

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Melbourne 2008

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MELBOURNE 2008

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GCPS Report 3/2008

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

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The 2036 men who contributed their time to ensure that the study was fully inclusive of their particular circumstances

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

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Glossary

AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ART antiretroviral treatment/therapies

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

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

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

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

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

MSM men who have sex with men

post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) a drug or procedure used to reduce the risk of infection after potential exposure has occurred, e.g. antiretrovirals administered to reduce the risk of HIV transmission after a condom has broken during sex

STI sexually transmissible infection

UAIC unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

UAIR unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners



Executive summary

In 2008, 2036 men were recruited at eight data collection sites in Melbourne: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, gay men's clinics and the Midsumma Carnival.

Demographic profile

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

HIV testing, treatment and serostatus

- In 2008 the majority (88.6%) of men reported having been tested for HIV. Of the entire sample, 77.8% of men reported being HIV-negative, 5.8% reported being HIV-positive and 16.4% were unsure of their HIV serostatus.
- Since 2002 an increasing proportion of men have reported that their most recent HIV test was in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Sexual practices

- In 2008, 30.6% of men reported having a regular partner only, 25.9% had had casual partners and 30.6% had had both regular and casual partners. About 17% of men had no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey.
- Of those men with regular partners, most (60.2%) were in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships, while smaller proportions were in HIV-positive seroconcordant (5.1%), HIV-serononconcordant (27.3%) or HIV-serodiscordant (7.5%) relationships. Since 2002 there has been a significant decline in the proportion of men who were in HIV-serodiscordant relationships.
- In 2008 over half (55.9%) of all men with regular partners indicated that they had had some unprotected anal intercourse with these partners in the six months prior to the survey; 32.3% reported that they had always used condoms.
- The occurrence of unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners (UAIR) varied according to the match of HIV serostatus between partners. Fewer men in HIV-serodiscordant relationships (38.8%) than in the other categories reported having engaged in UAIR; men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships were the most likely to report having had UAIR (80%).

- Among men who had had casual partners, 46.9% had always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners while just under a third (29.3%) reported that they had had unprotected anal intercourse with these partners.
- More HIV-positive men (56.9%) than HIV-negative men (26.9%) and men of unknown serostatus (25.4%) reported having engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC).
- The proportion of men with casual partners who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to any of those partners has been increasing since 2002. A greater proportion of HIV-positive men (69.2%) reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus than HIV-negative men (46.1%).
- The majority of respondents reported having visited gay bars (66.2%) or used the internet (61.3%) to find sexual partners. Since 2002 there has been a shift away from using sites such as beats and sex-on-premises venues to find partners, with a significant increase in the proportion who reported having used the internet.

Sexual health

- Since 2002, men have been reporting more comprehensive testing for STIs other than HIV, with testing of anal, throat and penile swabs and urine samples increasingly common. Over this period, rates of testing for STIs other than HIV have been consistently higher among HIV-positive men than among HIV-negative men.

Drug use

- In 2008 drug use was common within the sample, with the most commonly used drugs being amyl/poppers (reported by 34.2%), marijuana (by 30.6%), ecstasy (by 29%) and speed (by 16.3%). Very few men (4.9%) reported any injecting drug use.
- Since 2002 there has been a significant increase in the use of Viagra and a significant decrease in the use of crystal meth.



1 About the study

Introduction

The Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey is an annual cross-sectional survey of gay and other homosexually active men recruited from a range of gay community sites in Melbourne. The major aim of the survey is to provide a snapshot of gay men's sexual practices related to the transmission of sexually transmissible infections including HIV. Similar recruitment strategies and questionnaires have been used since the first survey in 1998, making it possible to examine changes and trends in these practices over time (Frankland et al., 2007; Imrie & Frankland, 2008).

The survey uses a short, self-administered questionnaire that takes about 10 minutes to complete (see Appendix). It collects information on types of sexual relationships and number of partners, anal and oral intercourse, unprotected anal intercourse, testing for HIV and other STIs, HIV serostatus, recreational drug use, and demographic characteristics such as sexual identity and age. To compare gay men's sexual practices across different states and territories of Australia, similar gay community periodic surveys have been regularly carried out in other state capital cities using questionnaires designed to maximise comparability (e.g. Frankland et al., 2008; Zablotska et al., 2008).

The project has been funded by the Victorian Department of Human Services. The survey was implemented in collaboration with the Victorian AIDS Council and the Gay Men's Health Centre.

Methods

Study design

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

Sample

In 2008, 2036 men were recruited at eight data collection sites: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and Midsumma Carnival. This survey employed the same recruitment distribution that has been used in previous years.

The numbers of men recruited from all sites, and from each type of venue (gay social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and Midsumma Carnival), are presented in Table 1. In 2008, 3073 men were asked to complete the questionnaire and 2036 did so, providing a response rate of 66.3%. The 2008 sample therefore consisted of 2036 men.

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

Year	Total no. of men approached	Total response rate (%)	Total no. of surveys completed		Gay social venues		Gay sex-on-premises venues		Sexual health clinics		Midsumma Carnival	
			<i>N</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2002	2336	80.0	1877	100	199	10.6	346	18.4	82	4.4	1250	66.6
2003	3115	66.3	2064	100	208	10.1	345	16.7	82	4.0	1429	69.2
2004	3394	57.8	1962	100	220	11.2	269	13.7	88	4.5	1385	70.6
2005	2794	64.4	1804	100	194	10.8	336	18.6	90	5.0	1184	65.6
2006	2897	68.8	1988	100	269	13.5	282	14.2	68	3.4	1369	68.9
2007	3525	58.0	2043	100	338	16.5	269	13.2	74	3.6	1362	66.7
2008	3073	66.3	2036	100	296	14.5	328	16.1	95	4.7	1317	64.7

Reporting

This report presents the results from the 2008 survey and compares them with the results from previous surveys conducted from 2002 to 2007. Except where indicated, data are provided for all sites. All trends over time were analysed using the χ^2 test for trend and only *p*-values for this test are reported (*p*-trend). The differences in the proportions were assessed using Pearson's χ^2 test for independence, and similarly only *p*-values are reported (*p*).

The tables corresponding to Figures 1 to 26 in this report are available as a supplement to the .pdf version of the report on the NCHSR website. See <http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au/publications> then go to 'HIV and sexual health' and 'See all gay community periodic surveys'.



2 Demographic profile

In 2008 the Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey recruited 2036 men. Their sociodemographic characteristics are presented below.

Residential location

In 2008 the majority of participants came from the Melbourne metropolitan region: 37.3% came from 'gay Melbourne' and 44.7% came from other urban areas.¹ About 15% of respondents lived either in rural Victoria (6.7%) or outside the state (11.3%). A significantly greater proportion of men were recruited from outside the state ($p < .001$) than in the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a small but significant decrease in the proportion of respondents from 'gay Melbourne' (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$) and an increase in those from outside the state (p -trend $< .001$).

Age

In 2008 the median age of participants was 34 years and the maximum age was 85. Nearly two-thirds of respondents were over the age of 30, 17.7% were between the ages of 25 and 29 and 18.5% were under the age of 25. There have been no significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been significant increases in the proportions of respondents aged under 25 years, 25 to 29 years and over 50 years of age (p -trend $< .01$ for each). In the same period there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents aged between 30 and 39 years (p -trend $< .001$).

Ethnicity

As in all previous surveys, the sample in 2008 was predominantly composed of respondents of Anglo-Australian background (71.2%). A significantly greater proportion of men in 2008 identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent ($p < .001$) than in the previous survey.

¹ The suburbs defined as 'Gay Melbourne' are the suburbs with postcodes 3005–3010, 3052, 3053, 3141–3146, 3181–3187 and 3205–3207. 'Other urban areas' refers to the rest of metropolitan Melbourne and Geelong.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 the proportion of men of European background has decreased significantly (p -trend < .05). During the same period there has been a significant increase in the proportions of men from 'other' ethnic backgrounds and of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent (p -trend < .05 for each). These changes suggest an increasing ethnic diversity in the samples over time.

Education

As in previous surveys, this sample was relatively well educated in comparison with the general population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008). In 2008 over half of the sample reported having completed a university degree or CAE course and 17% had obtained some other form of tertiary education such as a trade certificate. About 20% reported having completed secondary education only and the remaining 9% had completed Year 10 only. There was no overall change in these proportions compared with the previous survey.

Trend over time: Since 2002, when the question about education was reintroduced, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who had completed a university degree or CAE course (p -trend < .001) and a decrease in the proportion who had been educated up to Year 10 only (p -trend < .01) or Year 12 only (p -trend < .05).

Employment

In 2008, 70.6% of respondents reported being in full-time employment, with another 10.4% employed part time. The proportion of men who were not in the workforce was fairly high compared with the general population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008) and can be attributed in part to a relatively high percentage of HIV-positive men not participating in the workforce and receiving some form of social security payment. In 2008, 13.7% of HIV-positive men and 2.3% of HIV-negative men were unemployed. These figures are consistent with those from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who reported being in full-time employment (p -trend < .05). The proportions of men who were in part-time employment or were unemployed have not changed over time.



3 HIV testing, treatment and serostatus

HIV testing and serostatus of participants

Note: Men recruited from sexual health clinics were excluded from this analysis to avoid the overestimation of testing rates, as these men are often being tested while attending the clinic. In 2008, 11.4% of all respondents reported that they had never been tested for HIV (see Figure 1). This proportion has not changed from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a small but significant increase in the proportion of men who reported never having been tested for HIV (p -trend < .001), which may be explained by the increasing proportion of younger men in the sample.

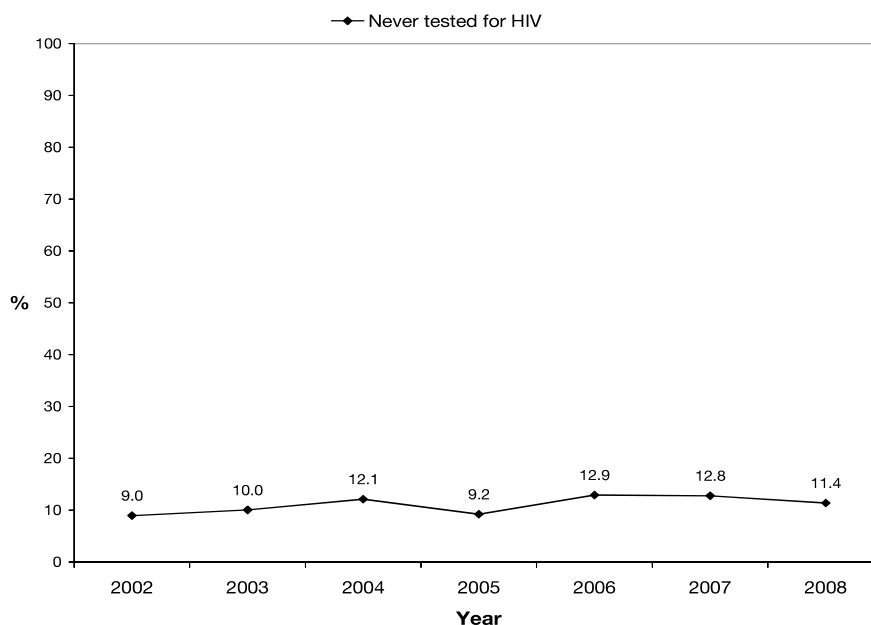


Figure 1: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

Figure 2 shows the HIV serostatus of men recruited from social venues, sex-on-premises venues and Midsumma Carnival. In 2008, 77.8% of the sample reported that they were HIV-negative, 5.8% that they were HIV-positive and 16.4% did not know their HIV serostatus. These proportions are consistent with those reported in 2007.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of HIV-positive men recruited into the survey (p -trend < .05). The proportions of HIV-negative men and men of unknown serostatus have not changed significantly over time.

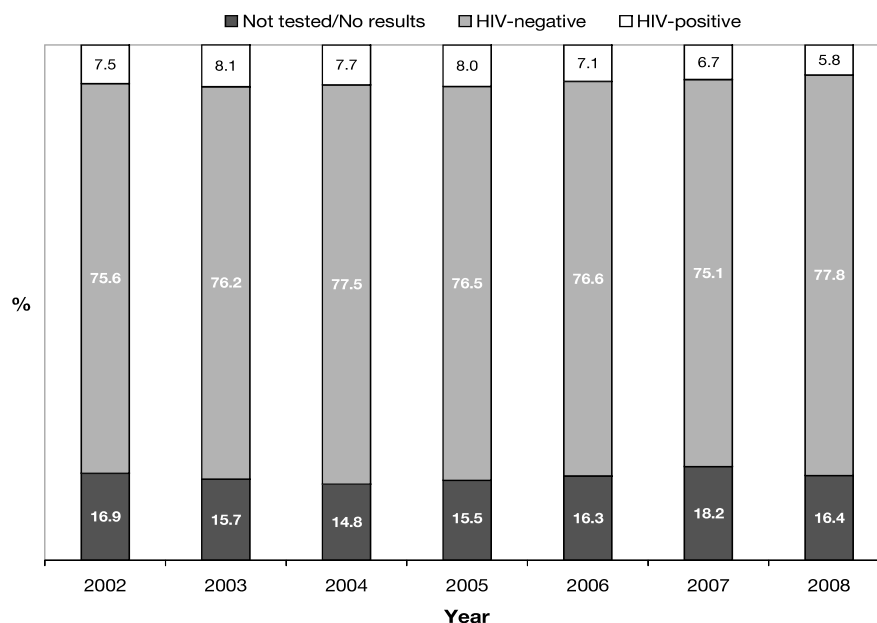


Figure 2: Reported HIV test results among men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

In 2008 over two-thirds of all non-HIV-positive respondents who had ever been tested for HIV reported that their most recent HIV test had been in the 12 months prior to the survey (see Figure 3). There was no significant change in this proportion from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who reported that they had been tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey (p -trend < .001).

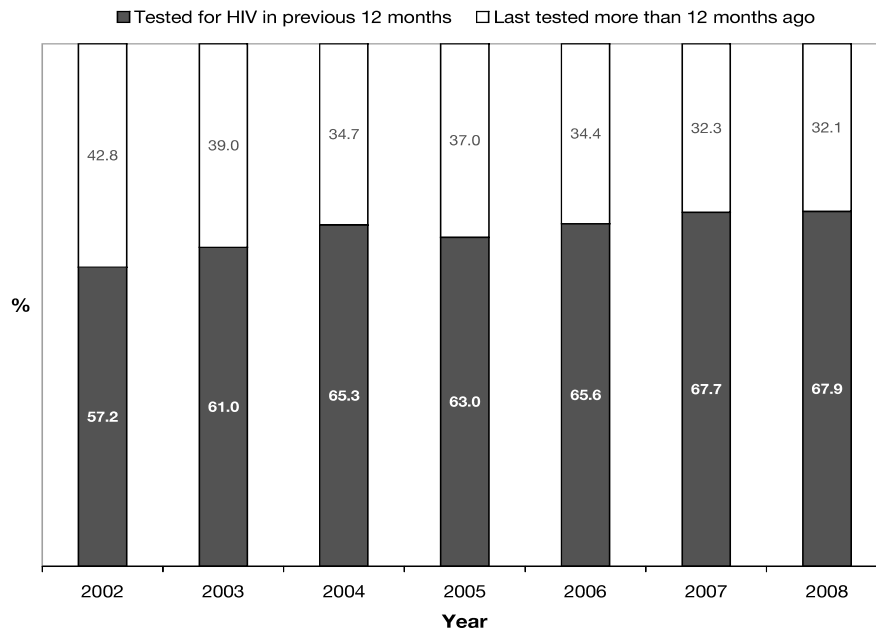


Figure 3: Among men who had ever been tested, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics, proportion of non-HIV-positive men tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey

HIV-positive men: antiretroviral treatment and viral load

Among HIV-positive respondents surveyed in 2008, 65.1% indicated that they were taking combination antiretroviral therapies (ART) (see Figure 4). This proportion has not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 the proportion of HIV-positive men taking combination antiretroviral therapies has remained stable.

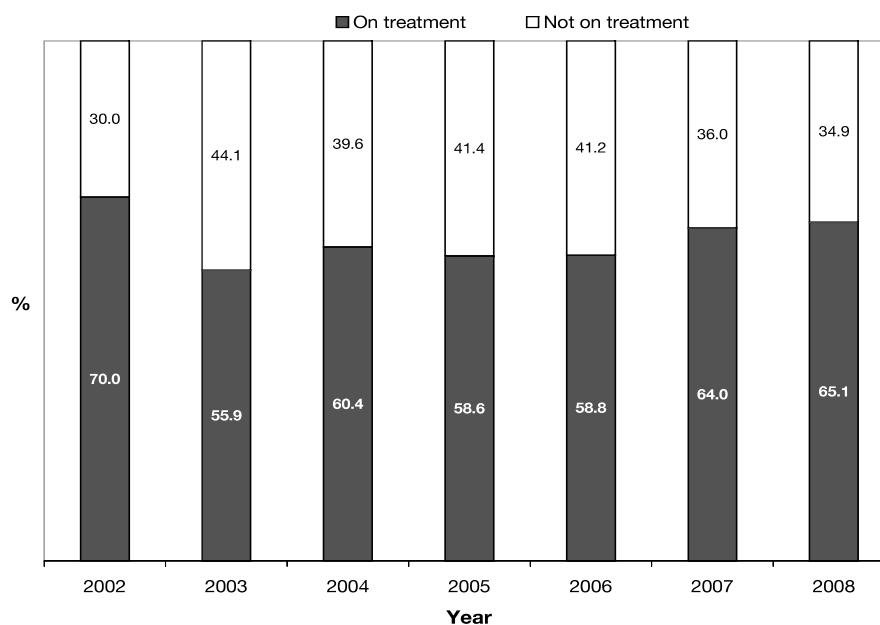


Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

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

Table 2 shows the proportions of men who were and were not using ART and whether or not their viral loads were detectable. In 2008, men who were using ART were more likely to have reported an undetectable viral load (93.9%) than those who were not on treatment (25.5%) ($p < .001$).

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

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Not using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Not using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Not using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Not using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Not using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Using ART <i>n</i> (%)	Not using ART <i>n</i> (%)
Undetectable viral load	73 (74.5)	13 (16.9)	68 (72.3)	10 (16.4)	79 (83.2)	7 (11.1)	72 (80.9)	22 (34.9)	81 (84.4)	7 (13.0)	92 (93.9)	13 (25.5)
Detectable viral load	22 (22.4)	58 (75.3)	21 (22.3)	45 (73.8)	12 (12.6)	52 (82.5)	13 (14.6)	38 (60.3)	13 (13.5)	38 (70.5)	6 (6.1)	33 (64.7)
Don't know/Unsure	3 (3.1)	6 (7.8)	5 (5.3)	6 (9.8)	4 (4.2)	4 (6.3)	4 (4.5)	3 (4.8)	2 (2.1)	9 (16.7)	0 (0)	5 (9.8)
Total	98 (100)	77 (100)	94 (100)	61 (100)	95 (100)	63 (100)	89 (100)	63 (100)	96 (100)	54 (100)	98 (100)	51 (100)

Use of post-exposure prophylaxis

In 2008 a question was introduced to ask respondents whether or not they had used post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) recently. Of the men surveyed in 2008, 4.9% had used PEP in the six months prior to the survey.

4 Sexual practices

Sexual contact with other men

In 2008, as in all previous surveys, the majority of men reported being in a regular relationship with a man at the time of completing the survey (see Figure 5). Of the total sample, over a quarter (26.8%) reported having had sex with regular partners only and 30.6% reported having had sex with both regular and casual partners. Just over a quarter (25.9%) had had sex with casual partners only. The remaining 16.7% reported no recent sexual contact with men at the time of completing the survey. These figures are consistent with those from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a slight increase in the proportion of men who reported having no sexual contact with other men at the time of completing the survey (p -trend < .05).

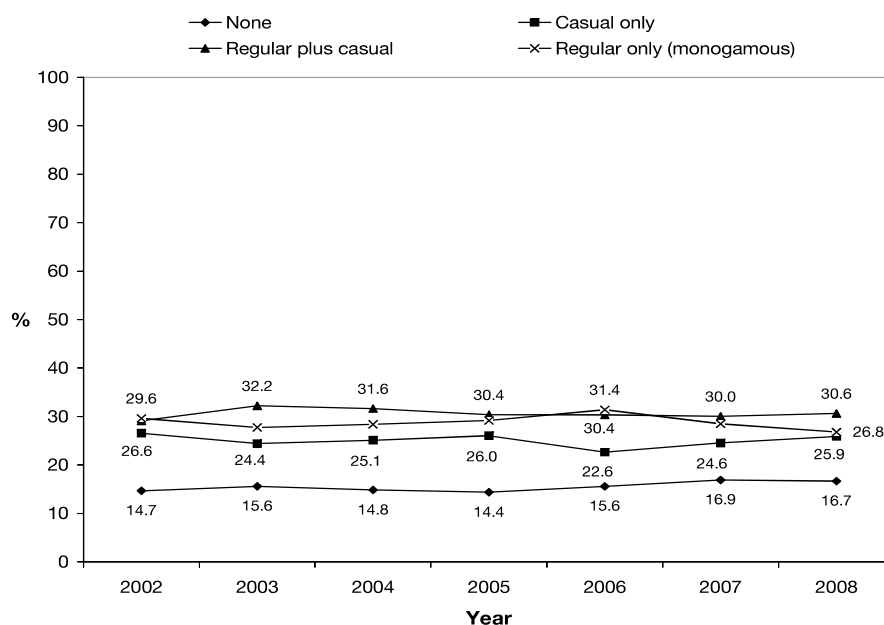


Figure 5: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

In 2008 two questions were introduced to elicit information about group sex with regular and casual partners. Among men with regular partners, 32.3% had engaged in group sex involving their partner and at least one other man. Among those with casual partners, a much higher proportion (50.8%) reported that they had engaged in group sex involving at least two other casual male partners.

Agreements about sex

Among men who reported having a regular partner, the majority reported having a clear, spoken agreement with their partner about sex *within* the relationship (see Figure 6). Over a third (38.5%) of these men had agreements that permitted anal intercourse without a condom, 29.9% had agreements that allowed for anal intercourse only with a condom and 8.2% had agreements that did not permit anal intercourse within the relationship. There were no significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: There have been no significant changes in these proportions from 2002 to 2008.

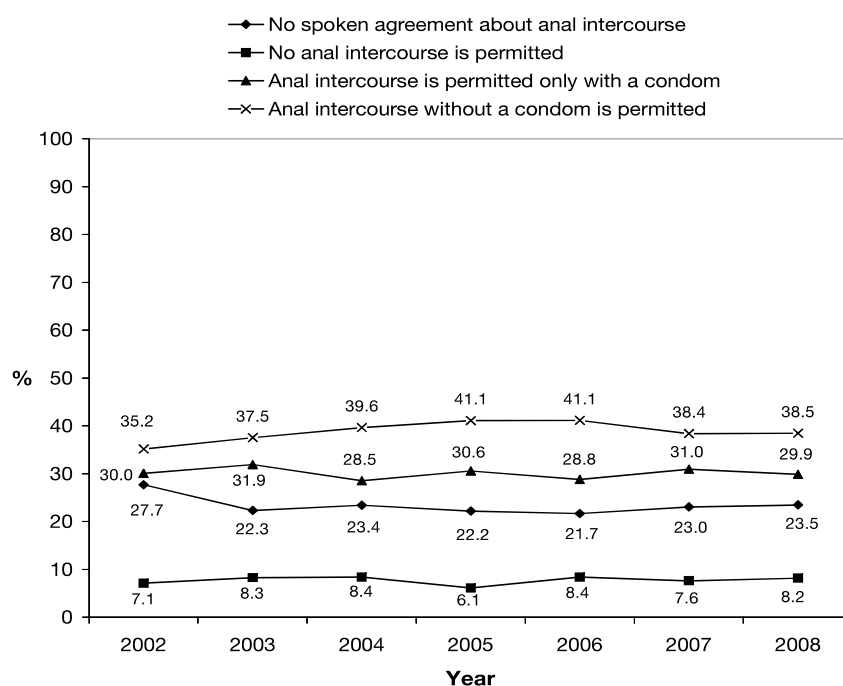


Figure 6: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

In 2008 less than a third (29.1%) of men reported that they had no spoken agreement with their regular partner about sex *outside* the relationship (see Figure 7). Nearly a third (31.9%) reported having an agreement that permitted no sexual contact with other men and 28.8% had an agreement that permitted anal intercourse with other men as long as condoms were used. No significant changes in these proportions were observed from the previous survey.

Trend over time: There have been no significant changes in these proportions from 2002 to 2008.

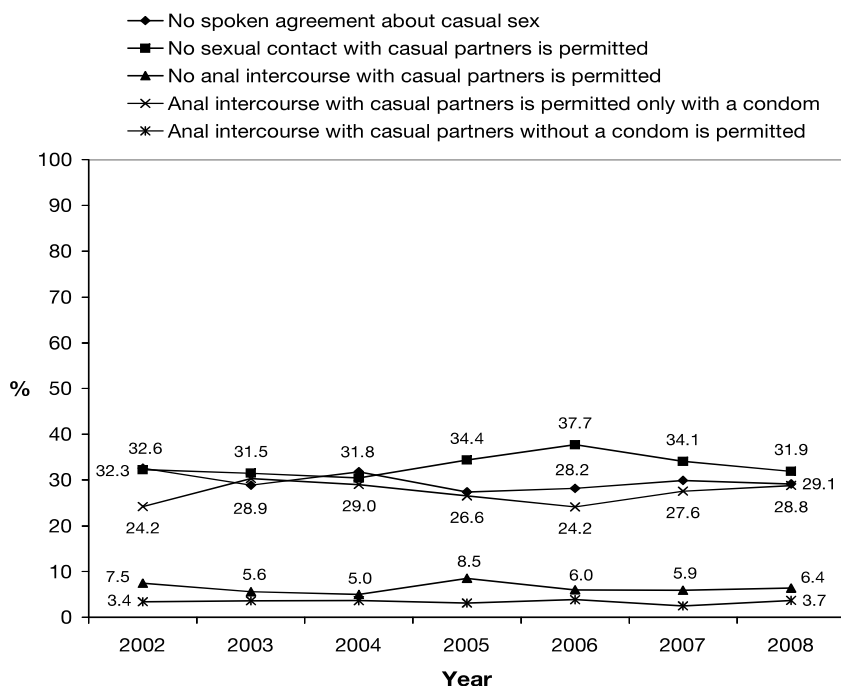


Figure 7: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

Sexual practices within regular relationships

Match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

In 2008 the majority (60.2%) of men in regular relationships reported being in an HIV-negative seroconcordant relationship (see Figure 8). Smaller proportions of men were in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships (5.1%), HIV-serononconcordant relationships (27.3%) or HIV-serodiscordant relationships (7.5%). There have been no significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men in HIV-serodiscordant relationships (p -trend < .05).

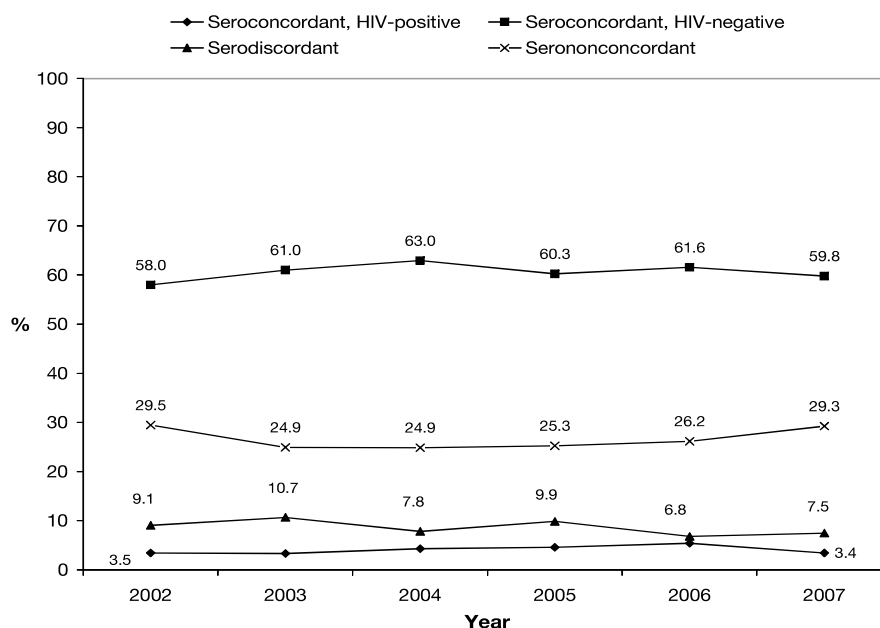


Figure 8: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners

Anal intercourse with regular partners

Among men who reported having a regular partner in the six months prior to the survey, 11.8% indicated that they had had no anal intercourse with their partner (see Figure 9). Just under a third (32.3%) reported having always used condoms for anal intercourse and 55.9% reported having sometimes engaged in anal intercourse without a condom. There have been no significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 the proportion of men with regular partners who reported having had no anal intercourse has significantly decreased (p -trend < .05). There have been no significant changes to the proportions of men in the remaining categories.

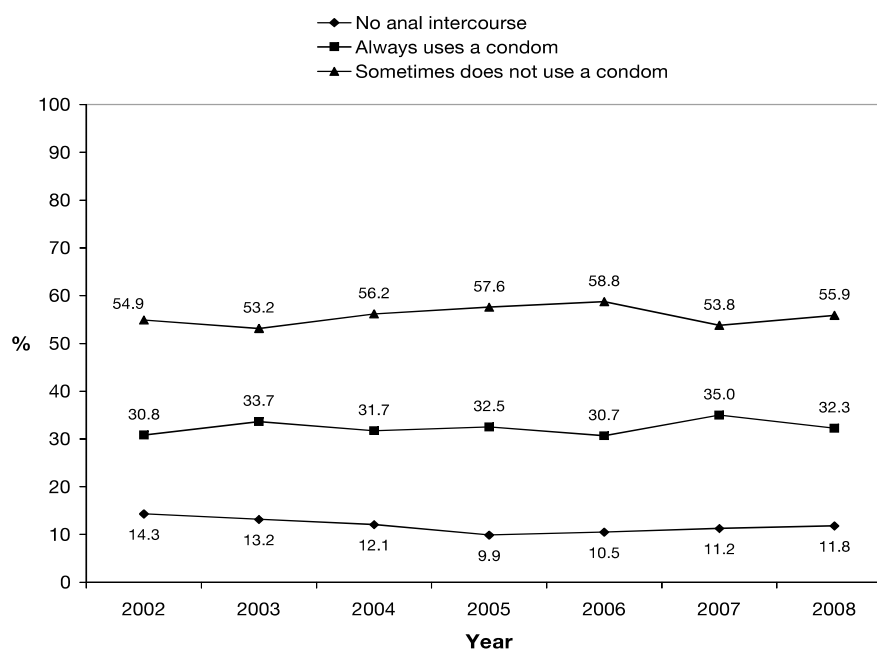


Figure 9: Anal intercourse with regular partners and condom use, among men who reported having regular partners

Figure 10 shows the proportions of men who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners (UAIR), based on the match of HIV serostatus between regular partners. In 2008, 80% of men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships had had UAIR, as had 68.3% of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships. In the two remaining categories, where there was a potentially greater risk of HIV transmission, noticeably smaller proportions of men reported having had UAIR. There have been no significant changes in these figures from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of men reporting having had UAIR, based on the match of HIV serostatus between regular partners.

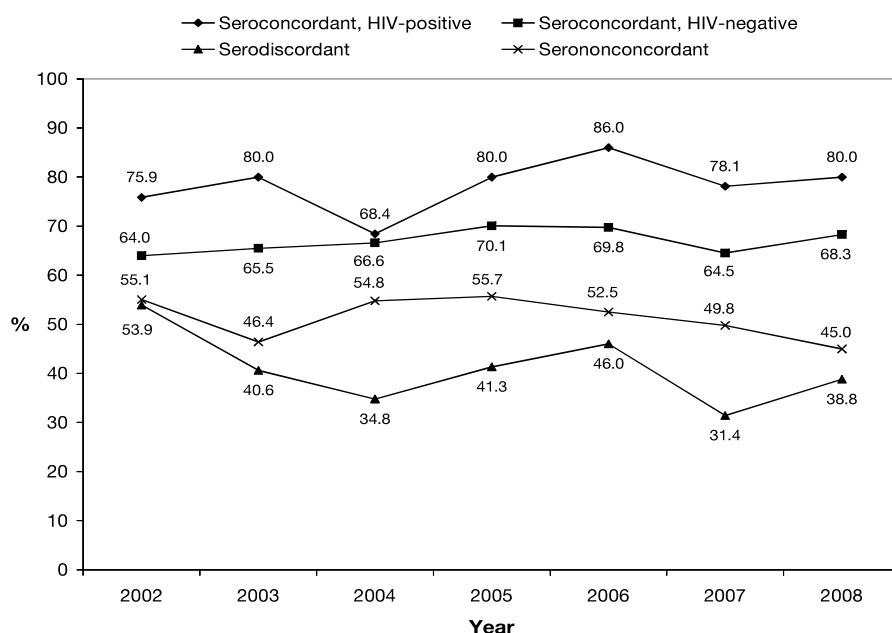


Figure 10: Proportions of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

Safer sex practices with regular partners

In 2008, nearly half (49.8%) of all HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships reported having had receptive UAIR that included ejaculation (see Figure 11). This was a significant increase from the previous survey ($p < .05$). In comparison, only a quarter (25%) of HIV-negative respondents in HIV-serononconcordant relationships reported having had any receptive UAIR that included ejaculation. This is consistent with the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of HIV-negative men in either seroconcordant or serononconcordant relationships who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with ejaculation.

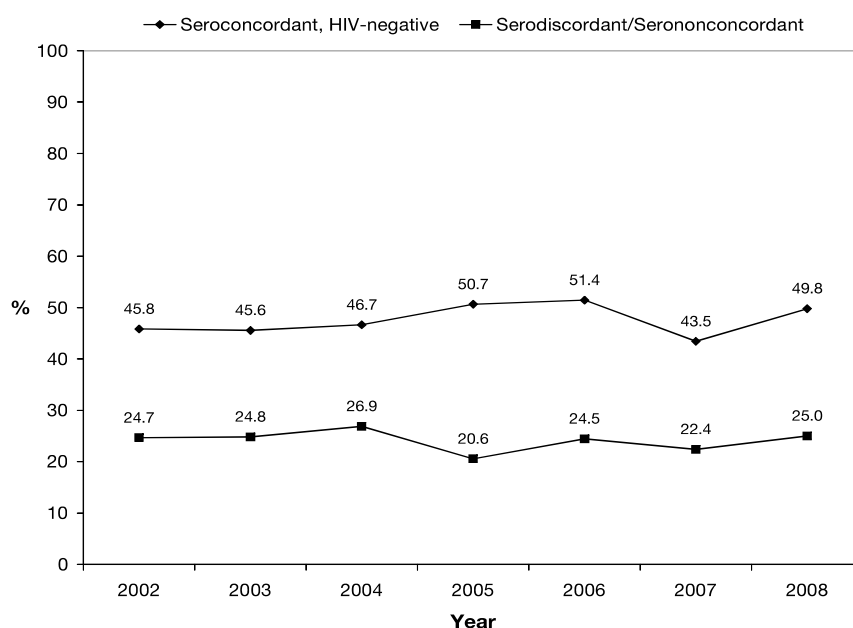


Figure 11: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

In 2008 over a third (38%) of all HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that involved withdrawal prior to ejaculation (see Figure 12). A noticeably smaller proportion of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships reported having engaged in this practice. There were no significant changes in either category from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant and serononconcordant relationships who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation.

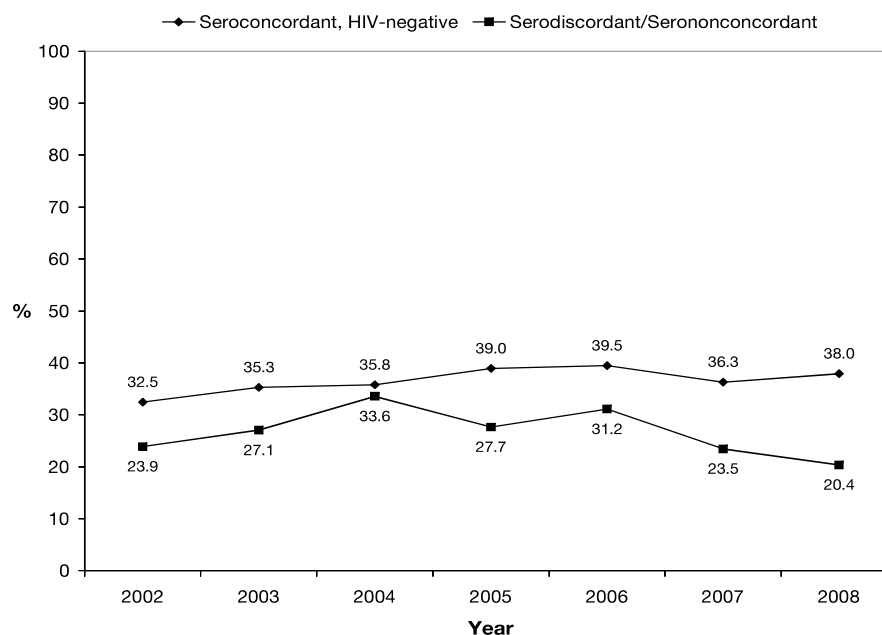


Figure 12: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

Sexual practices with casual partners

Unprotected anal intercourse

In 2008, among those who reported having had casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, 23.8% indicated that they had not engaged in anal intercourse with a casual partner (see Figure 13), 46.9% reported that they had always used condoms during anal intercourse, and the remaining 29.3% reported that they had engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse. These proportions have not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: There have been no significant changes in these proportions from 2002 to 2008.

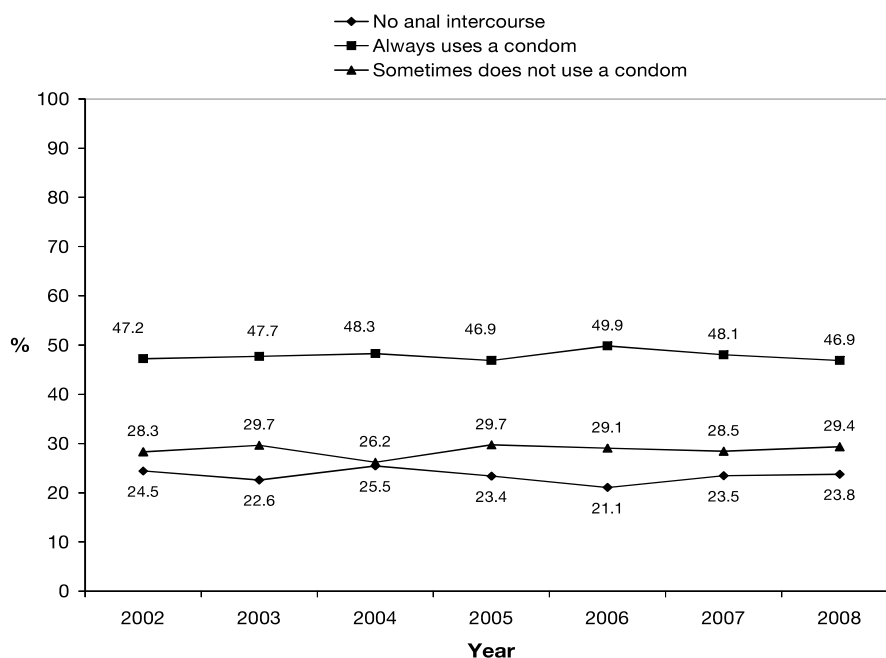


Figure 13: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners, among men who reported having had casual partners

Figure 14 shows the proportion of men who had had casual partners and who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC) in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent. In 2008, 56.9% of HIV-positive men, 26.9% of HIV-negative men and 25.4% of men of unknown HIV serostatus reported having engaged in any UAIC. These proportions have not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of men who reported having had UAIC, based on the HIV serostatus of the respondent.

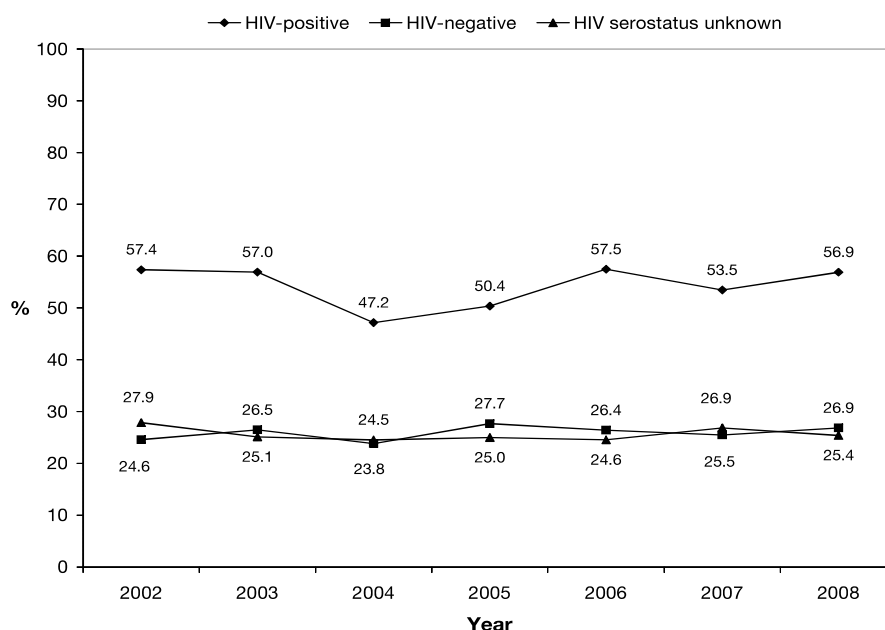


Figure 14: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent

Safer sex practices with casual partners

In 2008 over half of all respondents who had had casual partners reported having always used condoms when engaging in anal intercourse with those partners (see Figure 15). When examined by HIV serostatus, more HIV-negative men (65.1%) and men of unknown HIV serostatus (62.8%) had always used condoms than HIV-positive men (31.4%). This may be explained in part by the increasing practice of serosorting among HIV-positive gay men. There have been no significant changes in these figures from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of men, by HIV serostatus, who reported always having used condoms when engaging in anal intercourse with casual partners.

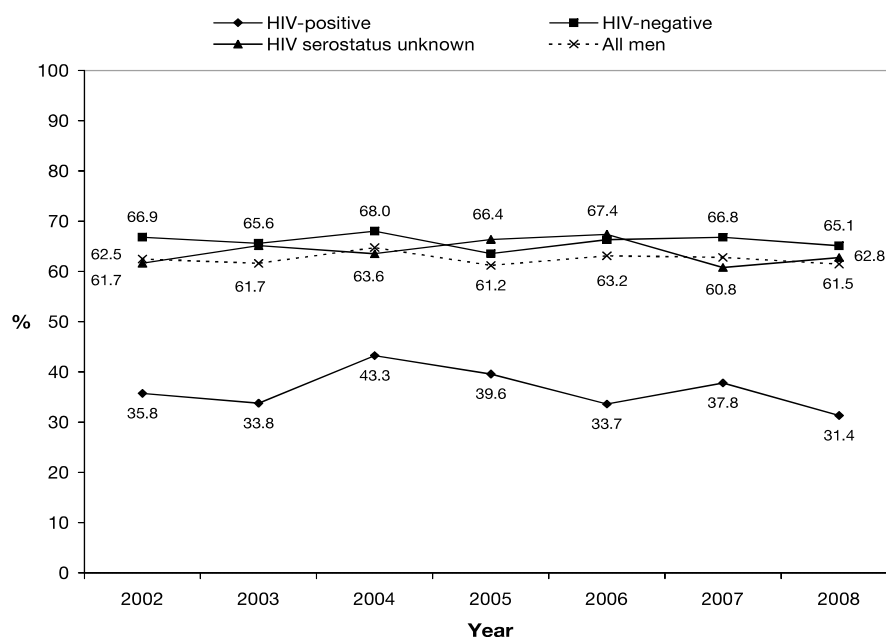


Figure 15: Proportion of men who had always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had anal intercourse with casual partners

In 2008, 46% of all respondents who had had casual partners reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'some' or 'all' of these partners before sex (see Figure 16). Disclosure was highest among HIV-positive men, over two-thirds of whom had disclosed their HIV serostatus to some of their casual partners. Following a drop from 2006 to 2007, the proportion of all men who had made 'any' disclosure of HIV serostatus to their casual partners before sex was significantly higher in 2008 ($p < .01$); a similar increase was noted in the case of HIV-negative men ($p < .01$).

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 the proportion of HIV-negative men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to casual partners before sex has increased (p -trend $< .05$). The proportion of HIV-positive men who had done so has not changed significantly over this period.

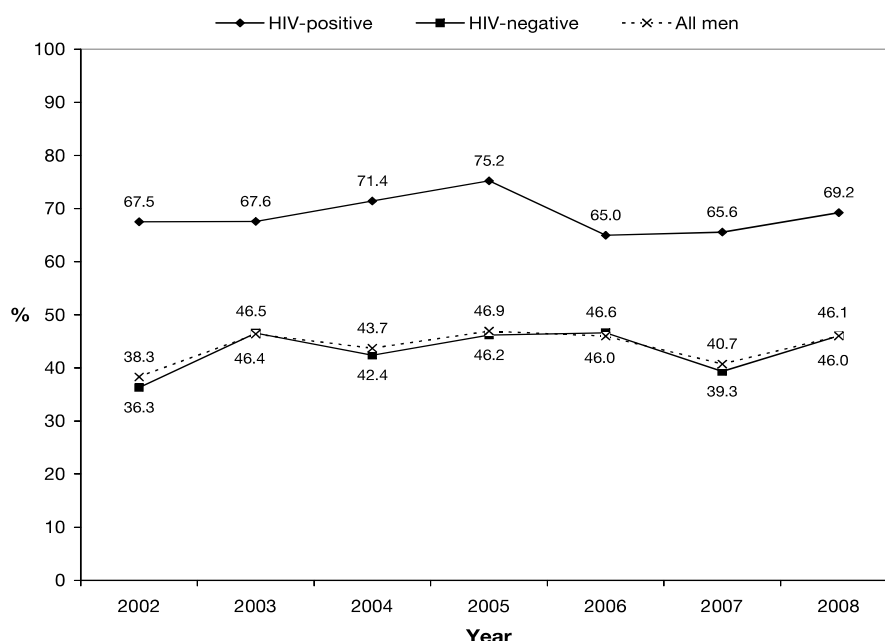


Figure 16: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners

When asked about disclosure *by* casual partners before sex, nearly two-thirds of all HIV-positive men in 2008 reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus to respondents before sex (see Figure 17). In comparison, only 45.9% of HIV-negative respondents reported having been disclosed to by their casual partners before sex. Since the previous survey there has been an increase in 'any' disclosure by casual partners before sex reported by all participants ($p < .001$) and by HIV-negative participants ($p < .001$).

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant trends in the proportions of participants who had been disclosed to by their casual partners.

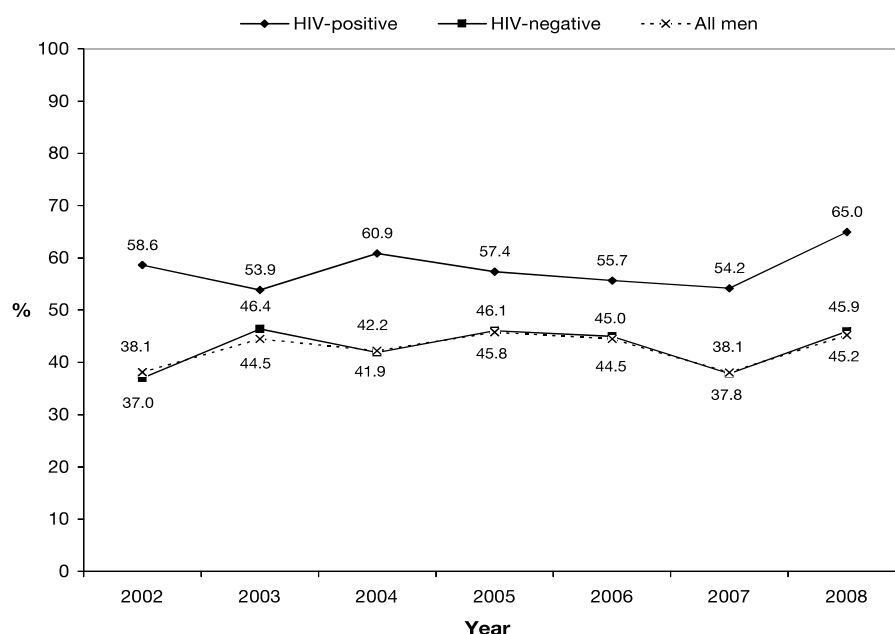


Figure 17: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent

In 2008, among men who reported having engaged in some UAIC, 24.4% indicated that they had disclosed their serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners before sex (see Figure 18). This proportion has not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant trends in the proportions of men who had engaged in any UAIC and who reported having disclosed their serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners.

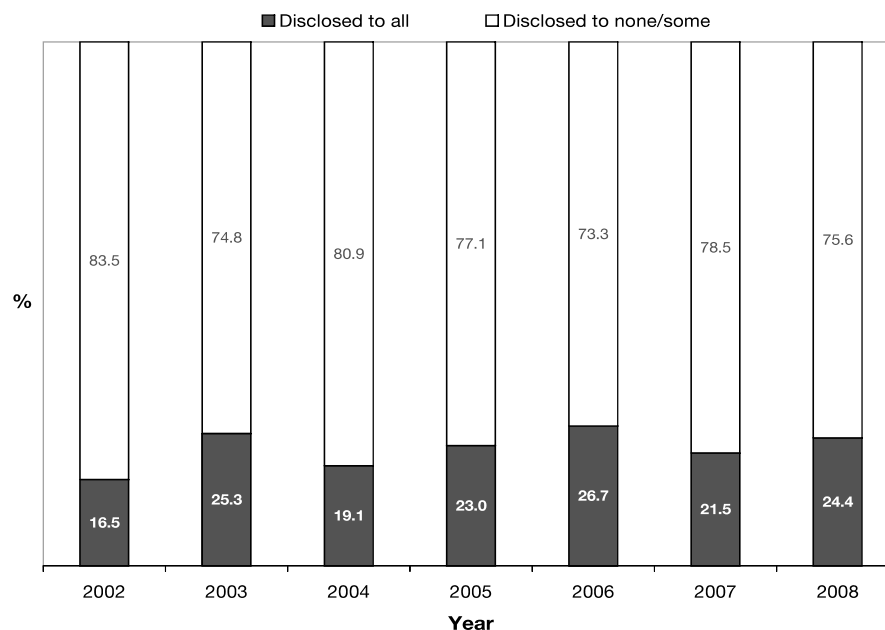


Figure 18: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC

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

In 2008, among HIV-positive men who reported having had casual partners, the majority reported having engaged in reciprocal (both receptive and insertive) unprotected anal intercourse (see Figure 19). These figures have not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been no significant changes among HIV-positive men with regards to positioning during UAIC.

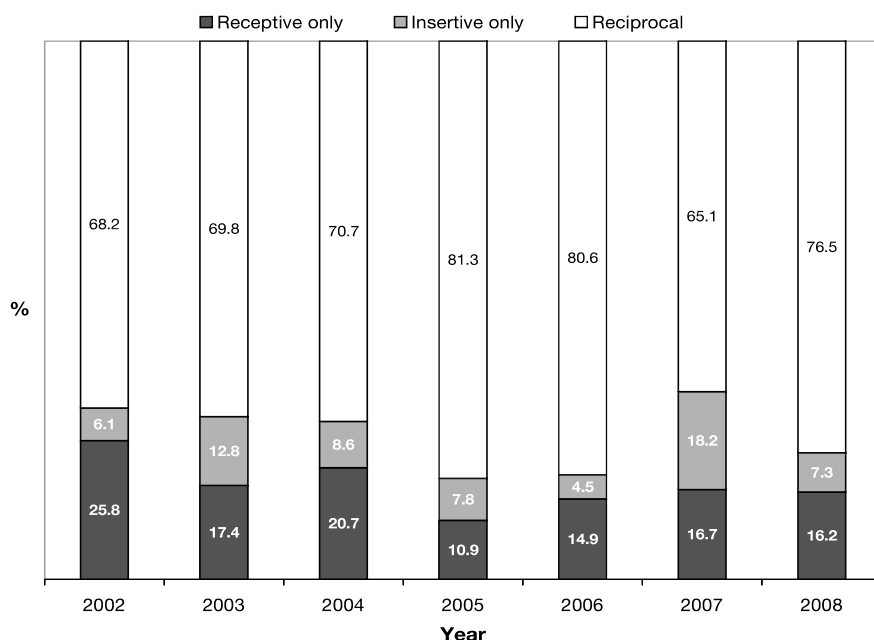


Figure 19: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-positive men who reported having engaged in UAIC

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

In 2008, among HIV-negative men who had had casual partners, just over half (55.7%) reported having engaged in reciprocal UAIC (see Figure 20). A greater proportion of HIV-negative men than HIV-positive men reported having had insertive-only UAIC. These figures have not changed significantly from 2007.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having had insertive-only UAIC (p -trend < .05).

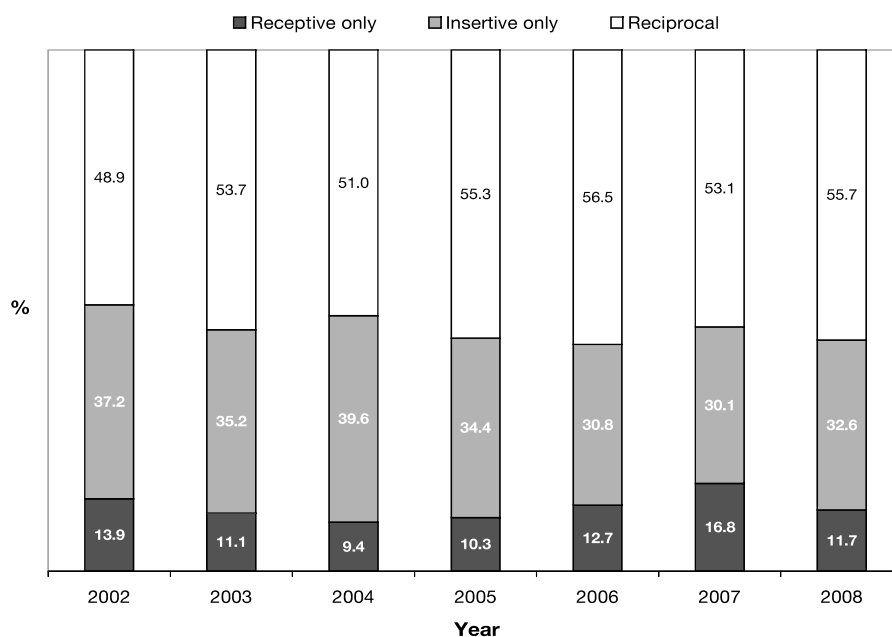


Figure 20: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

Where men looked for sex partners and how many they found

In 2008 the majority of participants reported having visited gay bars (66.2%) or used the internet (61.3%) to find sexual partners (see Table 3). Large proportions also reported having visited gay saunas (50.8%) and dance parties (42.7%) for this purpose. These proportions have not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who reported having used the internet to find sex partners (p -trend < .001). Over the same period there have been significant decreases in the proportions of men who had visited beats and sex venues to look for partners (p -trend < .001 for each).

Table 3: Where men looked for sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)
Internet							
Never	778 (52.9)	755 (47.8)	904 (51.1)	661 (43.9)	698 (42.5)	691 (39.0)	683 (38.6)
Occasionally	519 (35.3)	600 (38.0)	614 (34.7)	584 (38.8)	647 (39.4)	715 (40.4)	715 (40.5)
Often	174 (11.8)	225 (14.2)	252 (14.2)	260 (17.3)	297 (18.1)	364 (20.6)	369 (20.9)
Total	1471 (100)	1580 (100)	1770 (100)	1505 (100)	1642 (100)	1770 (100)	1767 (100)
Gay bar							
Never	495 (31.3)	506 (29.9)	699 (39.5)	517 (33.0)	553 (32.2)	606 (34.2)	598 (33.8)
Occasionally	799 (50.5)	885 (52.2)	796 (44.9)	797 (50.9)	867 (50.5)	863 (48.7)	896 (50.7)
Often	288 (18.2)	304 (17.9)	276 (15.6)	252 (16.1)	298 (17.3)	304 (17.1)	274 (15.5)
Total	1582 (100)	1695 (100)	1771 (100)	1566 (100)	1718 (100)	1773 (100)	1768 (100)
Beat							
Never	896 (60.3)	959 (61.0)	1207 (68.7)	941 (66.5)	1078 (68.6)	1176 (70.7)	1168 (70.1)
Occasionally	432 (29.1)	461 (29.3)	404 (23.0)	365 (25.8)	381 (24.2)	363 (21.8)	362 (21.7)
Often	157 (10.6)	151 (9.6)	146 (8.3)	108 (7.6)	113 (7.2)	124 (7.5)	136 (8.2)
Total	1485 (100)	1571 (100)	1757 (100)	1414 (100)	1572 (100)	1663 (100)	1666 (100)
Sex venue							
Never	645 (40.5)	698 (40.2)	815 (46.0)	926 (66.5)	1021 (66.3)	1136 (69.0)	1122 (68.2)
Occasionally	612 (38.4)	665 (38.3)	619 (34.9)	337 (24.2)	385 (25.0)	373 (22.7)	381 (23.1)
Often	335 (21.0)	375 (21.6)	339 (19.1)	130 (9.3)	133 (8.6)	137 (8.3)	143 (8.7)
Total	1592 (100)	1738 (100)	1773 (100)	1393 (100)	1539 (100)	1646 (100)	1646 (100)
Dance party							
Never		830 (54.0)	1110 (63.0)	759 (52.7)	835 (53.4)	914 (55.1)	954 (57.3)
Occasionally		543 (35.3)	504 (28.6)	536 (37.2)	580 (37.1)	579 (34.9)	565 (33.9)
Often		164 (10.7)	149 (8.5)	145 (10.1)	150 (9.6)	165 (10.0)	146 (8.8)
Total		1537 (100)	1763 (100)	1440 (100)	1565 (100)	1658 (100)	1665 (100)
Gym							
Never	1144 (81.3)			1072 (77.9)	1168 (78.4)	1279 (79.7)	1281 (79.1)
Occasionally	222 (15.8)			265 (19.3)	282 (18.9)	267 (16.6)	283 (17.5)
Often	42 (3.0)			39 (2.8)	40 (2.7)	59 (3.7)	55 (3.4)
Total	1408 (100)			1376 (100)	1490 (100)	1605 (100)	1619 (100)
Sex workers							
Never				1241 (93.6)	1393 (95.1)	1489 (94.4)	1493 (93.9)
Occasionally				72 (5.4)	59 (4.0)	68 (4.3)	72 (4.5)
Often				13 (1.0)	13 (0.9)	20 (1.3)	25 (1.6)
Total				1326 (100)	1465 (100)	1577 (100)	1590 (100)
Private sex parties							
Never				1164 (86.2)	1301 (87.4)	1406 (88.4)	1397 (86.7)
Occasionally				161 (11.9)	163 (10.9)	151 (9.5)	182 (11.3)
Often				25 (1.9)	25 (1.7)	33 (2.1)	33 (2.0)
Total				1350 (100)	1489 (100)	1590 (100)	1612 (100)
Gay saunas							
Never				707 (46.4)	852 (51.2)	895 (51.0)	870 (49.2)
Occasionally				619 (40.6)	610 (36.6)	626 (35.7)	642 (36.3)
Often				199 (13.0)	203 (12.2)	234 (13.3)	256 (14.5)
Total				1525 (100)	1665 (100)	1755 (100)	1768 (100)

In 2008 similar proportions of HIV-positive men (65.4%), HIV-negative men (61.4%) and men of unknown HIV serostatus (59.3%) reported having used the internet to find male sex partners (see Figure 21). There were no significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-positive men, HIV-negative men and men of unknown HIV serostatus who reported having used the internet to find sex partners (p -trend < .05 for each).

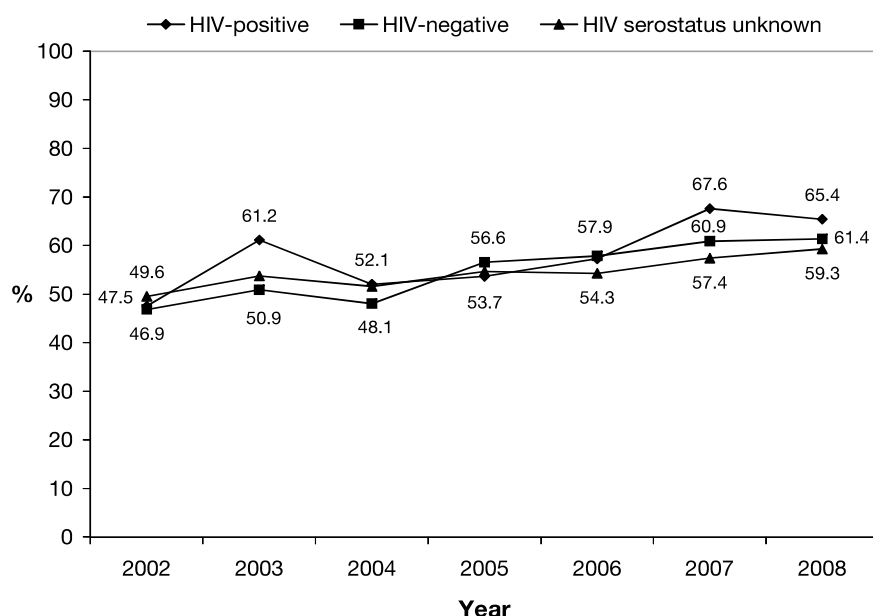


Figure 21: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

Among those men who reported having used the internet to look for sex partners, the majority (76.1%) reported having found at least one sex partner via the internet. About half (54.2%) indicated that they had found between one and five partners by this means and smaller proportions reported having found between six and 10 partners (10.9%) or more than 10 partners (11%).

5 Sexual health

In 2008, HIV-positive men reported high rates of testing for sexually transmissible infections (STIs) (see Figure 22). Blood tests for STIs other than HIV were the most common tests undertaken (by 70.1%), followed by urine sample tests (by 66.9%). There have been no changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-positive men reporting having had anal, throat and penile swabs (p -trend < .01 for each) and urine samples (p -trend < .001) tested.

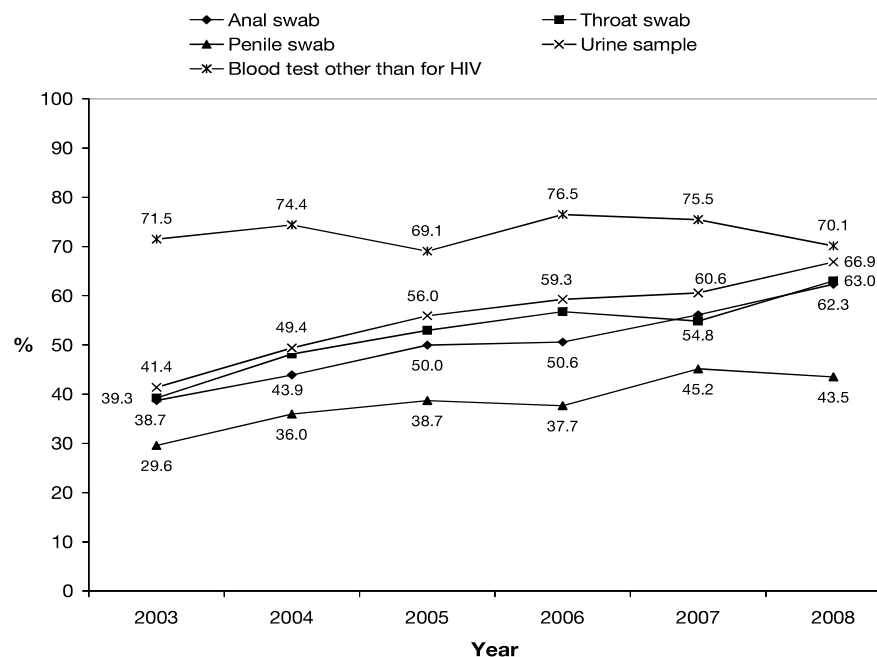


Figure 22: Trends in STI testing among HIV-positive men

In 2008 smaller proportions of HIV-negative men than HIV-positive men reported having undertaken testing for STIs other than HIV (see Figure 23). Less than half of all HIV-negative men reported having had any of the three swab tests, and just over half reported having supplied urine samples or blood for testing. These figures are consistent with those reported in the 2007 survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-negative men who reported having had anal, throat and penile swabs (p -trend < .001 for each) and urine samples (p -trend < .001) tested.

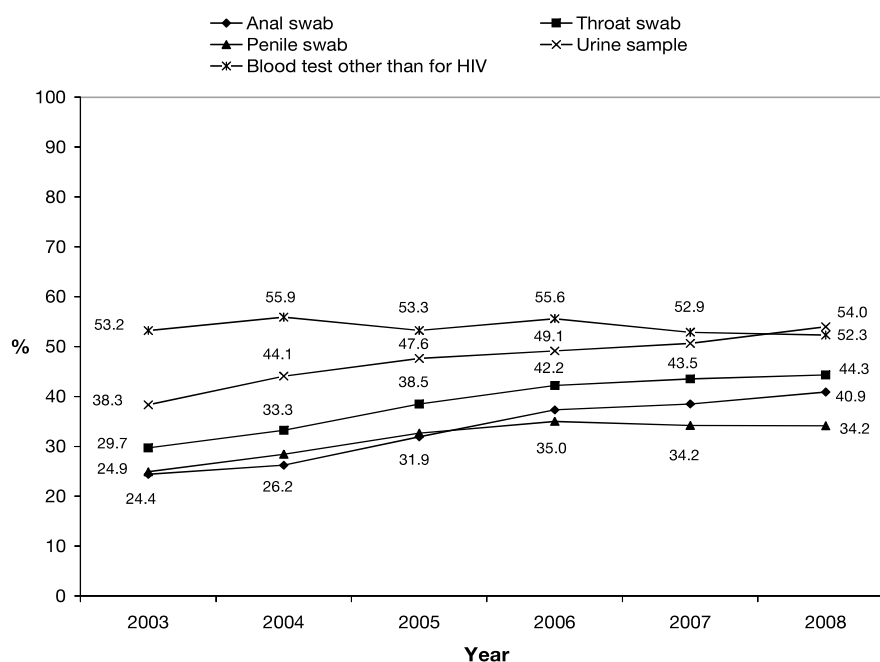


Figure 23: Trends in STI testing among HIV-negative men



6 Drug use

In 2008 the drugs most commonly used in the six months prior to the survey were amyl/poppers (by 34.2% of men), marijuana (by 30.6%) and ecstasy (by 29%). Smaller proportions of men reported having used speed (16.3%), Viagra (12.8%), cocaine (11.4%), crystal meth (8.7%) and Special K (8%). Very few men reported any recent use of GHB (5.3%), LSD (5.1%), heroin (1.1%) or steroids (1.9%). Since the previous survey there have been significant decreases in the reported use of speed ($p < .001$), as well as ecstasy, cocaine and Special K ($p < .05$ for each).

In 2008, among HIV-positive participants, use of party drugs was generally higher than among the total sample (see Figure 24). In the six months prior to the survey, amyl was used by 58.4% of all HIV-positive men, ecstasy by 42.2%, Viagra by 35.1%, crystal meth by 23.4% and speed by 22.7%. These proportions have not changed significantly from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there has been a significant increase in the reported use of Viagra among HIV-positive men (p -trend $p < .01$). Over the same period, the proportions of men who reported having used speed (p -trend $< .001$) and crystal (p -trend $< .05$) have decreased.

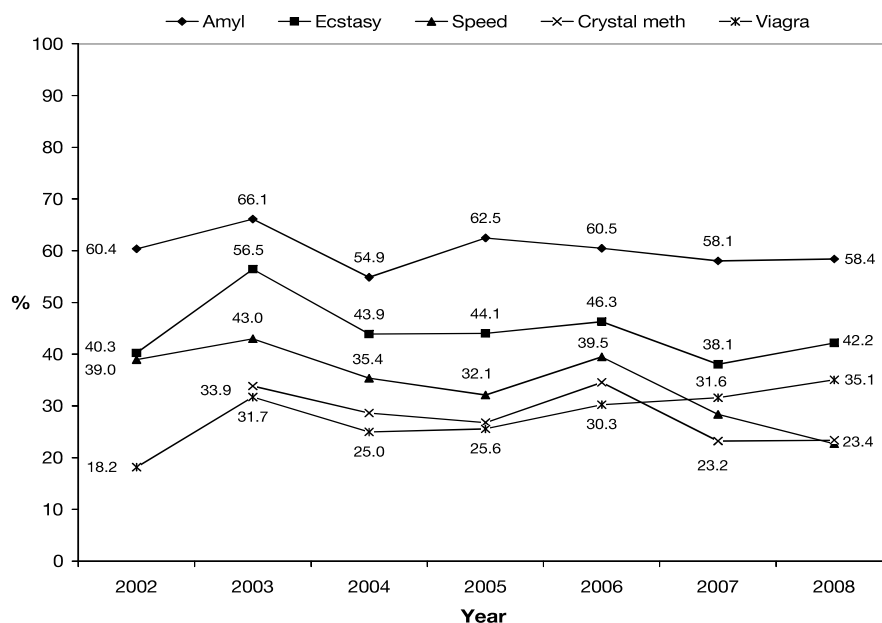


Figure 24: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men

In 2008, patterns of reported drug use among HIV-negative participants were consistent with those of the overall sample (see Figure 25). Since the previous survey there have been significant decreases in the reported use of ecstasy ($p < .05$) and speed ($p < .01$) by HIV-negative men.

Trend over time: From 2002 to 2008 there have been downward trends in the proportions of HIV-negative men who reported having used amyl (p -trend $< .05$), speed (p -trend $< .001$) and crystal (p -trend $< .01$) and an upward trend in the proportion who reported the use of Viagra (p -trend $< .001$).

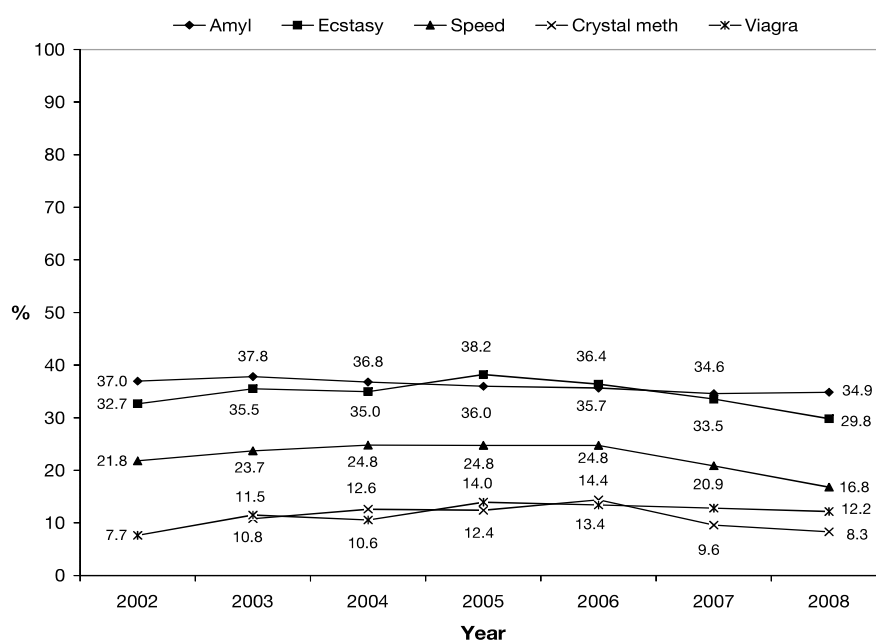


Figure 25: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

In 2007 the questions to elicit information about injecting drug use were collapsed into a single item that asked about 'any' use of injected drugs in the six months prior to the survey. The majority (95.1%) of respondents in 2008 reported that they had not injected any drugs; 2.6% had done so occasionally. Less than 3% of all participants had injected drugs on a regular basis.

In 2008, respondents were asked about their use of party drugs for the purposes of sex (see Figure 26). The majority of men (80.8%) had not used any party drugs for this purpose in the six months prior to the survey, 10.9% had done so 'once or a few times' and only 1.5% had done so on a weekly basis.

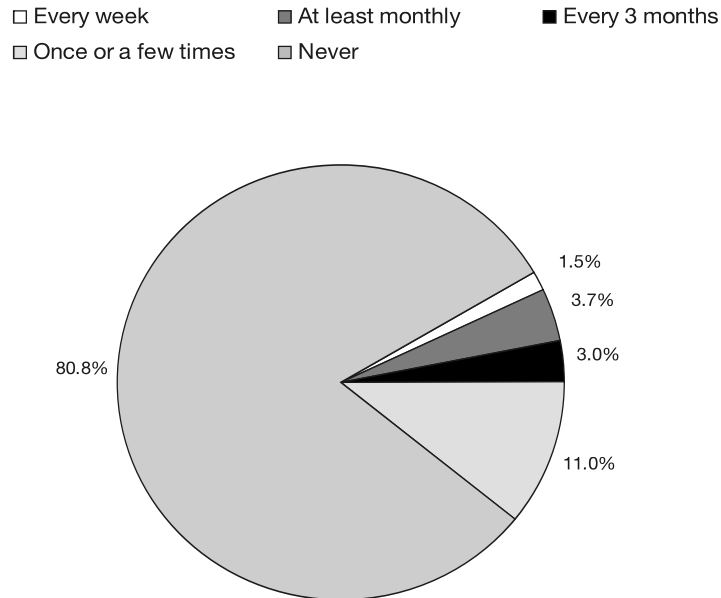


Figure 26: Use of party drugs for the purposes of sex

In 2007 an additional question was introduced to ask about group sex that occurred while, or as a result of, using party drugs. In 2008 only 12.8% of the total sample reported that group sex involving drugs had taken place in the six months prior to the survey, with most of these men reporting that it had occurred only 'once or a few times'.

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Appendix Questionnaire

See overleaf.

Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey

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

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

For each question, please TICK one box only.

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

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

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

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

- How many different men have you had sex with in the **past six months**?

None ☐_1 6–10 men ☐_4
One ☐_2 11–50 men ☐_5
2–5 men ☐_3 More than 50 men ☐_6

Regular male partners — last 6 months

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

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

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

Anal sex

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

- How often did **you and your regular partner** have **group sex** that included at least one other man in the past six months?

Every week ☐_1 At least monthly ☐_2
Every 3 months ☐_3 Once or a few times ☐_4 Never ☐_5

Casual male partners — last 6 months

- Have you had any sex with any casual male partner/s in the **last six months**? Yes ☐_1 No ☐_2 → Go directly to Q. 36

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

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

Anal sex

- I fucked him **with a condom**
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- He fucked me **with a condom**
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- I fucked him **without a condom** but pulled out before I came
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- He fucked me **without a condom** but pulled out before he came
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside
Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
- How often did you have **group sex** involving at least two other men (apart from your regular partner) in the past six months?
Every week ☐_1 At least monthly ☐_2
Every 3 months ☐_3 Once or a few times ☐_4 Never ☐_5

In the last 6 months:

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

Continues on other side

36. How old are you? _____ years

37. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test? No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2

38. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

Never tested ☐_1 7–12 months ago ☐_5
 Less than a week ago ☐_2 1–2 years ago ☐_6
 1–4 weeks ago ☐_3 2–4 years ago ☐_7
 1–6 months ago ☐_4 More than 4 years ago ☐_8

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

No test/Don't know ☐_1
 Negative ☐_2
 Positive ☐_3

↓

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

40. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy? No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2

41. Is your viral load? Undetectable ☐_1
 Detectable ☐_2
 Don't know / unsure ☐_3

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

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

Yes—Positive ☐_1
 Yes—Negative ☐_2
 I don't know/He hasn't had a test ☐_3

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

No agreement ☐_1
 Agreement: No anal sex at all ☐_2
 Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom ☐_3
 Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom ☐_4

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

No agreement ☐_1
 Agreement: No sex at all ☐_2
 Agreement: No anal sex at all ☐_3
 Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom ☐_4
 Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom ☐_5

45. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2

46. What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chinese)

Anglo-Australian only ☐_01 Other: _____

47. Are you: (tick one only)

Employed full-time ☐_1 A student ☐_4
 Employed part-time ☐_2 Unemployed ☐_5
 On pension / social security ☐_3 Other ☐_6

48. What is your occupation? _____

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

Less than or up to 3 years of high school / Year 10 ☐_1
 Year 12 / VCE / HSC ☐_2
 Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE ☐_3
 University or CAE ☐_4

50. Where do you live? Postcode
OR Suburb/Town: _____

51. Where do you look for male sex partners?

Internet Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
 Gay bar Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
 Dance party Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
 Gym Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
 Beach Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
 Gay sauna Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
 Other sex venue Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
 Sex workers Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3
 Private sex parties Never ☐_1 Occasionally ☐_2 Often ☐_3

52. In the last 6 months, how many of your male sex partners did you find on the internet?

None ☐_1 One ☐_2
 2–5 men ☐_3 6–10 men ☐_4
 11–50 men ☐_5 More than 50 men ☐_6

53. Have you received PEP in the last 6 months? No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2

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

Anal swab None ☐_1 Once ☐_2 Twice ☐_3 3 or more ☐_4
 Throat swab None ☐_1 Once ☐_2 Twice ☐_3 3 or more ☐_4
 Penile swab None ☐_1 Once ☐_2 Twice ☐_3 3 or more ☐_4
 Urine sample None ☐_1 Once ☐_2 Twice ☐_3 3 or more ☐_4
 Blood test for HIV None ☐_1 Once ☐_2 Twice ☐_3 3 or more ☐_4
 Other blood test None ☐_1 Once ☐_2 Twice ☐_3 3 or more ☐_4

55. HIV infections among gay men in **Sydney** are ... Decreasing ☐_1 Stable ☐_2 Increasing ☐_3
 in **Melbourne** are... Decreasing ☐_1 Stable ☐_2 Increasing ☐_3

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

A: No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2 B: No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2
 C: No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2 D: No ☐_1 Yes ☐_2

57. How often have you **used** these drugs in the past **6 months**?

	Never	1–5 times	6–10 times	11–20 times	More than 20 times
Amyl/Poppers	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Viagra/Cialis etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Speed	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Crystal Meth	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
LSD / trips	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
GHB	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Special K	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Steroids	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Any other drug	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5

58. How often have you **injected** drugs in the past **6 months**?

Every week ☐_1 At least monthly ☐_2
 Every 3 months ☐_3 Once or a few times ☐_4 Never ☐_5

59. How often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex in the **past 6 months**?

Every week ☐_1 At least monthly ☐_2
 Every 3 months ☐_3 Once or a few times ☐_4 Never ☐_5

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

Every week ☐_1 At least monthly ☐_2
 Every 3 months ☐_3 Once or a few times ☐_4 Never ☐_5

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME 2008L



Supplement

Tables corresponding to the figures

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

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)
Never tested for HIV	161 (9.0)	199 (10.0)	227 (12.1)	158 (9.2)	248 (12.9)	252 (12.8)	219 (11.4)
Total	1795 (100)	1982 (100)	1874 (100)	1714 (100)	1920 (100)	1969 (100)	1926 (100)

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

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)
Not tested/No results	281 (16.9)	305 (15.7)	271 (14.8)	256 (15.5)	305 (16.3)	347 (18.2)	306 (16.4)
HIV-negative	1260 (75.6)	1477 (76.2)	1424 (77.5)	1265 (76.5)	1428 (76.6)	1435 (75.1)	1450 (77.8)
HIV-positive	126 (7.5)	157 (8.1)	142 (7.7)	133 (8.0)	132 (7.1)	128 (6.7)	108 (5.8)
Total	1667 (100)	1939 (100)	1837 (100)	1654 (100)	1865 (100)	1910 (100)	1864 (100)

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

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	845 (57.2)	989 (61.0)	978 (65.3)	889 (63.0)	1004 (65.6)	1071 (67.7)	1079 (68.0)
Tested for HIV more than 12 months ago	631 (42.8)	631 (39.0)	519 (34.7)	523 (37.0)	527 (34.4)	510 (32.3)	507 (32.0)
Total	1476 (100)	1620 (100)	1497 (100)	1412 (100)	1531 (100)	1581 (100)	1586 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)
On treatment	105 (70.0)	99 (55.9)	96 (60.4)	95 (58.6)	90 (58.8)	96 (64.0)	99 (65.1)
Not on treatment	45 (30.0)	78 (44.1)	63 (39.6)	67 (41.4)	63 (41.2)	54 (36.0)	53 (34.9)
Total	150 (100)	177 (100)	159 (100)	162 (100)	153 (100)	150 (100)	152 (100)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
None	248 (14.7)	294 (15.6)	270 (14.8)	238 (14.4)	283 (15.6)	321 (16.9)	317 (16.7)
Casual only	449 (26.6)	460 (24.4)	457 (25.1)	431 (26.0)	411 (22.6)	466 (24.6)	492 (25.9)
Regular plus casual	493 (29.1)	607 (32.2)	576 (31.6)	503 (30.4)	551 (30.4)	570 (30.0)	582 (30.6)
Regular only (monogamous)	501 (29.6)	523 (27.8)	518 (28.5)	483 (29.2)	570 (31.4)	541 (28.5)	509 (26.8)
Total	1691 (100)	1884 (100)	1821 (100)	1655 (100)	1815 (100)	1898 (100)	1900 (100)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse	281 (27.7)	222 (22.3)	228 (23.4)	188 (22.2)	221 (21.7)	239 (23.0)	238 (23.5)
No anal intercourse is permitted	72 (7.1)	82 (8.3)	82 (8.4)	52 (6.1)	86 (8.4)	79 (7.6)	83 (8.2)
Anal intercourse is permitted only with a condom	305 (30.0)	317 (31.9)	278 (28.5)	259 (30.6)	294 (28.8)	321 (31.0)	303 (29.9)
Anal intercourse without a condom is permitted	357 (35.2)	373 (37.5)	386 (39.6)	348 (41.1)	420 (41.1)	398 (38.4)	390 (38.5)
Total	1015 (100)	994 (100)	974 (100)	847 (100)	1021 (100)	1037 (100)	1014 (100)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
No spoken agreement about casual sex	315 (32.6)	279 (28.9)	304 (31.8)	228 (27.4)	285 (28.2)	308 (29.9)	291 (29.1)
No sexual contact with casual partners is permitted	312 (32.3)	304 (31.5)	291 (30.5)	286 (34.4)	381 (37.7)	351 (34.1)	319 (31.9)
No anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted	72 (7.5)	54 (5.6)	48 (5.0)	71 (8.5)	61 (6.0)	61 (5.9)	64 (6.4)
Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted only with a condom	234 (24.2)	293 (30.4)	277 (29.0)	221 (26.6)	244 (24.2)	283 (27.6)	288 (28.8)
Anal intercourse with casual partners without a condom is permitted	33 (3.4)	35 (3.6)	35 (3.7)	26 (3.1)	39 (3.9)	26 (2.5)	37 (3.7)
Total	966 (100)	965 (100)	955 (100)	832 (100)	1010 (100)	1029 (100)	999 (100)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	29 (3.5)	30 (3.3)	38 (4.3)	35 (4.6)	50 (5.4)	32 (3.4)	45 (5.1)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	486 (58.0)	548 (61.0)	554 (63.0)	458 (60.3)	569 (61.6)	558 (59.8)	536 (61.2)
Serodiscordant	76 (9.1)	96 (10.7)	69 (7.8)	75 (9.9)	63 (6.8)	70 (7.5)	67 (7.7)
Serononconcordant	247 (29.5)	224 (24.9)	219 (24.9)	192 (25.3)	242 (26.2)	273 (29.3)	228 (26.0)
Total	838 (100)	898 (100)	880 (100)	760 (100)	924 (100)	933 (100)	876 (100)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
No anal intercourse	170 (14.3)	171 (13.2)	154 (12.1)	115 (9.9)	138 (10.5)	147 (11.2)	152 (11.8)
Always uses a condom	369 (30.8)	437 (33.7)	405 (31.7)	379 (32.5)	401 (30.7)	458 (35.0)	414 (32.3)
Sometimes does not use a condom	655 (54.9)	690 (53.2)	717 (56.2)	671 (57.6)	768 (58.8)	703 (53.8)	717 (55.9)
Total	1194 (100)	1298 (100)	1276 (100)	1165 (100)	1307 (100)	1308 (100)	1283 (100)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	22 (75.9)	24 (80.0)	26 (68.4)	28 (80.0)	43 (86.0)	25 (78.1)	36 (80.0)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	311 (64.0)	359 (65.5)	369 (66.6)	321 (70.1)	397 (69.8)	360 (64.5)	366 (68.3)
Serodiscordant	41 (43.9)	39 (40.6)	24 (34.8)	31 (41.3)	29 (46.0)	22 (31.4)	26 (38.8)
Serononconcordant	136 (55.1)	104 (46.4)	120 (54.8)	107 (55.7)	127 (52.5)	136 (49.8)	110 (48.3)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	220 (45.8)	241 (45.6)	253 (46.7)	224 (50.7)	286 (51.4)	236 (43.5)	260 (49.8)
Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant	39 (24.7)	40 (24.8)	39 (26.9)	29 (20.6)	34 (24.5)	37 (22.4)	38 (25.0)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	152 (32.5)	184 (35.3)	188 (35.8)	166 (39.0)	211 (39.5)	194 (36.3)	197 (38.0)
Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant	38 (23.9)	42 (27.1)	48 (33.6)	39 (27.7)	43 (31.2)	38 (23.5)	31 (20.4)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
No anal intercourse	310 (24.5)	323 (22.6)	341 (25.5)	289 (23.4)	276 (21.1)	327 (23.5)	340 (23.8)
Always uses a condom	599 (47.2)	682 (47.7)	646 (48.3)	579 (46.9)	653 (49.8)	669 (48.1)	671 (46.9)
Sometimes does not use a condom	359 (28.3)	424 (29.7)	351 (26.2)	367 (29.7)	381 (29.1)	396 (28.4)	420 (29.3)
Total	1268 (100)	1429 (100)	1338 (100)	1235 (100)	1310 (100)	1392 (100)	1431 (100)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	70 (57.4)	90 (57.0)	59 (47.2)	64 (50.4)	69 (57.5)	69 (53.5)	70 (56.9)
HIV-negative	239 (24.6)	287 (26.5)	250 (23.8)	258 (27.7)	268 (26.4)	266 (25.5)	297 (26.9)
HIV serostatus unknown	46 (27.9)	47 (25.1)	39 (24.5)	43 (25.0)	43 (24.6)	58 (26.9)	43 (26.2)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	39 (35.8)	46 (33.8)	45 (43.3)	42 (39.6)	35 (33.7)	42 (37.8)	32 (31.4)
HIV-negative	482 (66.9)	548 (65.6)	532 (68.0)	450 (63.6)	529 (66.4)	536 (66.8)	555 (65.1)
HIV serostatus unknown	74 (61.7)	88 (65.2)	68 (63.6)	85 (66.4)	89 (67.4)	90 (60.8)	81 (62.8)
All men	599 (62.5)	682 (61.7)	646 (64.8)	579 (61.2)	653 (63.2)	669 (62.8)	671 (61.5)

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	81 (67.5)	98 (67.6)	85 (71.4)	88 (75.2)	76 (65.0)	80 (65.6)	81 (69.2)
HIV-negative	330 (36.3)	464 (46.5)	409 (42.4)	399 (46.2)	445 (46.6)	369 (39.3)	473 (46.1)
All men	453 (38.3)	611 (46.4)	538 (43.7)	535 (46.9)	567 (46.0)	504 (40.7)	609 (46.0)

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

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	70 (55.6)	77 (53.1)	74 (60.2)	69 (55.6)	69 (54.8)	68 (55.3)	76 (65.0)
HIV-negative	336 (37.0)	462 (46.4)	405 (41.9)	398 (46.1)	429 (45.0)	356 (37.8)	471 (45.9)
All men	449 (38.1)	583 (44.5)	519 (42.2)	519 (45.8)	546 (44.5)	473 (38.1)	598 (45.2)

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

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Disclosed to all	57 (16.5)	102 (25.2)	64 (19.1)	81 (22.9)	99 (26.7)	82 (21.5)	100 (24.4)
Disclosed to none/some	289 (83.5)	302 (74.8)	271 (80.9)	272 (77.1)	272 (73.3)	299 (78.5)	309 (75.6)
Total	346 (100)	404 (100)	335 (100)	353 (100)	371 (100)	381 (100)	409 (100)

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

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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Receptive only	17 (25.8)	15 (17.4)	12 (20.7)	7 (10.9)	10 (14.9)	11 (16.7)	11 (16.2)
Insertive only	4 (6.1)	11 (12.8)	5 (8.6)	5 (7.8)	3 (4.5)	12 (18.2)	5 (7.3)
Reciprocal	45 (68.2)	60 (69.8)	41 (70.7)	52 (81.3)	54 (80.6)	43 (65.1)	52 (76.5)
Total	66 (100)	86 (100)	58 (100)	64 (100)	67 (100)	66 (100)	68 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 20: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Receptive only	32 (13.9)	30 (11.1)	23 (9.4)	25 (10.3)	32 (12.7)	43 (16.8)	33 (11.7)
Insertive only	86 (37.2)	95 (35.2)	97 (39.6)	84 (34.4)	78 (30.8)	77 (30.1)	92 (32.6)
Reciprocal	113 (48.9)	145 (53.7)	125 (51.0)	135 (55.3)	143 (56.5)	136 (53.1)	157 (55.7)
Total	231 (100)	270 (100)	245 (100)	244 (100)	253 (100)	256 (100)	282 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 21: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
HIV-positive	58 (47.5)	85 (61.2)	76 (52.1)	73 (53.7)	71 (57.3)	92 (67.7)	87 (65.4)
HIV-negative	522 (46.9)	612 (50.9)	658 (48.1)	658 (56.6)	729 (57.9)	815 (60.9)	833 (61.4)
HIV serostatus unknown	113 (49.6)	128 (53.8)	129 (51.6)	111 (54.7)	143 (55.9)	168 (57.9)	160 (59.3)

Table corresponding to Figure 22: Trends in testing for STIs other than HIV among HIV-positive men

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Anal swab	72 (38.7)	72 (43.9)	84 (50.0)	82 (40.6)	87 (56.1)	96 (62.3)
Throat swab	73 (39.2)	79 (48.2)	89 (53.0)	92 (56.8)	85 (54.8)	97 (63.0)
Penile swab	55 (29.6)	59 (36.0)	65 (38.7)	61 (37.7)	70 (45.2)	67 (43.5)
Urine sample	77 (41.4)	81 (49.4)	94 (56.0)	96 (59.3)	94 (60.6)	103 (66.9)
Blood test other than for HIV	133 (71.5)	122 (74.4)	116 (69.0)	124 (76.5)	117 (75.5)	108 (70.1)

Table corresponding to Figure 23: Trends in testing for STIs other than HIV among HIV-negative men

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Anal swab	382 (24.4)	397 (26.2)	437 (31.9)	565 (37.3)	589 (38.5)	635 (40.9)
Throat swab	465 (29.7)	503 (33.2)	527 (38.5)	639 (42.2)	666 (43.5)	688 (44.3)
Penile swab	390 (24.9)	430 (28.4)	447 (32.7)	530 (35.0)	523 (34.2)	530 (34.2)
Urine sample	600 (38.3)	667 (44.1)	652 (47.6)	744 (49.1)	775 (50.7)	838 (54.0)
Blood test other than for HIV	833 (53.2)	846 (55.9)	729 (53.3)	842 (55.6)	809 (52.9)	812 (52.3)

Table corresponding to Figure 24: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Amyl	93 (60.4)	123 (66.1)	90 (54.9)	105 (62.5)	98 (60.5)	90 (58.1)	90 (58.4)
Ecstasy	62 (40.3)	105 (56.5)	72 (43.9)	74 (44.0)	75 (46.3)	59 (38.1)	65 (42.2)
Speed	60 (39.0)	80 (43.0)	58 (35.4)	54 (32.1)	64 (39.5)	44 (28.4)	35 (22.7)
Crystal meth	–	63 (33.9)	47 (28.7)	45 (26.8)	56 (34.6)	36 (23.2)	36 (23.4)
Viagra	28 (18.2)	59 (31.7)	41 (25.0)	43 (25.6)	49 (30.2)	49 (31.6)	54 (35.1)

Table corresponding to Figure 25: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)
Amyl	522 (37.0)	592 (37.8)	557 (36.8)	493 (36.0)	540 (35.7)	529 (34.6)	541 (34.9)
Ecstasy	461 (32.6)	556 (35.5)	529 (35.0)	523 (38.2)	551 (36.4)	513 (33.5)	463 (29.8)
Speed	308 (21.8)	371 (23.7)	375 (24.8)	339 (24.8)	375 (24.8)	319 (20.8)	261 (16.8)
Crystal meth	–	169 (10.8)	191 (12.6)	170 (12.4)	218 (14.4)	147 (9.6)	129 (8.3)
Viagra	108 (7.6)	180 (11.5)	160 (10.6)	191 (14.0)	203 (13.4)	196 (12.8)	189 (12.2)

Table corresponding to Figure 26: Use of party drugs for the purposes of sex

	Never n (%)	Once or a few times n (%)	Every 3 months n (%)	At least monthly n (%)	Every week n (%)	Total n (%)
2007	1545 (79.8)	223 (11.5)	56 (2.9)	77 (4.0)	34 (1.8)	1935 (100)
2008	1557 (80.8)	211 (11.0)	58 (3.0)	72 (3.7)	29 (1.5)	1927 (100)