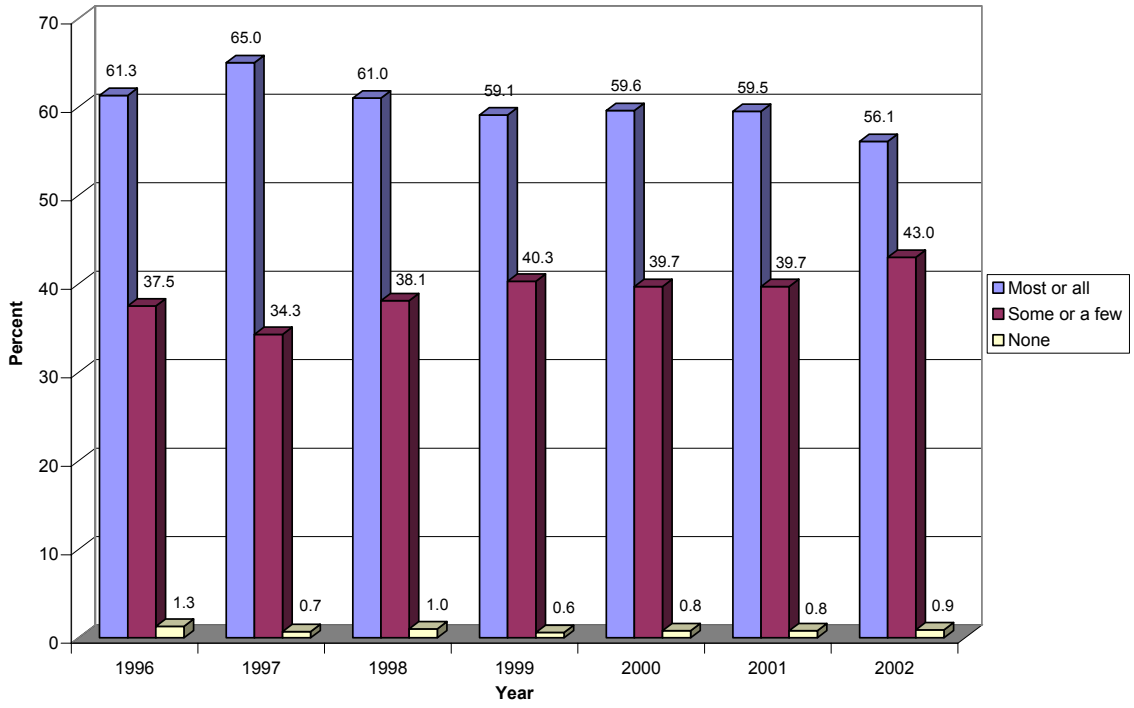

Figure 10. Proportion of gay friends

In all seven years of the survey, almost 90% of the men said they spent 'some' or 'a lot' of their free time with gay men (see Figure 11).

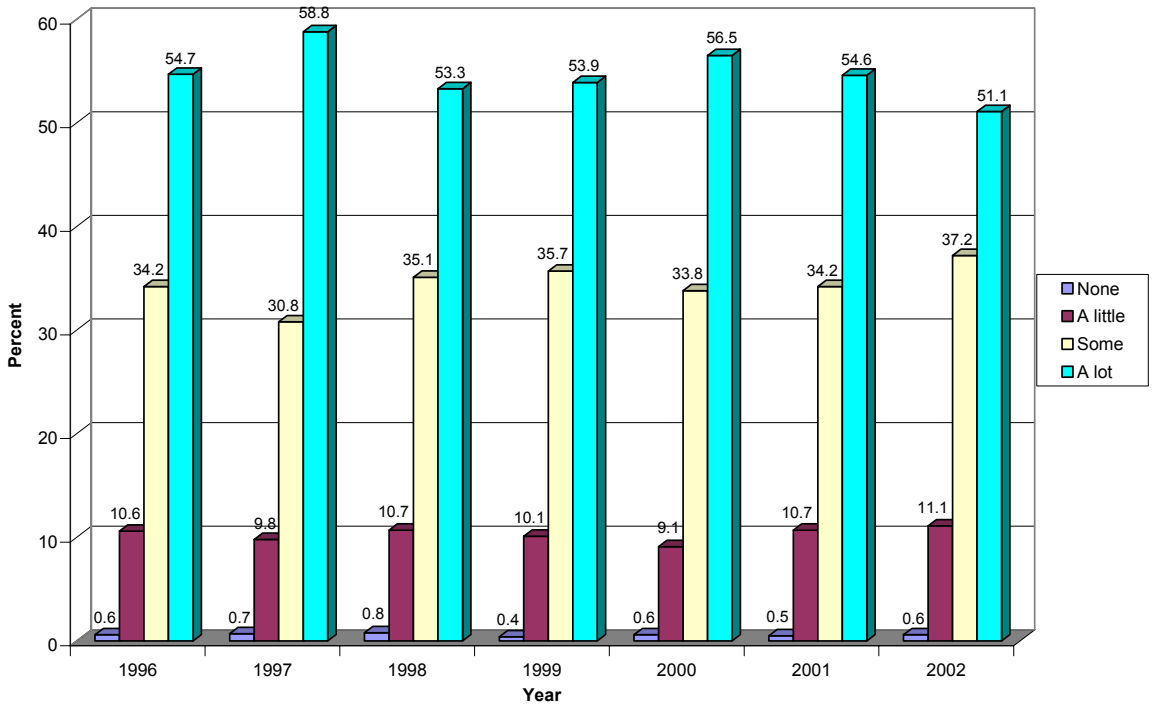

Figure 11. Proportion of free time spent with gay men

HIV Testing and Status

Most of the men in each of the samples had been tested for antibodies to HIV, and the status of these men was predominantly HIV-negative (see Figure 12). Although there was no difference in 2002 from the previous year in the proportion of men who were HIV-negative, HIV-positive or had not been tested or did not know the results of their test/s, since 1996, there has been a trend increase in the proportion of participants who are HIV-negative (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$) and a smaller, although still significant, decrease in the proportion of men testing positive for HIV (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$). The proportion of men who have not been tested or do not know the results of their HIV test has also decreased significantly since 1996 (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$).

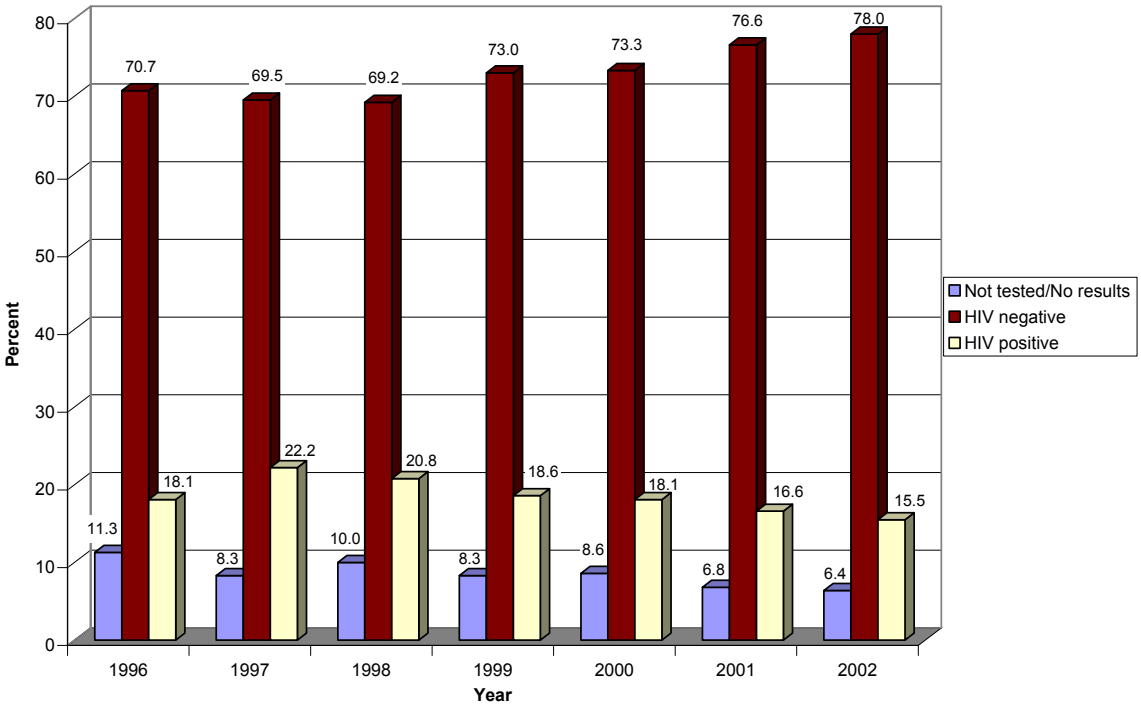

Figure 12. HIV test results

Time since most recent HIV-antibody test

Among the non HIV-positive men who had 'ever' had an HIV antibody test, about half had been tested in the six months prior to the survey and two-thirds had at least done so within the previous 12 months (see Figure 13). While there was an increase in the proportion of men having tests within the previous six months in 2002 ($p<.01$), there has been an overall reduction over the seven years of the surveys (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$). In 2002, there was also a significant reduction in the proportion of participants who were tested in the seven to twelve months prior to the survey and in the one to two years before the survey, compared with 2001 ($p<.01$). Over the course of the surveys there has been a trend increase in the proportion of men who had not had a test in the previous two years (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$), while the proportion whose last HIV test was between seven and eighteen months prior to the survey, has remained steady.

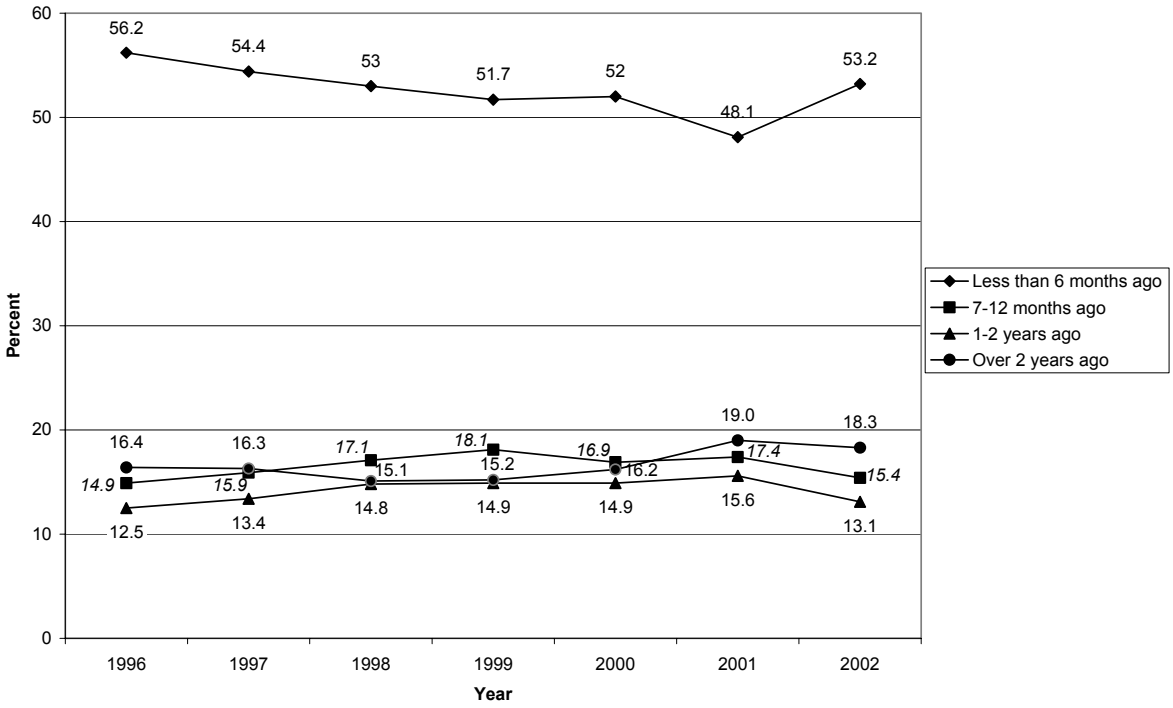

Figure 13. Time since last HIV test

Combination therapies and viral load

Almost 70% of the men who reported being HIV-positive were taking combination therapies at the time of completing a survey in 2002 (see Figure 14). Although this percentage is higher than 2001 it is not significantly different. However, across the seven 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 ($p<.05$). This trend is consistent with that reported in HIV Futures 3, an Australian-wide survey,

which found that there had been a decline in the number of people who were taking combination therapy (Grierson et al., 2002).

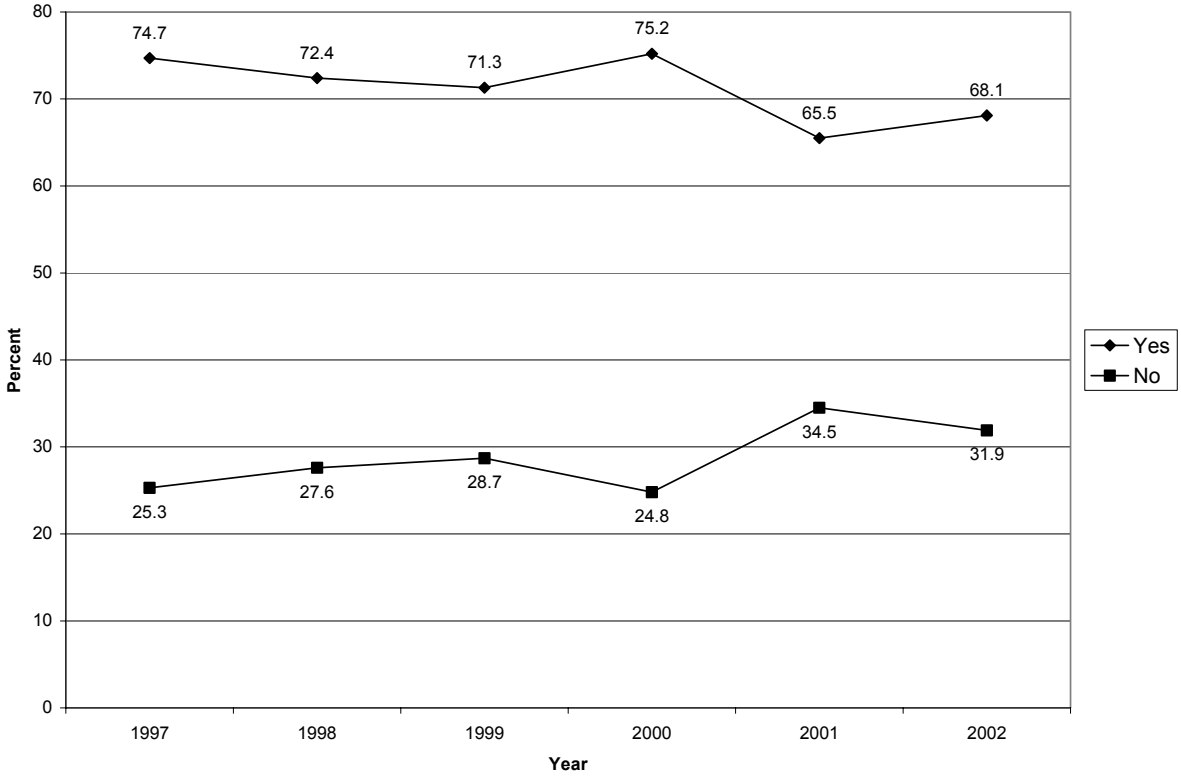

Figure 14. Use of combination therapies

A question about the viral load of HIV positive men was included in the August 2002 survey. Of the men taking antiretroviral therapies, over 80% reported an undetectable viral load (see Table 2). Conversely, only 13% of men who were not using antiretroviral therapies had undetectable viral loads.

Table 2 : Use of combination antiretroviral therapies (ART) and viral load (VL)

	Taking ART	Not taking ART
Undetectable viral load	80 (80.0)	7 (13.2)
Detectable viral load	18 (18.0)	43 (81.1)
Don't know/unsure	2 (2.0)	3 (5.7)
Total	**100 (100)**	**53 (100)**

Regular partners HIV-status

In all seven years, participants were asked about the serostatus of their current regular partner (see Figure 15). As the question referred to current partners only, fewer men responded to this item than indicated sex with a regular partner during the previous six months. The majority (about 70%) of the men in a regular relationship reported having a partner who is HIV-negative and almost 15% were with partners of HIV-positive status. Trend analysis across the seven years of surveys shows the proportion of men in a relationship with a partner who is HIV-positive has decreased significantly (Mantel-Haenszel, p<.001), perhaps in part attributable to changes in the composition of the samples and the tendency for HIV-positive men to have partners who are also HIV-positive (see Figure 16 and the corresponding Table in the Appendix). Conversely, there has been a trend increase in the proportion of men whose partners were HIV-negative. The proportion of men who did not know the HIV status of their regular partners has remained quite steady.

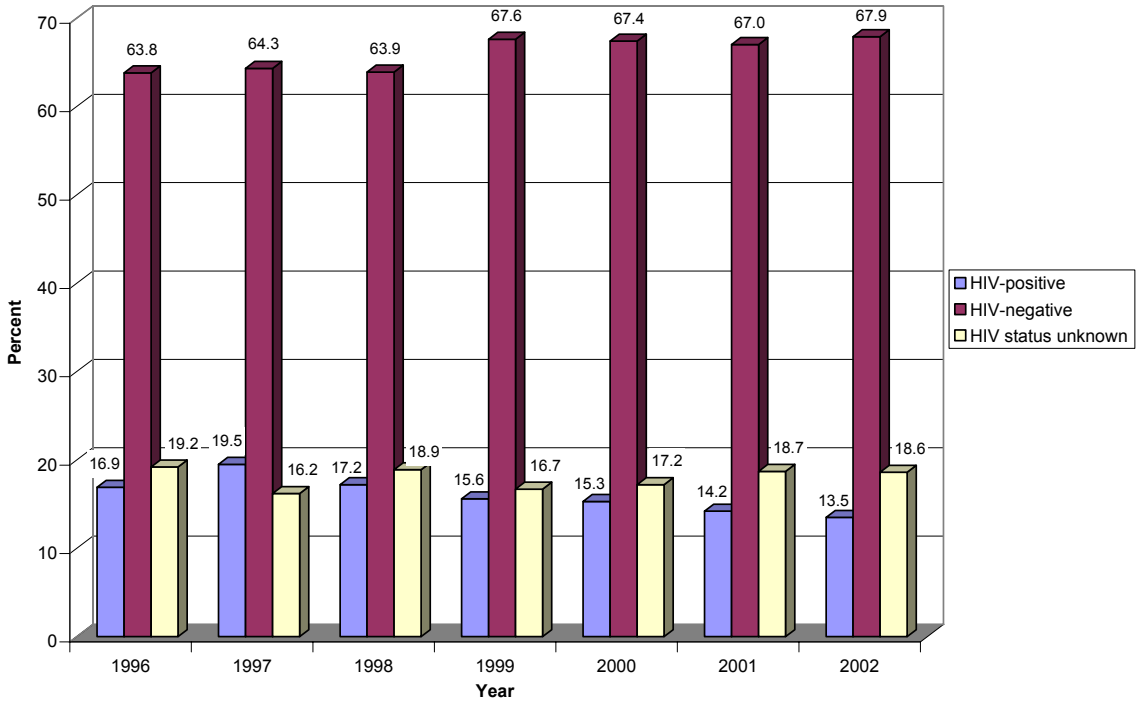

Figure 15. HIV status of 'current' regular partner

The survey in 2002 revealed a downturn in the percentage of HIV-positive men with an HIV-negative partner after a rise in 2001 (see Figure 16). There was a corresponding upturn in the percentage of HIV-positive men with an HIV-positive partner in 2002 after a decline in 2001. HIV-negative participants were predominantly in relationships with other HIV-negative men and the proportion is similar to the previous year. The proportion of HIV-negative respondents with HIV-positive partners was slightly lower in 2002 than in the previous year. Men without knowledge of their own serostatus tended not to know the serostatus of their regular partners, or they had HIV-negative regular

partners, however the proportion with HIV-positive partners has halved in the last year to a level similar to 1996-97.

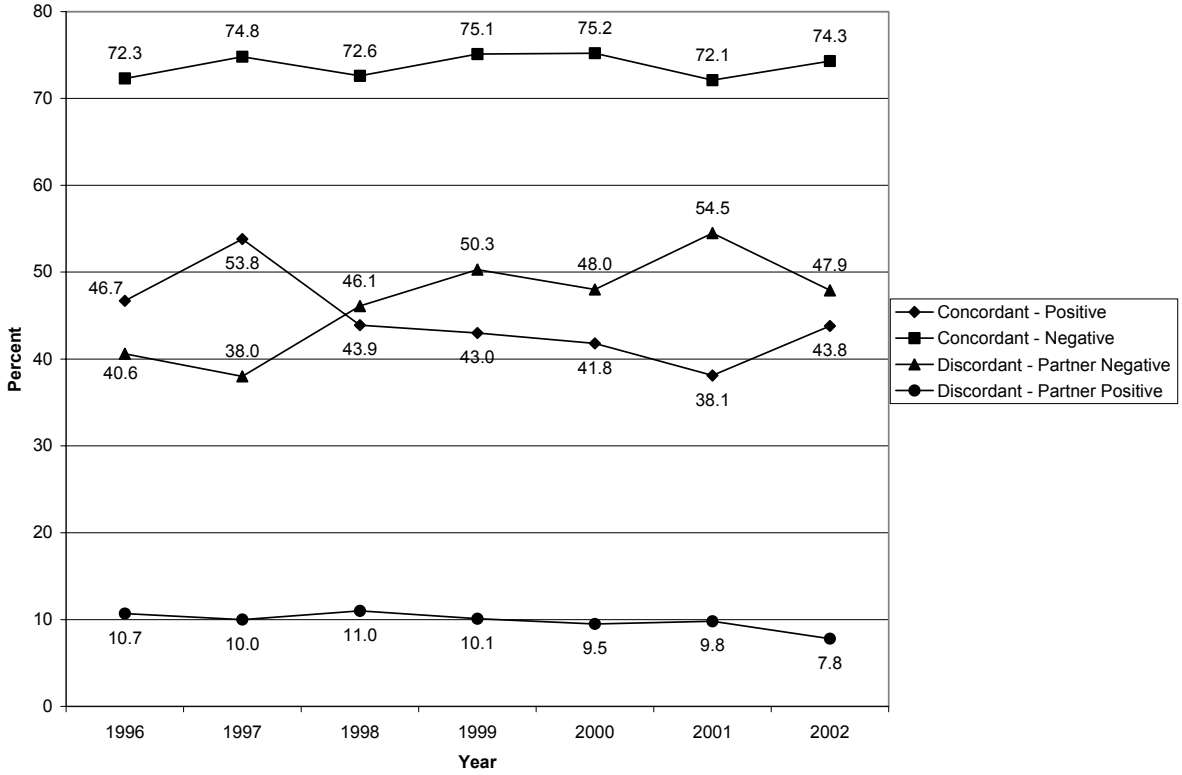

Figure 16. Match of HIV status in regular relationships

Includes only those in regular relationships at time of survey.

Sexual Practice and 'Safe Sex'

Sex 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 (see Figure 17). Based on the responses to the sexual behaviour items and the sort of sexual relationships with men indicated by the participants, about two-thirds of the men in 2002 were classified as having had sex with a regular male partner (in the previous six months) and this proportion has decreased over the seven years of the surveys (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.05$). A similar proportion was classified as having had sex with any casual male partners 'in the previous six months', and this represents a significant downturn from 82% in 1996 (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$) although the results from the latest survey were similar to the data for 2001. Further interpretation of these findings is reported on below.

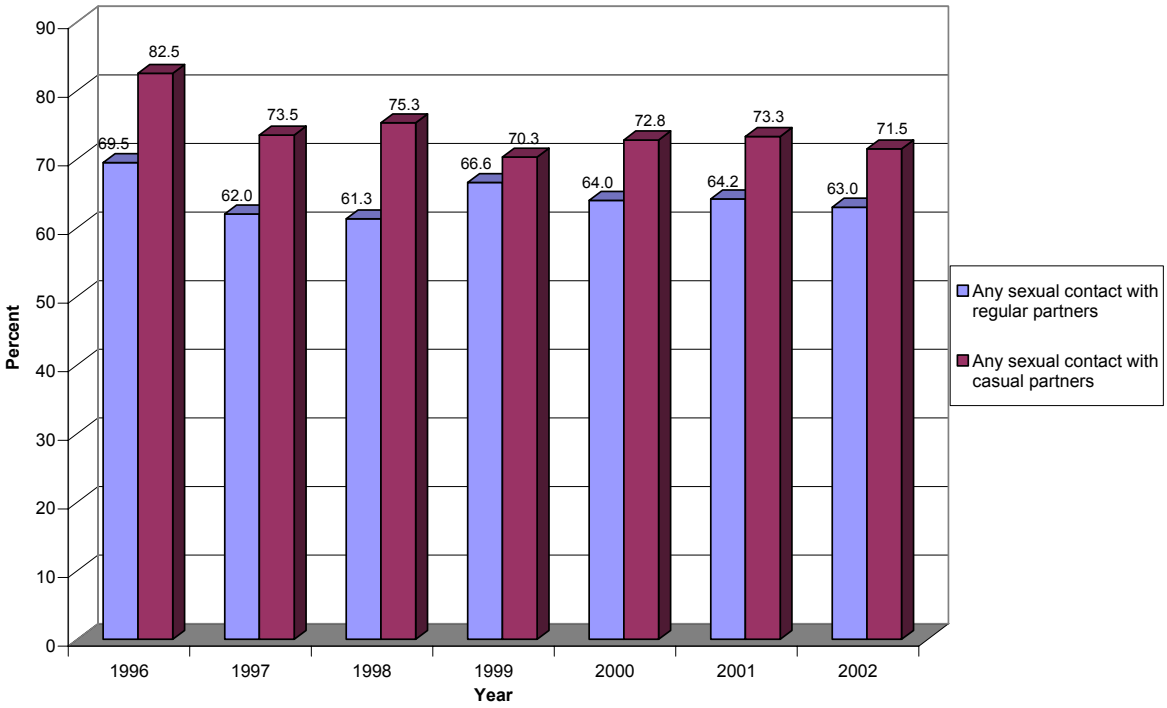

Figure 17. Reported sex with male partners 'in previous six months'

These results should be interpreted in light of the slight differences in sample composition mentioned in the earlier section, Sample and Recruitment. As in previous years, men recruited at the Fair Day were more likely to have had regular partners, and less likely to have had casual partners than their counterparts recruited at sex-on-premises and social venues or clinics (see Table 3). Such a finding is not surprising as men attending the gay venues, particularly the sex-on-premises venues, do so mainly to find casual partners.

Table 3 : Reported sex with male partners in previous six months by recruitment site

	Fair Day	Social venues	Sex-on-premises venues	Sexual health clinics
1996				
Any sexual contact with regular partners	778 (75.2)	206 (70.3)	331 (58.4)	242 (70.1)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	822 (79.5)	218 (74.4)	542 (95.6)	266 (77.1)
Total (N =2239)	**1034**	**293**	**567**	**345**
1997				
Any sexual contact with regular partners	728 (66.9)	216 (60.8)	313 (51.6)	374 (64.5)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	703 (64.6)	235 (66.2)	578 (95.2)	416 (71.7)
Total (N = 2630)	**1088**	**355**	**607**	**580**
1998				
Any sexual contact with regular partners	797 (68.9)	318 (62.1)	345 (50.1)	401 (59.1)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	780 (67.5)	339 (66.2)	658 (95.5)	510 (75.2)
Total (N = 3036)	**1157**	**512**	**689**	**678**
1999				
Any sexual contact with regular partners	1049 (72.3)	408 (65.1)	368 (56.1)	402 (65.9)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	876 (60.4)	416 (66.3)	617 (94.1)	441 (72.3)
Total (N = 3343)	**1450**	**627**	**656**	**610**
2000				
Any sexual contact with regular partners	821 (70.7)	395 (65.2)	238 (50.7)	413 (60.8)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	732 (63.0)	436 (71.9)	445 (94.9)	509 (75.0)
Total (N = 2916)	**1162**	**606**	**469**	**679**
2001				
Any sexual contact with regular partners	926 (69.8)	404 (64.8)	229 (51.1)	277 (59.6)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	845 (63.7)	452 (72.6)	430 (96.0)	371 (79.8)
Total (N = 2862)	**1326**	**623**	**448**	**465**
2002				
Any sexual contact with regular partners	998 (69.7)	372 (61.0)	255 (48.7)	191 (60.1)
Any sexual contact with casual partners	922 (64.4)	431 (70.7)	483 (92.2)	226 (71.1)
Total (N = 2884)	**1432**	**610**	**524**	**318**

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive

Over the seven years of the study, the majority of the men had engaged in sex with between one partner and ten partners 'in the previous six months' (see Figure 18). About a quarter of the participants reported having between 11 and 50 sex partners in the previous six months. There were no significant differences between 2001 and 2002.

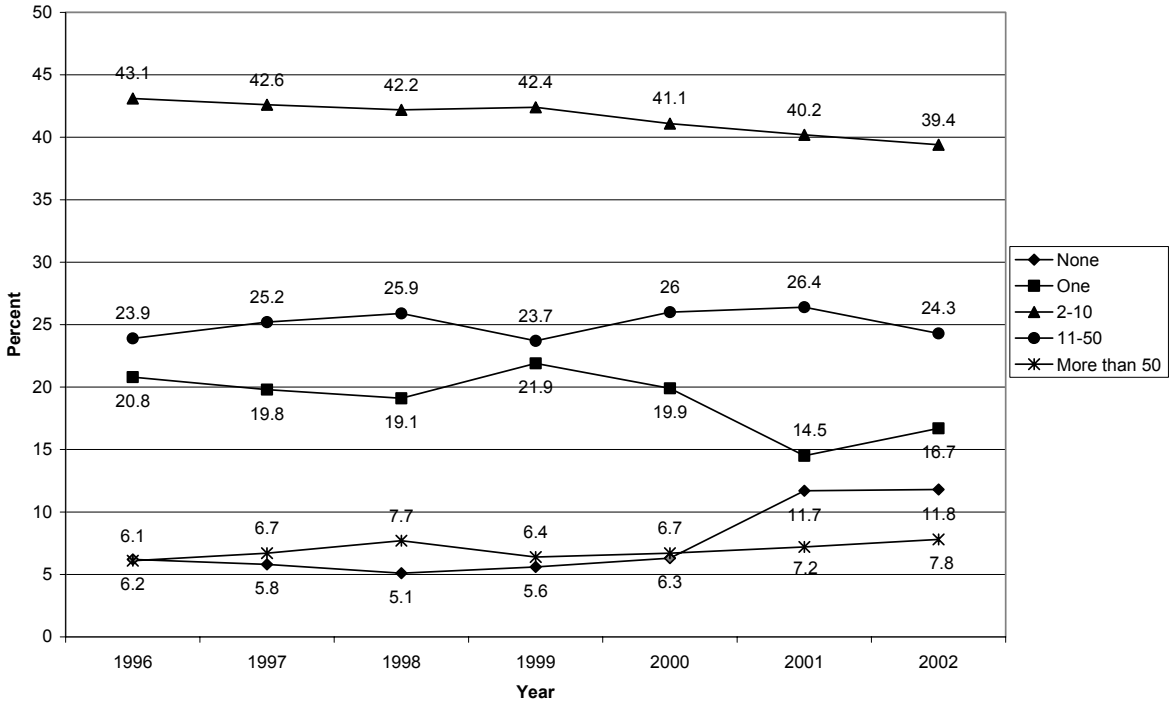

Figure 18. Number of male sex partners 'in previous six months'

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 role (see Figures 19 & 20). This result is consistent across the seven years of surveying. Over half of those with regular male partners engaged in any oral intercourse (receptive or insertive) with ejaculation with their partners.

Most participants engaged in anal intercourse with their regular male partners and the proportion has remained steady since 1996. About 75% of the men with regular partners reported engaging in insertive anal intercourse while a slightly lower proportion reported engaging in receptive anal intercourse. This discrepancy in the proportions reporting insertive and receptive anal intercourse may suggest there is a slight bias to report being insertive rather than receptive.

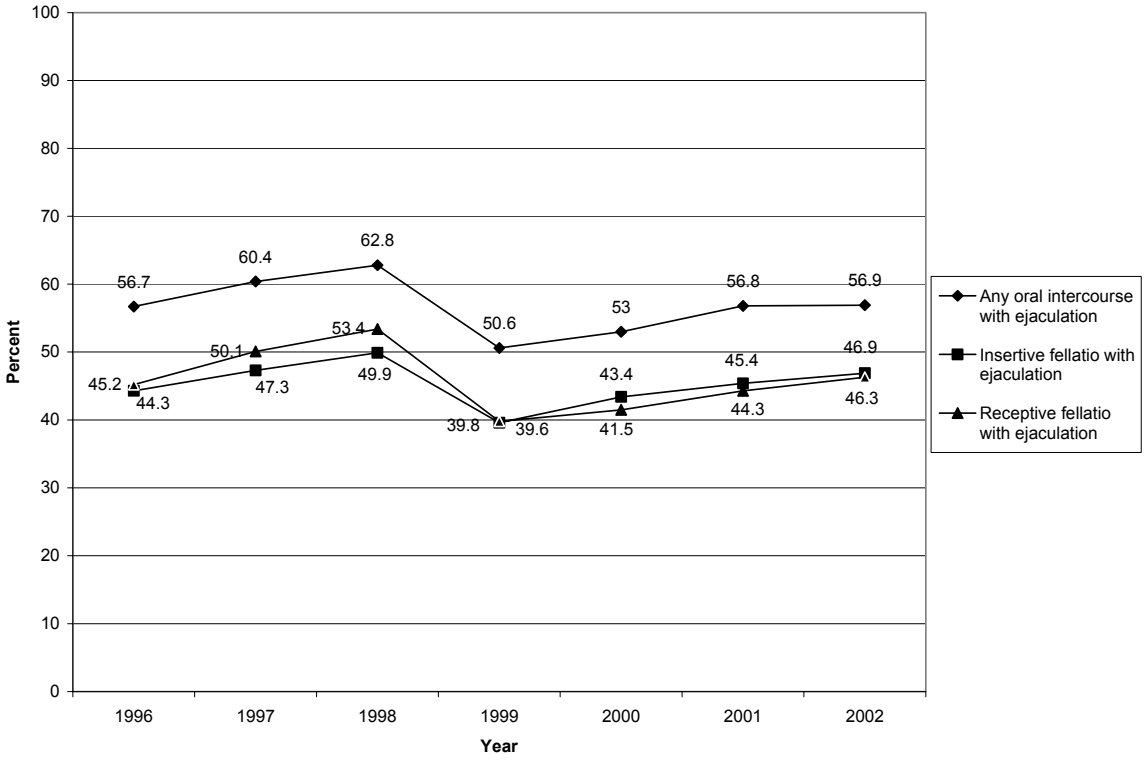

Figure 19. Sex practices with regular male partners – oral intercourse

Based on those with regular partners at time of survey

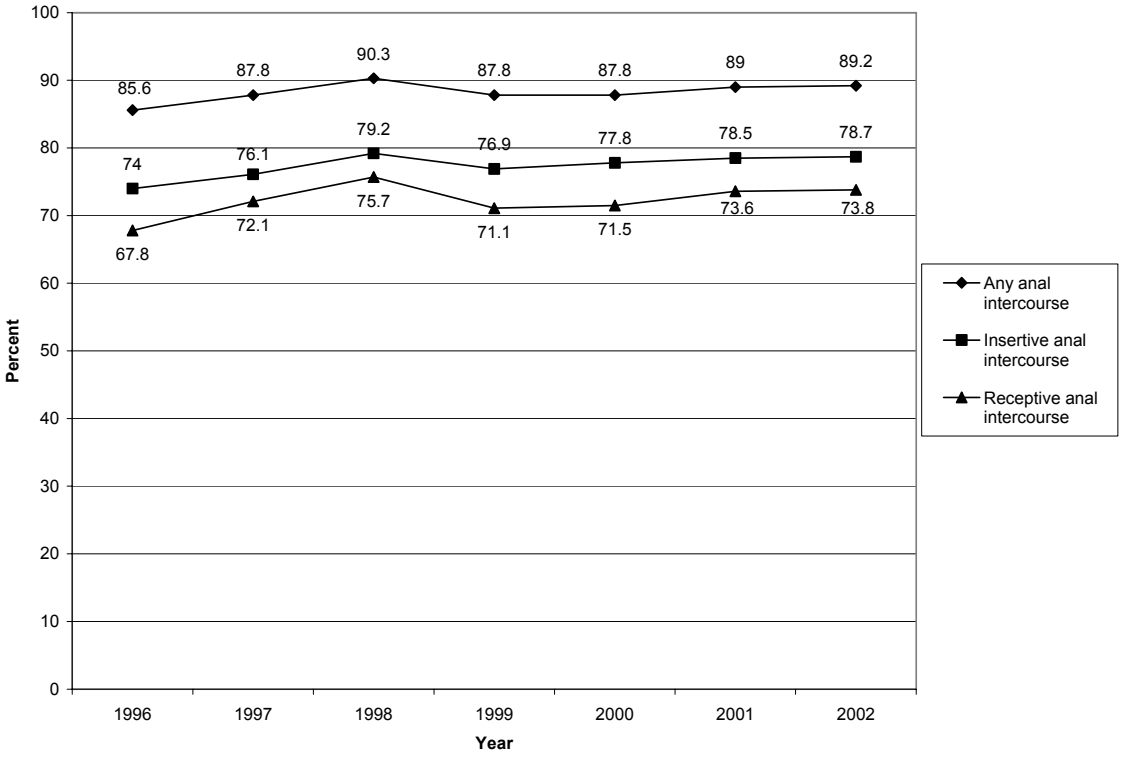

Figure 20. Sex practices with regular male partners – anal intercourse

Based on those with regular partners at time of survey

Fewer respondents engaged in either oral intercourse with ejaculation or anal intercourse with casual male partners than with regular male partners (see Figures 21 & 22). With casual partners, oral intercourse was more common in the insertive rather than the receptive role. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of men with casual partners reporting insertive fellatio with ejaculation across the seven years of surveys (Mantel-Haenszel, p< .001).

Eighty percent of the men who had sex with casual male partners engaged in anal intercourse with those partners, and again more usually in the insertive than the receptive role. These percentages have increased in the seven years since 1996 (Mantel-Haenszel, p<.001; for all categories).

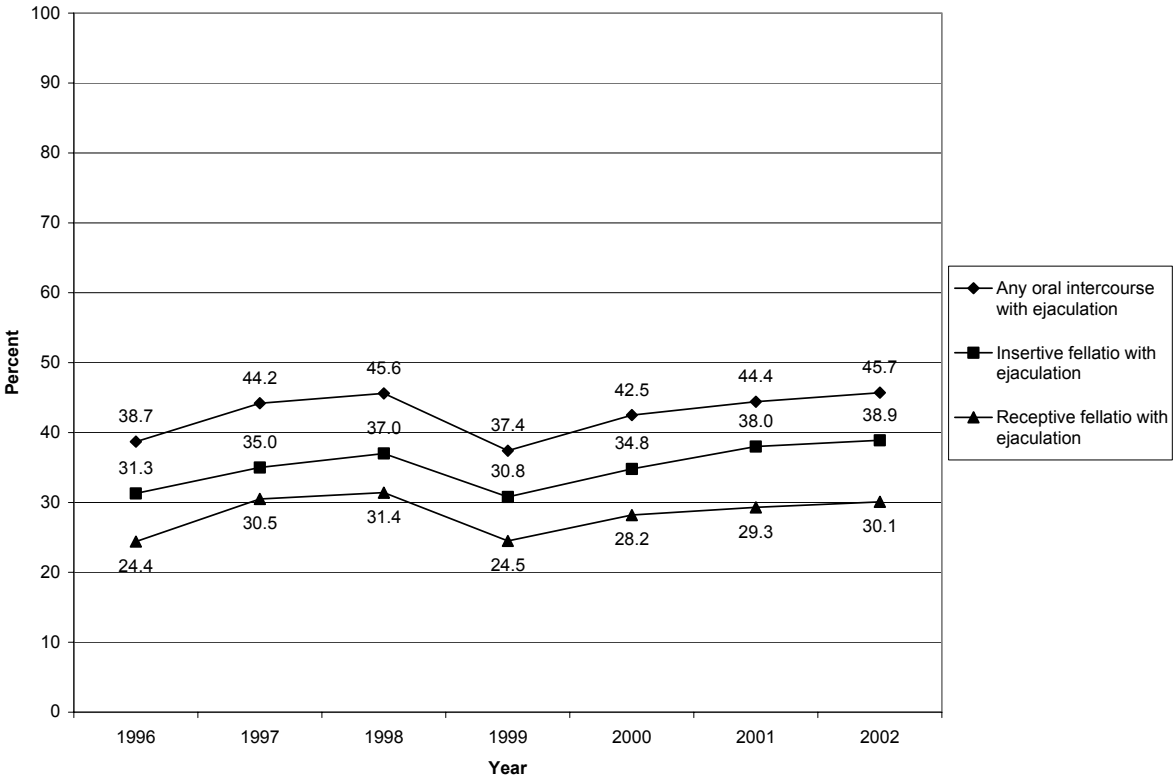

Figure 21. Sex practices with casual male partners – oral intercourse

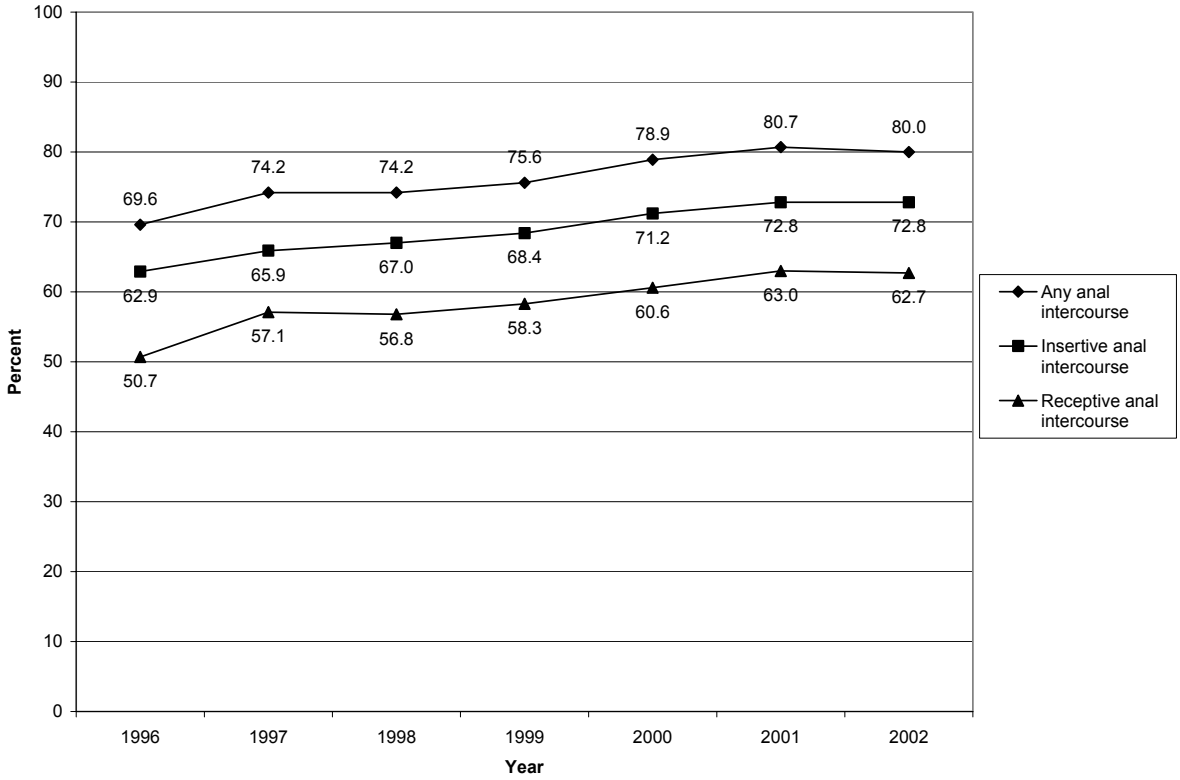

Figure 22. Sex practices with casual male partners – anal intercourse

Sex with regular male partners

Condom use

Across the seven survey periods there has been a significant trend increase in the percentage of men engaging in any UAI (unprotected anal intercourse) with regular partners 'in the previous six months' (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$) (see Figure 23). Conversely, there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of men who indicated that they always used condoms (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$). Similarly, the proportion of men who had a partner but did not engage in any anal intercourse has also decreased over this seven-year period (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.05$).

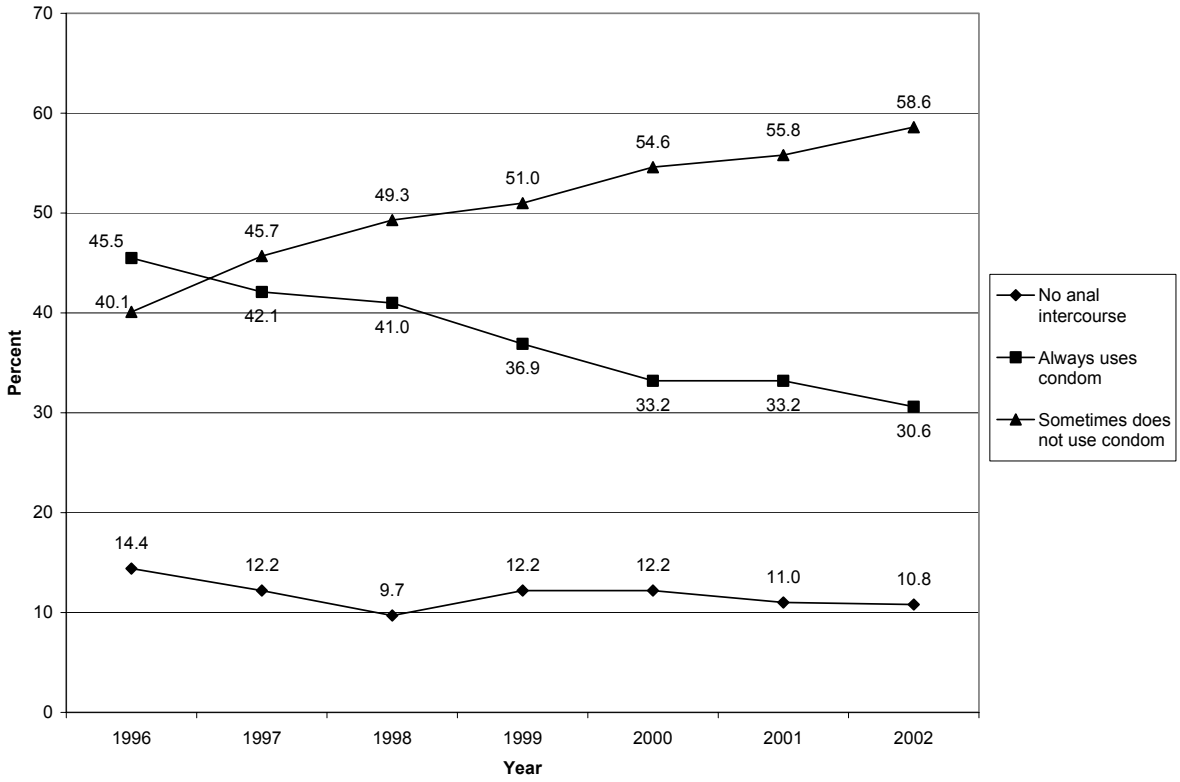

Figure 23. Condom use with regular partners

Since 1999 there have been no statistically significant differences between HIV-negative, HIV-positive and 'untested' men in their condom use with regular partners (see Figure 24). Prior to 1999, men of unknown serostatus were less likely to have unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partners, especially when compared with men of HIV positive serostatus. These findings should be treated cautiously as they are based on small numbers of HIV-positive and 'untested' men.

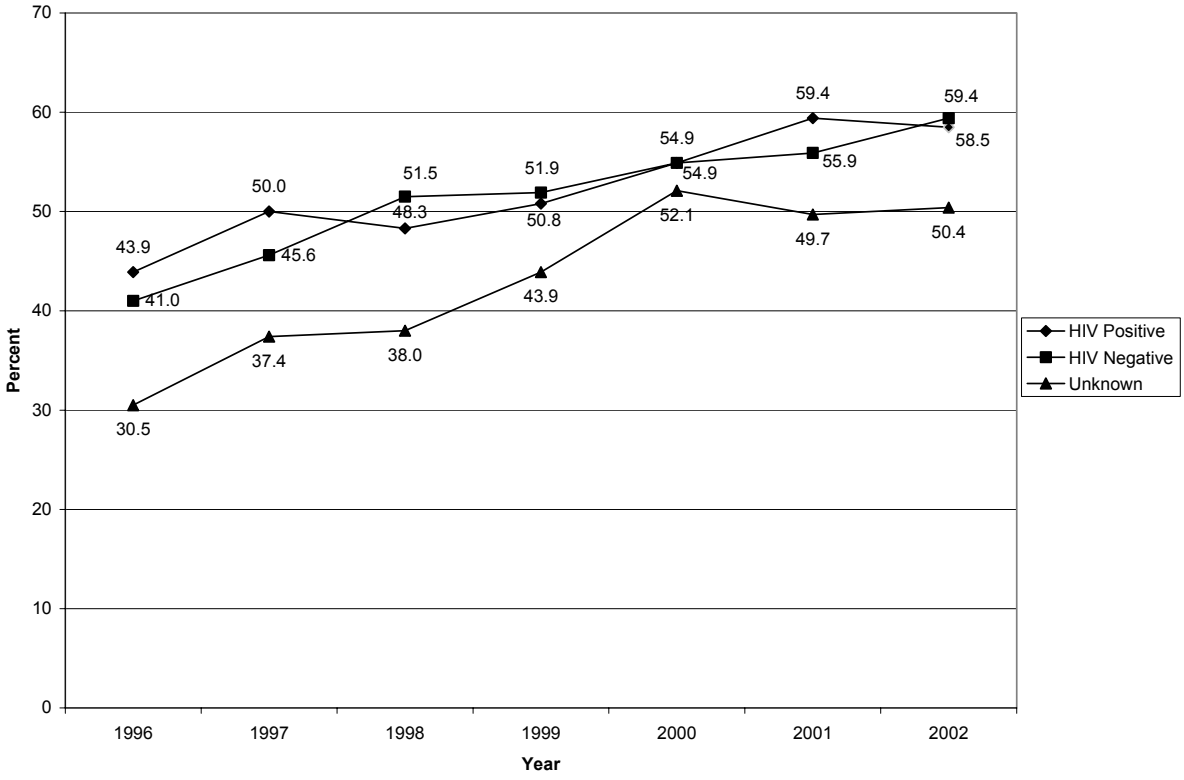

Figure 24. Serostatus and unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

Includes only those men with regular partners at time of survey

Figures 25 to 27 show the proportion of HIV-positive, HIV-negative and unknown status participants, respectively (who had been in a regular relationship for more than six months), who had unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners of each serostatus type. The numbers represented in these figures are small and necessitate cautious treatment.

On the whole, 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 or unknown status partners than with positive partners. The proportion of HIV-positive men having UAI with HIV-negative men has fluctuated between approximately 30% and 45% over this time. Whereas much of the unprotected anal intercourse was between seroconcordant (positive-positive or negative-negative) couples, in 2002, 134 men had unprotected anal intercourse in a relationship where seroconcordance was absent or in doubt. (Separate analyses of these 134 men showed that 64 of them *never* used condoms for anal intercourse with their regular partners, i.e. all anal intercourse with their regular partners was without condoms.)

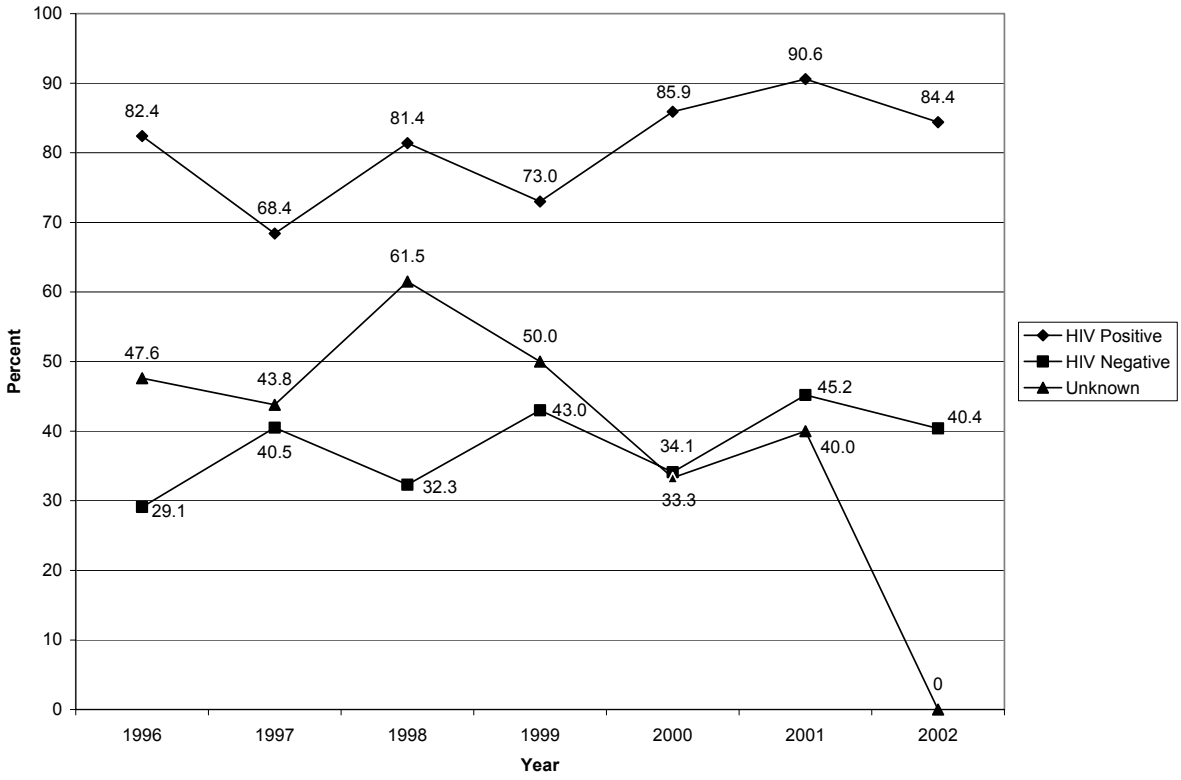

Figure 25. HIV Positive men's UAI with regular partners

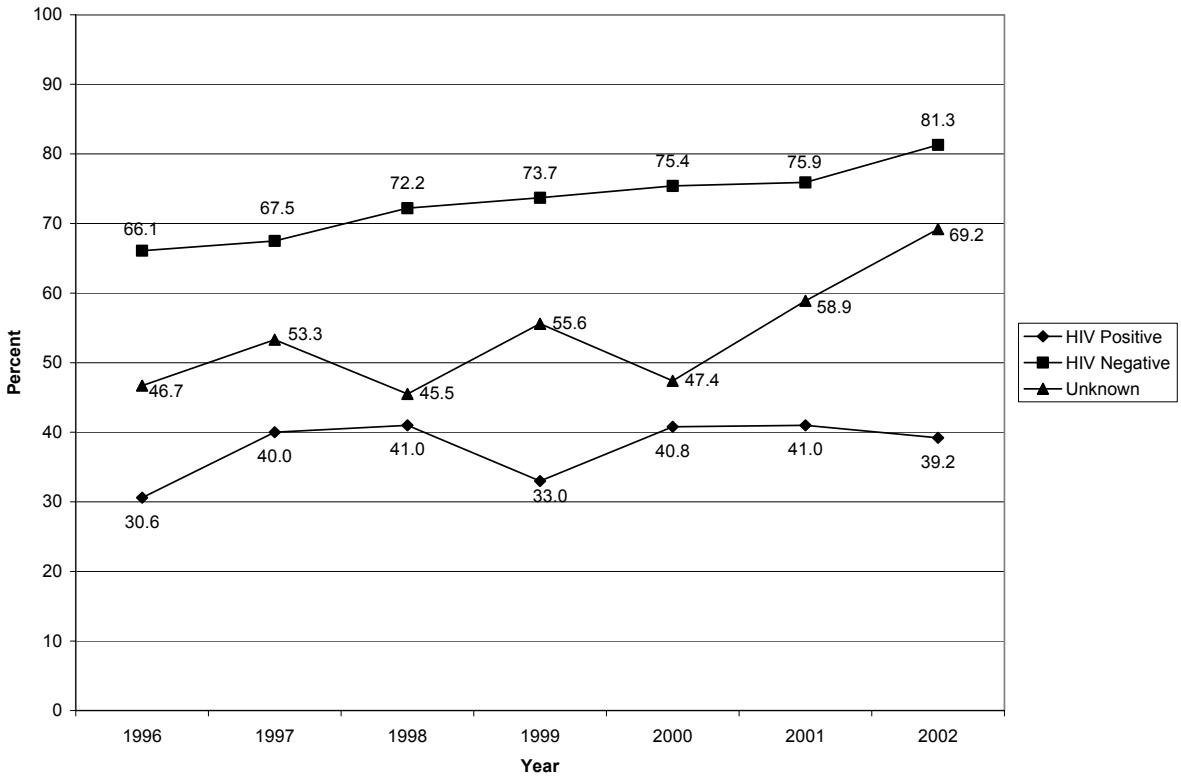

Figure 26. HIV Negative men's UAI with regular partners

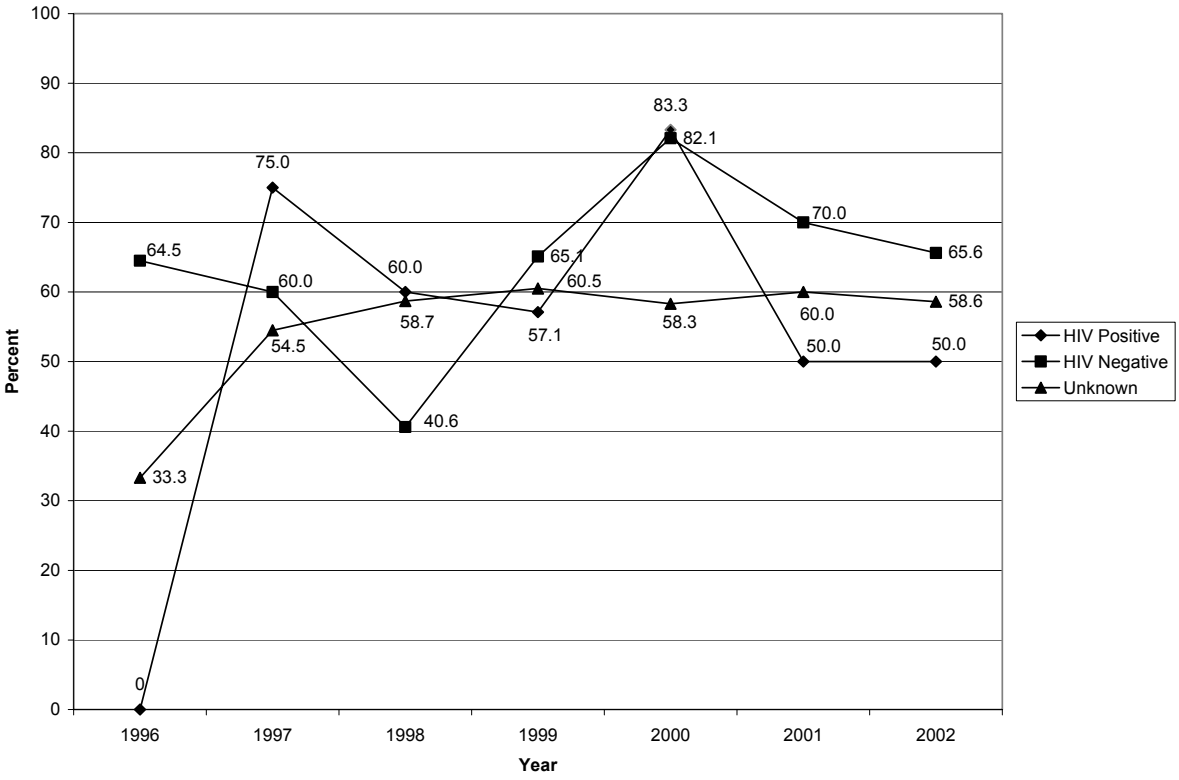

Figure 27. Unknown HIV status men's UAI with regular partners

Agreements

Most participants who had a regular male partner (about 60% of men in the sample) also had an agreement with their partner about sex *within* the relationship (see Table 4). This proportion has remained relatively steady across the seven years reported here. However, from 1996 to 2002 there has been a shift in the type of agreement struck between partners; the proportion agreeing to anal intercourse with a condom has declined while there has been a corresponding increase in the proportion of men agreeing to have unprotected anal intercourse (Mantel-Haenszel, $p<.001$).

A separate analysis (not presented in this report) was conducted to determine whether these changes in the type of agreements occurring within relationships might be a function of a corresponding change in the HIV seroconcordance of partners—the rationale being that increases in 'unprotected agreements' may not represent more risk as there may have been a corresponding increase in the number of seroconcordant regular relationships, and/or the increases in such agreements may have occurred predominantly amongst men in seroconcordant relationships. This proposition did not hold. While there was a significantly lower proportion of men in serodiscordant relationships in 2002, the proportion had been quite steady for the previous three years. There has also been no significant change in the proportion of regular relationships where the partners are seroconcordant or of unknown seroconcordance. So, the proportion of agreements allowing anal intercourse without condoms has been increasing steadily since 1996. Furthermore, the changes in agreements have occurred

quite similarly across relationships where the partners are concordant, discordant or of unknown concordance.

Table 4 : Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse	241 (20.4)	283 (19.7)	311 (19.5)	330 (18.5)	382 (23.1)	373 (23.4)	309 (21.3)
No anal intercourse between regular partners	97 (8.2)	103 (7.2)	115 (7.2)	119 (6.7)	122 (7.4)	82 (5.2)	93 (6.4)
Anal intercourse permitted only with condom	468 (39.7)	587 (40.8)	621 (38.9)	641 (35.9)	541 (32.7)	540 (33.9)	438 (30.2)
Anal intercourse without condom is permitted	374 (31.7)	466 (32.4)	551 (34.5)	697 (39.0)	607 (36.7)	597 (37.5)	610 (42.1)
Total	**1180 (100)**	**1439 (100)**	**1598 (100)**	**1787 (100)**	**1652 (100)**	**1592 (100)**	**1450 (100)**

Most participants had made an agreement with their regular partner about sex with men *outside* the relationship (see Table 5). The majority of these agreements either specified no casual partners or allowed for anal intercourse with casual partners on the condition that condoms were used. About 30% of the men had no spoken agreement about sex outside the relationship. Across the seven survey periods there has been no change in the proportions of men in each of the agreement categories.

Table 5 : Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
No spoken agreement about sex	351 (30.7)	405 (29.6)	493 (32.0)	509 (28.9)	497 (31.1)	470 (30.6)	414 (29.1)
No sexual contact with casual partners is permitted	287 (25.1)	343 (25.0)	383 (24.8)	533 (30.2)	429 (26.8)	438 (28.6)	417 (29.3)
No anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted	104 (9.1)	106 (7.7)	102 (6.6)	121 (6.9)	102 (6.4)	98 (6.4)	82 (5.8)
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	377 (33.0)	471 (34.4)	532 (34.5)	557 (31.6)	518 (32.4)	471 (30.7)	454 (31.9)
Anal intercourse without condom is permitted	23 (2.0)	45 (3.3)	33 (2.1)	43 (2.4)	53 (3.3)	57 (3.7)	57 (4.0)
Total	**1142 (100)**	**1370 (100)**	**1543 (100)**	**1763 (100)**	**1599 (100)**	**1534 (100)**	**1424 (100)**

Sex with casual male partners

Condom use

Based on the entire sample, about a quarter of the men who participated in the 2002 survey engaged in any unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners 'in the previous six months' (see Figure 28). The percentage is not significantly different from that of the previous year, however, there has been a significant increase in UAI-C across the seven survey periods (p<.001). A separate analysis revealed that of the 706 men (in 2002) who reported engaging in UAI-C, 290 had also engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with a regular partner/s.

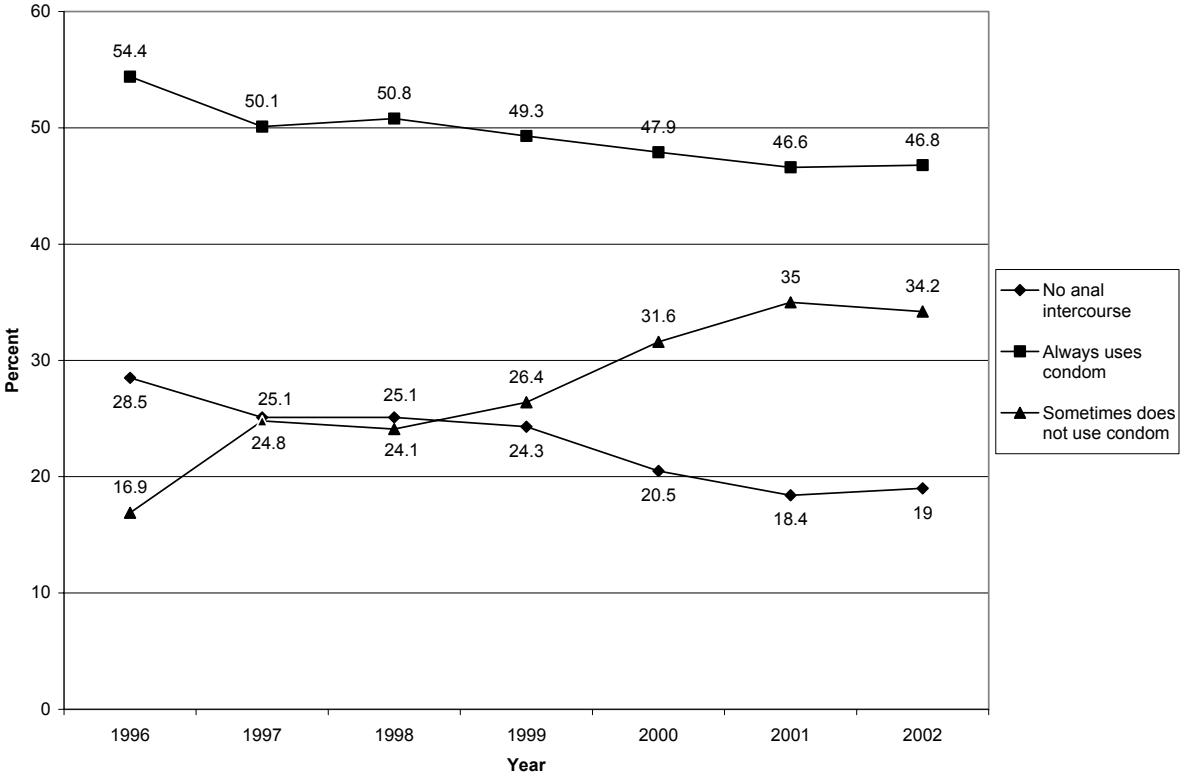

Figure 28. Condom use with casual partners

A comparison of the data in Figures 23 and 28 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.

As in the previous six surveys, in 2002 there were statistically significant differences between HIV-positive, HIV-negative and 'untested' men in their condom use with casual partners (p<.001) (see Figure 29). A higher proportion of HIV-positive men engaged in UAI-C in comparison with men of HIV-negative or unknown status. 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.

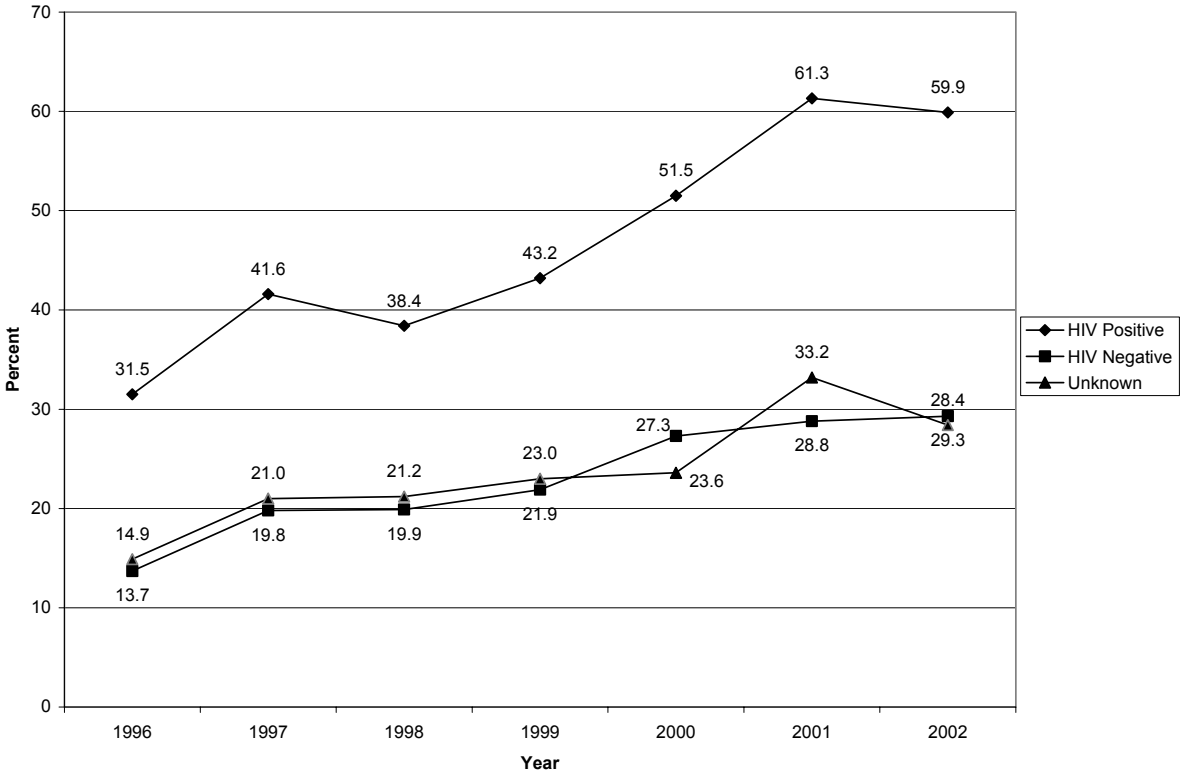

Figure 29. Serostatus and UAI with casual partners

Serostatus

Two questions were introduced in 1998 to obtain a sense of disclosure in the context of 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.

Just over half of the participants with casual partners did not disclose their serostatus to any of their casual partners and this proportion has been quite steady across the five survey periods (see Table 6). Relatively few men disclosed to all casual partners. Overall rates of disclosure have not changed over time.

Table 6 : Participant's disclosure of serostatus to casual partners

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Told none	369 (56.7)	1215 (52.6)	1118 (54.0)	1141 (54.1)	1093 (53.0)
Told some	192 (29.5)	714 (30.9)	626 (30.3)	632 (30.0)	635 (30.8)
Told all	90 (13.8)	379 (16.4)	325 (15.7)	335 (15.9)	336 (16.3)
Total	**651 (100)**	**2308 (100)**	**2069 (100)**	**2108 (100)**	**2064 (100)**

A majority of the men who had casual partners were not told the serostatus of those partners in the context of sex (see Table 7). These proportions have remained fairly constant across the five survey periods. Relatively few men had the serostatus of their casual partners routinely disclosed to them.

Table 7 : Casual partners' disclosure of serostatus to participants

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Told by none	374 (56.8)	1258 (54.8)	1158 (55.8)	1178 (55.6)	1136 (54.9)
Told by some	238 (36.1)	830 (36.2)	729 (35.1)	772 (36.4)	749 (36.2)
Told by all	47 (7.1)	206 (9.0)	189 (9.1)	170 (8.0)	183 (8.8)
Total	**659 (100)**	**2294 (100)**	**2076 (100)**	**2120 (100)**	**2068 (100)**

A question about where men look for sex partners was added to the August 2002 survey. Of the men who answered the question, approximately 77% looked in gay bars, while 74% sought sex partners in sex venues (see Table 8). Almost half of those who responded used the internet to look for sex partners.

Table 8 : Where men look for sex partners

	Never	Occasionally	Often	Total
Internet	343 (50.9)	265 (39.3)	66 (9.8)	674 (100)
Gay Bar	161 (22.5)	433 (60.6)	120 (16.8)	714 (100)
Beat	403 (61.3)	204 (31.1)	50 (7.6)	657 (100)
Sex Venue	193 (26.0)	362 (48.8)	187 (25.2)	742 (100)
Sex Workers	573 (91.2)	45 (7.2)	10 (1.6)	628 (100)

Note: Categories are not mutually exclusive.

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 (e.g., Crawford et al., 1998). Less well understood are beliefs in the context of advances in combination antiretroviral therapies and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP). Questions addressing these issue were introduced in 1999. Where men gave responses, these were generally in accordance with recognised medical opinion and erring on the side of caution (see Table 9). There was little change in the way men answered these questions in the four years these questions were included.

Table 9 : Responses to questions about combination therapy/PEP

Item	Year	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
New HIV treatments will take the worry out of sex.*	**1999**	432 (49.1)	361 (41.1)	69 (7.8)	17 (1.9)
	2000	793 (41.7)	812 (42.7)	238 (12.5)	60 (3.2)
	2001	1220 (44.6)	1188 (43.5)	248 (9.1)	78 (2.9)
	2002	350 (44.2)	337 (42.6)	88 (11.1)	16 (2.0)
The availability of treatment (PEP) immediately after unsafe sex makes safe sex less important.	**1999**	461 (52.9)	351 (40.3)	44 (5.1)	15 (1.7)
	2000	1074 (57.7)	685 (36.8)	76 (4.1)	26 (1.4)
	2001	1509 (57.1)	993 (37.6)	108 (4.1)	31 (1.2)
	2002	1393 (62.2)	581 (25.9)	182 (8.1)	79 (3.5)
HIV is less of a threat because the epidemic is on the decline.*	**1999**	485 (55.1)	337 (38.3)	50 (5.7)	8 (0.9)
	2000	1134 (60.3)	646 (34.3)	75 (4.0)	27 (1.4)
	2001	1712 (62.9)	886 (32.6)	107 (3.9)	16 (0.6)
	2002	487 (61.7)	246 (31.2)	45 (5.7)	11 (1.4)
HIV/AIDS is a les serious threat than it used to be because of new treatments.*	**1999**	409 (46.5)	319 (36.3)	141 (16.0)	10 (1.1)
	2000	958 (51.0)	644 (34.3)	244 (13.0)	34 (1.8)
	2001	1438 (52.9)	918 (33.8)	334 (12.3)	30 (1.1)
	2002	381 (48.2)	272 (34.4)	124 (15.7)	13 (1.6)

* Question not asked in February 2002, hence the smaller samples.

The relationships between the items about combination therapies and the participant's serostatus (see Table 10) were similar to findings in other Australian cities. Most men's responses were generally in line with accepted wisdom.

Table 10 : Responses to questions about combination therapy/PEP by serostatus

Serostatus	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
New HIV treatments will take the worry out of sex				
1999				
HIV-Positive	114 (52.3)	84 (38.5)	15 (6.9)	5 (2.3)
HIV-Negative	286 (48.3)	246 (41.6)	49 (8.3)	11 (1.9)
Unknown	32 (46.4)	31 (44.9)	5 (7.2)	1 (1.4)
2000				
HIV-Positive	129 (40.7)	142 (44.8)	39 (12.3)	7 (2.2)
HIV-Negative	613 (43.7)	589 (42.0)	157 (11.2)	43 (3.1)
Unknown	51 (27.7)	81 (44.0)	42 (22.8)	10 (5.4)
2001				
HIV-Positive	186 (42.1)	200 (45.2)	43 (9.7)	13 (2.9)
HIV-Negative	918 (45.6)	872 (43.3)	168 (8.3)	54 (2.7)
Unknown	116 (41.4)	116 (41.4)	37 (13.2)	11 (3.9)
2002				
HIV-Positive	67 (42.9)	74 (47.4)	13 (8.3)	2 (1.3)
HIV-Negative	254 (45.8)	229 (41.3)	62 (11.2)	10 (1.8)
Unknown	29 (36.3)	34 (42.5)	13 (16.3)	4 (5.0)
The availability of treatment (PEP) immediately after unsafe sex makes safe sex less important				
1999				
HIV-Positive	100 (46.1)	103 (47.5)	9 (4.1)	5 (2.3)
HIV-Negative	327 (55.8)	222 (37.9)	28 (4.8)	9 (1.5)
Unknown	34 (50.0)	26 (38.2)	7 (10.3)	1 (1.5)
2000				
HIV-Positive	178 (57.4)	118 (38.1)	9 (2.9)	5 (1.6)
HIV-Negative	812 (59.0)	492 (35.8)	55 (4.0)	17 (1.2)
Unknown	84 (48.0)	75 (42.9)	12 (6.9)	4 (2.3)
2001				
HIV-Positive	238 (54.8)	174 (40.1)	15 (3.5)	7 (1.6)
HIV-Negative	1129 (58.2)	711 (36.7)	79 (4.1)	20 (1.0)
Unknown	142 (53.0)	108 (40.3)	14 (5.2)	4 (1.5)
2002				
HIV-Positive	211 (56.6)	120 (32.2)	59 (7.8)	13 (3.5)
HIV-Negative	1076 (64.7)	394 (23.7)	138 (8.3)	51 (3.1)
Unknown	106 (52.0)	67 (32.8)	15 (7.4)	15 (7.4)

... / continued

Serostatus	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
HIV is less of a threat because the epidemic is on the decline				
1999				
HIV-Positive	119 (54.6)	81 (37.2)	15 (6.9)	3 (1.4)
HIV-Negative	328 (55.6)	233 (39.5)	24 (4.1)	5 (0.8)
Unknown	38 (52.8)	23 (31.9)	11 (15.3)	—
2000				
HIV-Positive	188 (59.5)	112 (35.4)	11 (3.5)	5 (1.6)
HIV-Negative	847 (61.2)	467 (33.7)	53 (3.8)	18 (1.3)
Unknown	99 (54.7)	67 (37.0)	11 (6.1)	4 (2.2)
2001				
HIV-Positive	257 (57.6)	167 (37.4)	18 (4.0)	4 (0.9)
HIV-Negative	1294 (64.8)	625 (31.3)	69 (3.5)	10 (0.5)
Unknown	161 (58.1)	94 (33.9)	20 (7.2)	2 (0.7)
2002				
HIV-Positive	94 (61.4)	50 (32.7)	7 (4.6)	2 (1.3)
HIV-Negative	347 (62.6)	166 (30.0)	34 (6.1)	7 (1.3)
Unknown	46 (56.1)	30 (36.6)	4 (4.9)	2 (2.4)
HIV/AIDS is a less serious threat that it used to be because of new treatments				
1999				
HIV-Positive	84 (38.5)	74 (33.9)	54 (24.8)	6 (2.8)
HIV-Negative	294 (49.9)	216 (36.7)	76 (12.9)	3 (0.5)
Unknown	31 (43.1)	29 (40.3)	11 (15.3)	1 (1.4)
2000				
HIV-Positive	152 (48.3)	101 (32.1)	55 (17.5)	7 (2.2)
HIV-Negative	732 (52.9)	461 (33.3)	169 (12.2)	23 (1.7)
Unknown	74 (41.1)	82 (45.6)	20 (11.1)	4 (2.2)
2001				
HIV-Positive	190 (42.6)	158 (35.4)	87 (19.5)	11 (2.5)
HIV-Negative	1109 (55.5)	665 (33.3)	206 (10.3)	17 (0.9)
Unknown	139 (50.2)	95 (34.3)	41 (14.8)	2 (0.7)
2002				
HIV-Positive	64 (41.8)	55 (35.9)	33 (21.6)	1 (0.7)
HIV-Negative	281 (50.6)	185 (33.3)	80 (14.4)	9 (1.6)
Unknown	36 (43.9)	32 (39.0)	11 (13.4)	3 (3.7)

Three questions about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) were added to the survey in 2001. These questions were aimed at assessing knowledge, use of and 'proximity to' PEP.

By 2002, over half of the respondents were aware of the availability of PEP, a significant increase from the previous year ($p<.001$). Conversely, there was a corresponding decrease in the proportion who had never heard of PEP (see Table 11). These trends parallel an ACON education campaign around PEP. The level of knowledge of PEP in the Sydney gay community is considerably greater than in other Australian cities where surveys have been conducted (Hull et al., 2002a).

Table 11 : Knowledge of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

	2001	2002
It's readily available now	1076 (39.0)	1473 (55.2)
It will be available in the future	110 (4.0)	110 (4.1)
I've never heard about it	1574 (57.0)	1087 (40.7)
Total	**2760 (100)**	**2670 (100)**

Few men in the 2002 sample had ever received PEP and the proportion was only marginally different from 2001(see Table 12).

Table 12 : Receipt of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

	2001	2002
No	2643 (97.1)	2547 (96.7)
Yes	78 (2.9)	87 (3.3)
Total	**2721 (100)**	**2634 (100)**

Although relatively few men knew someone else who had taken PEP (see Table 13), the proportion was higher than for those who had ever taken PEP themselves. Between 2001 and 2002 there was a significant increase in the proportion of participants who knew someone who had received PEP ($p<.001$).

Table 13 : Knowledge of anyone who had received post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

	2001	2002
No	2423 (89.4)	2215 (85.4)
Yes	287 (10.6)	379 (14.6)
Total	**2710 (100)**	**2594 (100)**

Between 2001 and 2002 there was an increase in the proportion of men who engaged in UAI-C who knew about the availability of PEP (see Table 14). About two-thirds of the men who engaged in UAI-C 'in the previous six months' had heard of PEP. Separate analyses indicated that there were 234 men who completed the 2002 survey and engaged in UAI-C without knowledge that PEP was available.

Similarly, there was an increase in the proportion of men who engaged in UAI-R who knew about the availability of PEP. Separate analyses showed that in the 2002 sample there were 426 men who engaged in UAI-R in the preceding six months—some of whom were in nonconcordant relationships—and who were unaware of the availability of PEP.

Table 14 : Knowledge of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and unprotected anal intercourse

	Casual		Regular	
	Some UAI-C	**No UAI-C**	**Some UAI-R**	**No UAI-R**
2001				
It's readily available now	344 (48.7)	732 (35.7)	394 (40.0)	682 (38.4)
It will be available in the future	30 (4.2)	80 (3.9)	38 (3.9)	72 (4.1)
I've never heard about it	333 (47.1)	1241 (60.4)	554 (56.2)	1020 (57.5)
Total	**707 (100)**	**2053 (100)**	**986 (100)**	**1774 (100)**
2002				
It's readily available now	436 (65.1)	1037 (51.9)	567 (57.1)	906 (54.0)
It will be available in the future	25 (3.7)	85 (4.3)	41 (4.1)	69 (4.1)
I've never heard about it	209 (31.2)	878 (43.9)	385 (38.8)	702 (41.9)
Total	**670 (100)**	**2000 (100)**	**993 (100)**	**1677 (100)**

HEALTH

A question about the general health of participants was added to the survey in February 2002. Most of the men reported their general health to be either 'excellent' (38.6%) or 'very good' (40.3%), while a further 18.0% said their health was 'good'. Few men reported their health to be only 'fair' (2.8%) or 'poor' (0.3%).

Drug Use

In 2002, similar to previous years, the most commonly used drugs were amyl/poppers, marijuana, ecstasy and speed (see Table 15). Relatively few respondents reported having used other drugs. There was some indication of less drug use over time.

Table 15 : Drug use 'in previous six months'

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Amyl/Poppers	458 (54.8)	1652 (49.4)	1432 (49.1)	1411 (49.3)	1333 (46.2)
Marijuana	453 (54.2)	1686 (50.4)	1483 (50.9)	1391 (48.6)	1296 (44.9)
Ecstasy	351 (42.0)	1454 (43.5)	1435 (49.2)	1361 (47.6)	1284 (44.5)
Speed	—	336 (35.7)	1078 (37.0)	1001 (35.0)	830 (28.8)
Cocaine	171 (20.5)	713 (21.3)	652 (22.4)	668 (23.3)	603 (20.9)
Viagra	—	—	135 (15.0)	433 (15.1)	458 (15.9)
Crystal Meth	—	—	173 (8.6)	—	345 (12.0)
LSD/Trips	—	141 (15.0)	285 (14.1)	—	54 (6.5)*
Steroids	—	40 (4.5)	108 (4.2)	67 (3.8)	25 (3.8)*
Heroin	17 (2.0)	44 (1.3)	47 (1.6)	29 (1.0)	13 (0.5)*
Any other drug	—	68 (7.7)	270 (10.6)	445 (19.1)	427 (19.7)

Note: Categories are not mutually exclusive; empty cells indicated that data were not collected.

* Not asked in February 2002 survey.

A small number of men indicated that they had injected drugs/steroids 'in the past six months' (see Table 16). The most commonly injected drug was speed. In 2002, twenty-seven men (2.5%) indicated that they had injected more than one drug 'in the past six months' and a total of 142 men (5.0% of the 2002 sample) had injected any drug/steroid in this period. Proportions have changed little over time.

Table 16 : Injecting drug use 'in previous six months'

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Speed	76 (2.5)	181 (5.4)	140 (4.8)	151 (5.3)	99 (3.4)
Crystal Meth	—	—	40 (1.4)	—	84 (2.9)
Steroids	25 (0.8)	68 (2.0)	55 (1.9)	37 (1.3)	17 (0.6)
Heroin	14 (0.5)	23 (0.7)	27 (0.9)	17 (0.6)	11 (0.4)
Cocaine	26 (0.9)	58 (1.7)	40 (1.4)	59 (2.1)	37 (1.3)
Ecstasy	—	11 (0.3)	48 (1.6)	55 (1.9)	33 (1.1)
LSD	—	4 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	—	3 (0.1)
Other drug	15 (0.5)	53 (1.6)	23 (0.8)	54 (1.9)	37 (1.3)

Discussion

The findings from the Gay Community Periodic Surveys provide an important snapshot of the sexual and HIV related practices of gay men in Sydney. They point to significant trends in certain areas and no change in others.

The 2884 participants in the latest full year of data collection (2002) were recruited from six gay social venues, three sex-on-premises venues, two clinics and the annual Gay and Lesbian Fair Day. From 1996, the surveys have been conducted over a one-week period in February and likewise in August. Approximately 70% of the men lived in either 'gay Sydney', inner Sydney or the eastern Suburbs with about 10% of men coming from outside the Sydney area. Most of the men were from an Anglo-Australian background and a majority worked in professional / managerial or white collar occupations.

Most of the participants identified as gay or homosexual and had sex with men only, reflected in the consistent finding that over 90% of the respondents had not had sex with any women 'in the previous six months'. Most of the participants were fairly involved socially with the gay community, with a high level of gay friendships and many spending much of their free time with gay men.

In 2002 about 15% of participants reported being HIV positive. This proportion has decreased steadily from a high point of 22% in 1997. The proportion of men who have not been tested or do not know the results of their HIV test also continues to decline, with approximately 6% of 2002 respondents without HIV test results. This is considerably less than the proportions found in Melbourne and Queensland where similar periodic surveys have been conducted since 1998 (Hull et al., 2002a; Hull et al., 2002b). The majority of men surveyed had been tested for HIV in the previous 12 months, with over half having been tested within 'the last six months'.

Of the men who reported being HIV positive in 2002, almost 70% indicated that they were using antiretroviral therapies at the time of the survey. Although there was no difference from the previous year, over the seven years of surveys there has been a significant downward trend in the proportion of men who use these therapies.

Most men reported 'current' sexual contact with at least one other man: just over one-quarter of the men had a monogamous relationship with a regular partner; a similar proportion had casual partners only. Approximately one-third had a regular partner with either or both partners also having casual partners. In the six months prior to the survey,

about two-thirds of the men had sex with a regular partner/s and about three-quarters had sex with casual partners.

Of the total sample in 2002, 1064 men (36.9%) had any unprotected anal intercourse with a regular partner/s and 706 men (24.5%) had any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners 'in the previous six months'. There are indications that the proportion of men engaging in any UAI-R and UAI-C has remained fairly steady over the past three years—at the completion of the 2003 round of data collection it will be possible to confirm these plateaux or otherwise.

Some of the 2002 participants (290 all told) had unprotected anal intercourse with both regular and casual partners. Most of the men in the overall sample—far and away a majority—reported no unprotected anal intercourse with either regular or casual partners.

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.

Although the proportion of men who had an agreement with their regular partner about sex *within* the relationship has altered very little since 1996, the types of agreement that partners are reaching has changed somewhat. Within relationships, there has been a downturn since 1996 in the proportion of men who agreed to have anal intercourse with a condom only, and a corresponding increase in the proportion who agreed to have unprotected anal intercourse within the relationship (Van de Ven et al., 2002a). Separate analyses confirmed that the increase in agreements to have UAI-R cannot be attributed solely to men in seroconcordant relationships.

Agreements with regular partners about sex *outside* the relationship have changed little since 1996. Over time, larger proportions have agreed to no casual sex. The small proportion of respondents who allowed unprotected anal intercourse has risen slightly, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion allowing anal intercourse with a condom only.

In general, and consistent with previous surveys, the men did not routinely disclose their serostatus to casual partners. Just over half of the men never disclosed their serostatus to casual partners, and a similar proportion were never disclosed to by casual partners. Detailed analyses of risk reduction strategies such as positive-positive sex (Prestage et al, 1995) and strategic positioning (Van de Ven et al., 2002b)—or the nature of disclosure and sexual negotiation between casual partners (Prestage et al, 2001)—have not been reported here. However, interpretations of the findings in this report should bear in mind that some gay men's sex practices do involve risk reduction strategies.

Questions about PEP indicated that knowledge about its availability is increasing in line with education programs conducted over the last two years. In 2002, about 55% of respondents knew that PEP was available, an significant increase from about 40% in 2001. Nevertheless, there were 234 men who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners in the preceding six months and who had never heard about PEP or who understood that PEP would only be available in the future.

Consistent with previous years, approximately half the men reported using amyl/poppers, marijuana and/or ecstasy. Although still a small proportion, reported use of crystal meth has increased—a trend worth watching in coming years. Most of the men had not injected any recreational drugs/steroids 'in the past six months'. In all, about 5.0% indicated that they had injected any drug/steroid.

In conclusion, the Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey has been conducted very successfully and provides sound evidence that can be used by community members, educators, policy makers and others in developing programs aimed at sustaining and improving gay men's sexual and social health. Recruitment at the Fair Day and the diverse sites has attracted large samples of men who participate in Sydney gay community life. Except where indicated, the resulting data are robust and comparisons of the data both across time and with other studies are suggestive of sound reliability.

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Appendix

Table corresponding with Figure 1: Source of recruitment

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Fair Day	1034 (46.2)	1088 (41.4)	1157 (38.1)	1450 (43.4)	1162 (39.8)	1326 (46.3)	1432 (49.7)
Social venues	293 (13.1)	355 (13.5)	512 (16.9)	627 (18.8)	606 (20.8)	623 (21.8)	610 (21.2)
Sex-on-premises venues	567 (25.3)	607 (23.1)	689 (22.7)	656 (19.6)	469 (16.1)	448 (15.7)	524 (18.2)
Gay men's clinics	345 (15.4)	580 (22.1)	678 (22.3)	610 (18.2)	679 (23.3)	465 (16.2)	318 (11.0)
Total	**2239 (100)**	**2630 (100)**	**3036 (100)**	**3343 (100)**	**2916 (100)**	**2862 (100)**	**2884 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 2: Age

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Under 25	298 (13.7)	278 (10.9)	320 (10.8)	346 (10.4)	260 (9.1)	281 (10.0)	291 (10.4)
25-29	501 (23.0)	482 (18.9)	616 (20.8)	566 (17.0)	525 (18.3)	464 (16.5)	445 (15.9)
30-39	863 (39.6)	1086 (42.5)	1217 (41.2)	1430 (43.0)	1170 (40.9)	1220 (43.5)	1190 (42.4)
40-49	400 (18.3)	521 (20.4)	600 (20.3)	709 (21.3)	661 (23.1)	599 (21.4)	623 (22.2)
50 and over	120 (5.5)	188 (7.4)	203 (6.9)	273 (8.2)	248 (8.7)	241 (8.6)	256 (9.1)
Total	**2182 (100)**	**2555 (100)**	**2956 (100)**	**3324 (100)**	**2864 (100)**	**2805 (100)**	**2805 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 3: Ethnicity

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Anglo-Australian	1848 (82.5)	2135 (81.2)	2487 (81.9)	2685 (80.3)	2233 (76.6)	2154 (75.3)	2114 (73.3)
European	191 (8.5)	260 (9.9)	288 (9.5)	355 (10.6)	339 (11.6)	375 (13.1)	443 (15.4)
Other	200 (8.9)	235 (8.9)	261 (8.6)	303 (9.1)	344 (11.8)	333 (11.6)	327 (11.3)
Total	**2239 (100)**	**2630 (100)**	**3036 (100)**	**3343 (100)**	**2916 (100)**	**2862 (100)**	**2884 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 4: Employment Status

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Full-time	507 (63.9)	2330 (70.9)	2093 (73.2)	2048 (73.0)	2042 (72.9)
Part-time	88 (11.1)	336 (10.2)	296 (10.3)	317 (11.3)	262 (9.4)
Unemployed/Other	198 (25.0)	619 (18.8)	472 (16.5)	442 (15.7)	497 (17.7)
Total	**793 (100)**	**3285 (100)**	**2861 (100)**	**2807 (100)**	**2801 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 5: Occupation

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Professional/Managerial	912 (49.2)	951 (44.3)	974 (39.3)	1035 (37.1)	1116 (46.8)	1193 (49.2)	1399 (58.3)
Paraprofessional	240 (13.0)	277 (12.9)	402 (16.2)	423 (15.2)	254 (10.7)	257 (10.6)	261 (10.9)
Clerical / Sales	484 (26.1)	660 (30.7)	802 (32.3)	1113 (39.9)	793 (33.3)	769 (31.7)	547 (22.8)
Trades	157 (8.5)	189 (8.8)	204 (8.2)	71 (2.5)	124 (5.2)	119 (4.9)	124 (5.2)
Plant operator/Labourer	59 (3.2)	71 (3.3)	99 (4.0)	146 (5.2)	96 (4.0)	86 (3.5)	60 (2.9)
Total	**1852 (100)**	**2148 (100)**	**2481 (100)**	**2788 (100)**	**2383 (100)**	**2424 (100)**	**2400 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 6: Sex with women 'in the previous six months'

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
No female partners	1959 (91.0)	2279 (91.9)	2648 (91.8)	3079 (94.2)	2653 (94.8)	2478 (94.9)	2505 (94.4)
One female partner	113 (5.2)	112 (4.5)	148 (5.1)	104 (3.2)	75 (2.7)	70 (2.7)	78 (2.9)
> one female partner	81 (3.8)	88 (3.5)	88 (3.1)	85 (2.6)	72 (2.6)	63 (2.4)	71 (2.7)
Total	**2153 (100)**	**2479 (100)**	**2884 (100)**	**3268 (100)**	**2800 (100)**	**2611 (100)**	**2654 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 7: Current relationships with men

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
None	281 (12.9)	306 (12.0)	300 (10.2)	353 (10.7)	315 (11.3)	264 (10.4)	304 (11.5)
Casual only	546 (25.1)	645 (25.4)	792 (26.9)	780 (23.6)	733 (26.4)	710 (28.0)	705 (26.8)
Regular plus casual*	837 (38.4)	962 (37.9)	1130 (38.3)	1227 (37.1)	998 (36.0)	867 (34.2)	913 (34.6)
Regular only (monogamous)	513 (23.6)	628 (24.7)	725 (24.6)	943 (28.5)	730 (26.3)	696 (27.4)	713 (27.1)
Total	**2177 (100)**	**2541 (100)**	**2947 (100)**	**3303 (100)**	**2776 (100)**	**2537 (100)**	**2635 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 8: Length of relationship with men

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Less than one year	417 (35.4)	503 (35.5)	526 (32.7)	589 (31.1)	476 (29.2)	515 (31.9)	495 (30.3)
At least one year	760 (64.6)	914 (64.5)	1085 (67.3)	1304 (68.9)	1155 (70.8)	1101 (68.1)	1140 (69.7)
Total	**1177 (100)**	**1417 (100)**	**1611 (100)**	**1893 (100)**	**1631 (100)**	**1616 (100)**	**1635 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 9: Sexual Identity

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Gay/homosexual/ queer	2005 (89.9)	2382 (91.3)	2750 (91.3)	3054 (91.8)	2655 (91.8)	2656 (93.4)	2641 (92.6
Bisexual	179 (8.0)	155 (8.7)	187 (8.7)	186 (5.6)	161 (5.6)	130 (4.6)	156 (5.50
Heterosexual/other	46 (2.1)	72 (2.8)	75 (2.5)	87 (2.6)	75 (2.6)	59 (2.1)	56 (2.0)
Total	**2230 (100)**	**2609 (100)**	**3012 (100)**	**3327 (100)**	**2891 (100)**	**2845 (100)**	**2853 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 10: Proportion of gay friends

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
None	28 (1.3)	19 (0.7)	29 (1.0)	19 (0.6)	23 (0.8)	22 (0.8)	25 (0.9)
Some or few	838 (37.5)	899 (34.3)	1154 (38.1)	1343 (40.3)	1154 (39.7)	1136 (39.70	1237 (43.0)
Most or all	1369 (61.3)	1702 (65.0)	1849 (61.0)	1971 (59.1)	1733 (59.6)	1700 (59.5)	1614 (56.1)
Total	**2235 (100)**	**2620 (100)**	**3032 (100)**	**3333 (100)**	**2910 (100)**	**2858 (100)**	**2876 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 11: Proportion of free time spent with gay men

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
None	13 (0.6)	17 (0.7)	25 (0.8)	12 (0.4)	17 (0.6)	13 (0.5)	18 (0.6)
A little	236 (10.6)	255 (9.8)	325 (10.7)	335 (10.1)	264 (9.1)	305 (10.7)	319 (11.1)
Some	762 (34.2)	803 (30.8)	1064 (35.1)	1189 (35.7)	982 (33.8)	978 (34.2)	1068 (37.2)
A lot	1219 (54.7)	1536 (58.8)	1616 (53.3)	1794 (53.9)	1641 (56.5)	1560 (54.6)	1468 (51.1)
Total	**2230 (100)**	**2611 (100)**	**3030 (100)**	**3330 (100)**	**2904 (100)**	**2856 (100)**	**2873 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 12: HIV test results

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Not tested/ No results	244 (11.3)	212 (8.3)	295 (10.0)	272 (8.3)	246 (8.6)	186 (6.8)	177 (6.4)
HIV-negative	1531 (70.7)	1777 (69.5)	2041 (69.2)	2381 (73.0)	2099 (73.3)	2095 (76.6)	2144 (78.0)
HIV-positive	391 (18.1)	566 (22.2)	613 (20.8)	607 (18.6)	518 (18.1)	453 (16.6)	427 (15.5)
Total	**2166 (100)**	**2555 (100)**	**2949 (100)**	**3260 (100)**	**2863 (100)**	**2734 (100)**	**2748 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 13: Time since last HIV test

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Less than 6 months ago	857 (54.8)	928 (51.5)	1036 (49.5)	1147 (48.0)	1038 (48.1)	971 (44.6)	1131 (50.4)
7-12 months ago	280 (17.9)	346 (19.2)	436 (20.9)	520 (21.2)	436 (20.2)	436 (20.0)	394 (17.6)
1-2 years ago	224 (14.3)	287 (15.9)	371 (17.7)	433 (17.7)	381 (17.7)	394 (18.1)	334 (14.9)
Over 2 years ago	203 (13.0)	242 (13.4)	248 (11.9)	321 (13.1)	301 (14.0)	378 (17.3)	386 (17.2)
Total	**1564 (100)**	**1803 (100)**	**2091 (100)**	**2448 (100)**	**2156 (100)**	**2179 (100)**	**2245 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 14: Use of combination therapies

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Yes	198 (74.7)	439 (72.4)	429 (71.3)	379 (75.2)	290 (65.5)	286 (68.1)
No	67 (25.3)	167 (27.6)	173 (28.7)	125 (24.8)	153 (34.5)	134 (31.9)
Total	**265 (100)**	**606 (100)**	**602 (100)**	**504 (100)**	**443 (100)**	**420 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 15: HIV status of 'current' regular partner

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
HIV-positive	192 (16.9)	262 (19.5)	274 (17.2)	282 (15.6)	229 (15.3)	213 (14.2)	198 (13.5)
HIV-negative	724 (63.8)	865 (64.3)	1018 (63.9)	1221 (67.6)	1006 (67.4)	1002 (67.0)	995 (67.9)
HIV status unknown	218 (19.2)	218 (16.2)	302 (18.9)	302 (16.7)	257 (17.2)	280 (18.7)	272 (18.6)
Total	**1134 (100)**	**1345 (100)**	**1594 (100)**	**1805 (100)**	**1492 (100)**	**1495 (100)**	**1465 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 16: Match of HIV status in regular relationships

Serostatus of Regular Partner	HIV Status of Participants		
	HIV-positive	HIV-negative	Unknown
1996			
HIV-positive	99 (46.7)	87 (10.7)	6 (5.6)
HIV-negative	86 (40.6)	589 (72.3)	49 (45.8)
HIV status unknown	27 (12.7)	139 (17.1)	52 (48.6)
Total (N = 1134)			
1997			
HIV-positive	163 (53.8)	95 (10.0)	4 (4.3)
HIV-negative	115 (38.0)	711 (74.8)	39 (42.4)
HIV status unknown	25 (8.3)	144 (15.2)	49 (53.3)
Total (N = 1345)			
1998			
HIV-positive	140 (43.9)	124 (11.0)	10 (6.8)
HIV-negative	147 (46.1)	818 (72.6)	53 (35.8)
HIV status unknown	32 (10.0)	185 (16.4)	85 (57.4)
Total (N = 1594)			
1999			
HIV-positive	136 (43.0)	134 (10.1)	12 (7.2)
HIV-negative	159 (50.3)	993 (75.1)	69 (41.6)
HIV status unknown	21 (6.6)	196 (14.8)	85 (51.2)
Total (N = 1805)			

…/continued

Serostatus of Regular Partner	HIV Status of Participants		
	HIV-positive	HIV-negative	Unknown
2000			
HIV-positive	115 (41.8)	105 (9.5)	9 (8.3)
HIV-negative	132 (48.0)	833 (75.2)	41 (37.6)
HIV status unknown	28 (10.2)	170 (15.3)	59 (54.1)
Total (N = 1492)			
2001			
HIV-positive	88 (38.1)	111 (9.8)	14 (11.0)
HIV-negative	126 (54.5)	820 (72.1)	56 (44.1)
HIV status unknown	17 (7.4)	206 (18.1)	57 (44.9)
Total (N = 1495)			
2002			
HIV-positive	63 (43.8)	68 (7.8)	5 (5.3)
HIV-negative	69 (47.9)	651 (74.3)	45 (47.4)
HIV status unknown	12 (8.3)	157 (17.9)	45 (47.4)
Total (N = 1115)			

Table corresponding with Figure 17: Reported sex with male partners 'in previous six months'

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Any sexual contact with *regular* partners	1557 (69.5)	1631 (62.0)	1862 (61.3)	2227 (66.6)	1867 (64.0)	1836 (64.2)	1816 (63.0)
Any sexual contact with *casual* partners	1848 (82.5)	1932 (73.5)	2287 (75.3)	2350 (70.3)	2122 (72.8)	2098 (73.3)	2062 (71.5)

Table corresponding with Figure 18: Number of male sex partners 'in previous six months'

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
None	139 (6.2)	150 (5.8)	153 (5.1)	187 (5.6)	183 (6.3)	333 (11.7)	337 (11.8)
One	463 (20.8)	516 (19.8)	577 (19.1)	729 (21.9)	576 (19.9)	411 (14.5)	476 (16.7)
2-10	961 (43.1)	1109 (42.6)	1276 (42.2)	1411 (42.4)	1190 (41.1)	1141 (40.2)	1126 (39.4)
11-50	532 (23.9)	656 (25.2)	784 (25.9)	789 (23.7)	753 (26.0)	750 (26.4)	694 (24.3)
>50	135 (6.1)	174 (6.7)	233 (7.7)	213 (6.4)	195 (6.7)	203 (7.2)	223 (7.8)
Total	**2230 (100)**	**2605 (100)**	**3023 (100)**	**3329 (100)**	**2897 (100)**	**2838 (100)**	**2856 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figures 19 & 20: Sex practices with regular male partners

	Total Sample	Those with regular partners
1996		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	883 (39.4)	883 (56.7)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	689 (30.8)	689 (44.3)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	703 (31.4)	703 (45.2)
Any anal intercourse	1333 (59.5)	1333 (85.6)
Insertive anal intercourse	1152 (51.5)	1152 (74.0)
Receptive anal intercourse	1056 (47.2)	1056 (67.8)
Base	**2239**	**1557**
1997		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	985 (37.5)	985 (60.4)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	771 (29.3)	771 (47.3)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	817 (31.1)	817 (50.1)
Any anal intercourse	1432 (54.4)	1432 (87.8)
Insertive anal intercourse	1242 (47.2)	1242 (76.1)
Receptive anal intercourse	1176 (44.7)	1176 (72.1)
Base	**2630**	**1631**
1998		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	1170 (38.5)	1170 (62.8)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	930 (30.6)	930 (49.9)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	995 (32.8)	995 (53.4)
Any anal intercourse	1681 (55.4)	1681 (90.3)
Insertive anal intercourse	1474 (48.6)	1474 (79.2)
Receptive anal intercourse	1409 (46.4)	1409 (75.7)
Base	**3036**	**1862**
1999		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	1127 (33.7)	1127 (50.6)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	883 (26.4)	883 (39.6)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	886 (26.5)	886 (39.8)
Any anal intercourse	1956 (58.5)	1956 (87.8)
Insertive anal intercourse	1712 (51.2)	1712 (76.9)
Receptive anal intercourse	1584 (47.4)	1584 (71.1)
Base	**3343**	**2227**
2000		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	989 (33.9)	989 (53.0)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	810 (27.8)	810 (43.4)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	775 (26.6)	775 (41.5)
Any anal intercourse	1639 (56.2)	1639 (87.8)
Insertive anal intercourse	1453 (49.8)	1453 (77.8)
Receptive anal intercourse	1335 (45.8)	1335 (71.5)
Base	**2916**	**1867**
2001		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	1043 (36.4)	1043 (56.8)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	833 (29.1)	833 (45.4)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	814 (28.4)	814 (44.3)
Any anal intercourse	1634 (57.1)	1634 (89.0)
Insertive anal intercourse	1441 (50.3)	1441 (78.5)
Receptive anal intercourse	1351 (47.2)	1351 (73.6)
Base	**2862**	**1836**

…/continued

	Total Sample	Those with regular partners
2002		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	1033 (35.8)	1033 (56.9)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	852 (29.5)	852 (46.9)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	840 (29.1)	840 (46.3)
Any anal intercourse	1620 (56.2)	1620 (89.2)
Insertive anal intercourse	1430 (49.6)	1430 (78.7)
Receptive anal intercourse	1341 (46.5)	1341 (73.8)
Base	**2884**	**1816**

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

	Total Sample	Those with casual partners
1996		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	741 (33.1)	741 (38.7)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	600 (26.8)	600 (31.3)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	468 (20.9)	468 (24.4)
Any anal intercourse	1334 (59.6)	1334 (69.6)
Insertive anal intercourse	1205 (53.8)	1205 (62.9)
Receptive anal intercourse	971 (43.4)	971 (50.7)
Base	**2239**	**1916**
1997		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	872 (33.2)	872 (44.2)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	690 (26.2)	690 (35.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	602 (22.9)	602 (30.5)
Any anal intercourse	1463 (55.6)	1463 (74.2)
Insertive anal intercourse	1298 (49.4)	1298 (65.9)
Receptive anal intercourse	1126 (42.8)	1126 (57.1)
Base	**2630**	**1971**
1998		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	1060 (34.9)	1060 (45.6)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	860 (28.3)	860 (37.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	731 (24.1)	731 (31.4)
Any anal intercourse	1724 (56.8)	1724 (74.2)
Insertive anal intercourse	1558 (51.3)	1558 (67.0)
Receptive anal intercourse	1321 (43.5)	1321 (56.8)
Base	**3036**	**2325**
1999		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	882 (26.4)	882 (37.4)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	727 (21.7)	727 (30.8)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	578 (17.3)	578 (24.5)
Any anal intercourse	1786 (53.4)	1786 (75.6)
Insertive anal intercourse	1614 (48.3)	1614 (68.4)
Receptive anal intercourse	1376 (41.2)	1376 (58.3)
Base	**3343**	**2361**

…/continued

	Total Sample	Those with casual partners
2000		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	913 (31.3)	913 (42.5)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	748 (25.7)	748 (34.8)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	605 (20.7)	605 (28.2)
Any anal intercourse	1694 (58.1)	1694 (78.9)
Insertive anal intercourse	1529 (52.4)	1529 (71.2)
Receptive anal intercourse	1301 (44.6)	1301 (60.6)
Base	**2916**	**2147**
2001		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	948 (33.1)	948 (44.4)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	812 (28.4)	812 (38.0)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	625 (21.8)	625 (29.3)
Any anal intercourse	1724 (60.2)	1724 (80.7)
Insertive anal intercourse	1554 (54.3)	1554 (72.8)
Receptive anal intercourse	1334 (47.0)	1334 (63.0)
Base	**2862**	**2135**
2002		
Any oral intercourse with ejaculation	962 (33.4)	962 (45.7)
Insertive fellatio with ejaculation	819 (28.4)	819 (38.9)
Receptive fellatio with ejaculation	633 (21.9)	633 (30.1)
Any anal intercourse	1685 (58.4)	1685 (80.0)
Insertive anal intercourse	1533 (53.2)	1533 (72.8)
Receptive anal intercourse	1319 (45.7)	1319 (62.7)
Base	**2884**	**2105**

Table corresponding with Figure 23: Condom use with regular male partners

	Total Sample	Those with regular partners
1996		
No regular partner	682 (30.5)	—
No anal intercourse	224 (10.0)	224 (14.4)
Always uses condom	708 (31.6)	708 (45.5)
Sometimes does not use condom	625 (27.9)	625 (40.1)
Base	**2239**	**1557**
1997		
No regular partner	999 (38.0)	—
No anal intercourse	199 (7.6)	199 (12.2)
Always uses condom	686 (26.1)	686 (42.1)
Sometimes does not use condom	746 (28.4)	746 (45.7)
Base	2630	1631
1998		
No regular partner	1174 (38.7)	—
No anal intercourse	181 (6.0)	181 (9.7)
Always uses condom	763 (25.1)	763 (41.0)
Sometimes does not use condom	918 (30.2)	918 (49.3)
Base	3036	1862

…/continued

	Total Sample	Those with regular partners
1999		
No regular partner	1116 (33.4)	—
No anal intercourse	271 (8.1)	271 (12.2)
Always uses condom	821 (24.6)	821 (36.9)
Sometimes does not use condom	1135 (34.0)	1135 (51.0)
Base	3343	2227
2000		
No regular partner	1049 (36.0)	—
No anal intercourse	228 (7.8)	228 (12.2)
Always uses condom	619 (21.2)	619 (33.2)
Sometimes does not use condom	1020 (35.0)	1020 (54.6)
Base	2916	1867
2001		
No regular partner	1026 (35.8)	—
No anal intercourse	202 (7.1)	202 (11.0)
Always uses condom	610 (21.3)	610 (33.2)
Sometimes does not use condom	1024 (35.8)	1024 (55.8)
Base	2862	1836
2002		
No regular partner	1068 (37.0)	—
No anal intercourse	196 (6.8)	196 (10.8)
Always uses condom	556 (19.3)	556 (30.6)
Sometimes does not use condom	1064 (36.9)	1064 (58.6)
Base	2884	1816

Table corresponding with Figure 24: Serostatus and condom use among regular partners

	HIV-Positive	HIV-Negative	Unknown serostatus
1996			
No anal intercourse	38 (14.0)	150 (13.8)	36 (18.0)
Always uses condom	114 (42.1)	491 (45.2)	103 (51.5)
Sometimes does not use condom	119 (43.9)	445 (41.0)	61 (30.5)
Total	**271 (100)**	**1086 (100)**	**200 (100)**
1997			
No anal intercourse	28 (8.2)	135 (11.9)	36 (23.2)
Always uses condom	143 (41.8)	482 (42.5)	61 (39.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	171 (50.0)	517 (45.6)	58 (37.4)
Total	**342 (100)**	**1134 (100)**	**155 (100)**
1998			
No anal intercourse	32 (9.0)	118 (9.2)	31 (14.0)
Always uses condom	151 (42.7)	506 (39.3)	106 (48.0)
Sometimes does not use condom	171 (48.3)	663 (51.5)	84 (38.0)
Total	**354 (100)**	**1287 (100)**	**221 (100)**
1999			
No anal intercourse	35 (9.7)	195 (11.8)	41 (18.6)
Always uses condom	142 (39.4)	596 (36.2)	83 (37.6)
Sometimes does not use condom	183 (50.8)	855 (51.9)	97 (43.9)
Total	**360 (100)**	**1646 (100)**	**221 (100)**

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	HIV-Positive	HIV-Negative	Unknown serostatus
2000			
No anal intercourse	35 (11.5)	161 (11.5)	32 (19.2)
Always uses condom	102 (33.6)	469 (33.6)	48 (28.7)
Sometimes does not use condom	167 (54.9)	766 (54.9)	87 (52.1)
Total	**304 (100)**	**1396 (100)**	**167 (100)**
2001			
No anal intercourse	21 (8.0)	155 (11.1)	26 (14.4)
Always uses condom	85 (32.6)	460 (33.0)	65 (35.9)
Sometimes does not use condom	155 (59.4)	779 (55.9)	90 (49.7)
Total	**261 (100)**	**1394 (100)**	**181 (100)**
2002			
No anal intercourse	11 (6.9)	126 (11.8)	17 (13.6)
Always uses condom	55 (34.6)	308 (28.8)	45 (36.0)
Sometimes does not use condom	93 (58.5)	636 (59.4)	63 (50.4)
Total	**159 (100)**	**1070 (100)**	**125 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figures 25 to 27: Condom use and match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

Regular Partner's Serostatus	Anal intercourse	Participant's Serostatus		
		HIV-Positive	HIV-Negative	Unknown
1996				
HIV-Positive	No UAI	13 (17.6)	43 (69.4)	5 (100)
	Some UAI	61 (82.4)	19 (30.6)	—
HIV-Negative	No UAI	39 (70.9)	138 (33.9)	11 (35.5)
	Some UAI	16 (29.1)	269 (66.1)	20 (64.5)
Unknown	No UAI	11 (52.4)	32 (53.3)	14 (66.7)
	Some UAI	10 (47.6)	28 (46.7)	7 (33.3)
Total		**150**	**529**	**57**
1997				
HIV-Positive	No UAI	36 (31.6)	33 (60.0)	1 (25.0)
	Some UAI	78 (68.4)	22 (40.0)	3 (75.0)
HIV-Negative	No UAI	44 (59.5)	156 (32.5)	10 (40.0)
	Some UAI	30 (40.5)	324 (67.5)	15 (60.0)
Unknown	No UAI	9 (56.3)	28 (46.7)	10 (45.5)
	Some UAI	7 (43.8)	32 (53.3)	12 (54.5)
Total		**204**	**595**	**51**
1998				
HIV-Positive	No UAI	16 (18.6)	46 (59.0)	2 (40.0)
	Some UAI	70 (81.4)	32 (41.0)	3 (60.0)
HIV-Negative	No UAI	63 (67.7)	156 (27.8)	19 (59.4)
	Some UAI	30 (32.3)	406 (72.2)	13 (40.6)
Unknown	No UAI	5 (38.5)	40 (45.5)	19 (41.3)
	Some UAI	8 (61.5)	48 (54.5)	27 (58.7)
Total		**192**	**728**	**83**

…/continued

Regular Partner's Serostatus	Anal intercourse	Participant's Serostatus		
		HIV-Positive	HIV-Negative	Unknown
1999				
HIV-Positive	No UAI	24 (27.0)	61 (67.0)	3 (42.9)
	Some UAI	65 (73.0)	30 (33.0)	4 (57.1)
HIV-Negative	No UAI	57 (57.0)	182 (26.3)	15 (34.9)
	Some UAI	43 (43.0)	511 (73.7)	28 (65.1)
Unknown	No UAI	4 (50.0)	40 (44.4)	15 (39.5)
	Some UAI	4 (50.0)	50 (55.6)	23 (60.5)
Total		**197**	**874**	**88**
2000				
HIV-Positive	No UAI	12 (14.1)	45 (59.2)	1 (16.7)
	Some UAI	73 (85.9)	31 (40.8)	5 (83.3)
HIV-Negative	No UAI	54 (65.9)	142 (24.6)	5 (17.9)
	Some UAI	28 (34.1)	436 (75.4)	23 (82.1)
Unknown	No UAI	8 (66.7)	41 (52.6)	10 (41.7)
	Some UAI	4 (33.3)	37 (47.4)	14 (58.3)
Total		**179**	**732**	**58**
2001				
HIV-Positive	No UAI	6 (9.4)	46 (59.0)	3 (50.0)
	Some UAI	58 (90.6)	32 (41.0)	3 (50.00
HIV-Negative	No UAI	46 (54.8)	145 (24.1)	12 (30.0)
	Some UAI	38 (45.2)	457 (75.9)	28 (70.0)
Unknown	No UAI	6 (60.0)	39 (41.1)	12 (40.0)
	Some UAI	4 (40.0)	56 (58.9)	18 (60.0)
Total		**158**	**775**	**76**
2002				
HIV-Positive	No UAI	7 (15.6)	31 (60.8)	1 (50.0)
	Some UAI	38 (84.4)	20 (39.2)	1 (50.0)
HIV-Negative	No UAI	31 (59.6)	87 (18.7)	11 (34.4)
	Some UAI	21 (40.4)	379 (81.3)	21 (65.6)
Unknown	No UAI	2 (100.0)	24 (30.8)	12 (41.4)
	Some UAI	—	54 (69.2)	17 (58.6)
Total		**99**	**595**	**63**

Table corresponding with Figure 28: Condom use with casual partners

	Total Sample	Those with casual partners
1996		
No casual partner	391 (17.5)	—
No anal intercourse	527 (23.5)	527 (28.5)
Always uses condom	1008 (45.0)	1008 (54.4)
Sometimes does not use condom	313 (14.0)	313 (16.9)
Base	**2239 (100)**	**1848 (100)**
1997		
No casual partner	698 (26.5)	—
No anal intercourse	484 (18.4)	484 (25.1)
Always uses condom	968 (36.8)	968 (50.1)
Sometimes does not use condom	480 (18.3)	480 (24.8)
Base	**2630 (100)**	**1932 (100)**

…/continued

	Total Sample	Those with casual partners
1998		
No casual partner	749 (24.7)	—
No anal intercourse	574 (18.9)	574 (25.1)
Always uses condom	1161 (38.2)	1161 (50.8)
Sometimes does not use condom	552 (18.2)	552 (24.1)
Base	**3036 (100)**	**2287 (100)**
1999		
No casual partner	993 (29.7)	—
No anal intercourse	571 (17.1)	571 (24.3)
Always uses condom	1159 (34.7)	1159 (49.3)
Sometimes does not use condom	620 (18.5)	620 (26.4)
Base	**3343 (100)**	**2350 (100)**
2000		
No casual partner	794 (27.2)	—
No anal intercourse	435 (14.9)	435 (20.5)
Always uses condom	1017 (34.9)	1017 (47.9)
Sometimes does not use condom	670 (23.0)	670 (31.6)
Base	**2916 (100)**	**2122 (100)**
2001		
No casual partner	764 (26.7)	—
No anal intercourse	386 (13.5)	386 (18.4)
Always uses condom	977 (34.1)	977 (46.6)
Sometimes does not use condom	735 (25.7)	735 (35.0)
Base	**2862 (100)**	**2098 (100)**
2002		
No casual partner	822 (28.5)	—
No anal intercourse	392 (13.6)	392 (19.0)
Always uses condom	964 (33.4)	964 (46.8)
Sometimes does not use condom	706 (24.5)	706 (34.2)
Base	**2884 (100)**	**2062 (100)**

Table corresponding with Figure 29: Serostatus and condom use with casual partners

	HIV-Positive	HIV-Negative	Unknown serostatus
1996			
No anal intercourse	63 (19.4)	376 (29.3)	88 (36.4)
Always uses condom	159 (49.1)	731 (57.0)	118 (48.8)
Sometimes does not use condom	102 (31.5)	175 (13.7)	36 (14.9)
Total	**324 (100)**	**1282 (100)**	**242 (100)**
1997			
No anal intercourse	72 (16.6)	354 (27.3)	58 (25.1)
Always uses condom	182 (41.8)	686 (52.9)	100 (50.0)
Sometimes does not use condom	181 (41.6)	257 (19.8)	42 (21.0)
Total	**435 (100)**	**1297 (100)**	**200 (100)**
1998			
No anal intercourse	83 (16.5)	400 (26.2)	91 (35.1)
Always uses condom	226 (45.0)	822 (53.9)	113 (43.6)
Sometimes does not use condom	193 (38.4)	304 (19.9)	55 (21.2)
Total	**502 (100)**	**1526 (100)**	**259 (100)**

…/continued

	HIV-Positive	HIV-Negative	Unknown serostatus
1999			
No anal intercourse	84 (17.5)	418 (25.4)	69 (31.1)
Always uses condom	189 (39.3)	868 (52.7)	102 (45.9)
Sometimes does not use condom	208 (43.2)	361 (21.9)	51 (23.0)
Total	**481 (100)**	**1647 (100)**	**222 (100)**
2000			
No anal intercourse	64 (15.8)	318 (20.9)	53 (26.6)
Always uses condom	132 (32.7)	786 (51.7)	99 (49.7)
Sometimes does not use condom	208 (51.5)	415 (27.3)	47 (23.6)
Total	**404 (100)**	**1519 (100)**	**199 (100)**
2001			
No anal intercourse	38 (10.1)	300 (19.7)	48 (23.8)
Always uses condom	107 (28.5)	783 (51.5)	87 (43.1)
Sometimes does not use condom	230 (61.3)	438 (28.8)	67 (33.2)
Total	**375 (100)**	**1521 (100)**	**202 (100)**
2002			
No anal intercourse	37 (11.0)	298 (19.6)	57 (27.9)
Always uses condom	98 (29.1)	777 (51.1)	89 (43.6)
Sometimes does not use condom	202 (59.9)	446 (29.3)	58 (28.4)
Total	**337 (100)**	**1521 (100)**	**204 (100)**