Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2007

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Publication details:
9781875978977 (ISBN)

Publication Date:
2008

DOI:
https://doi.org/10.4225/53/5750DDEAD913B

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Queensland Positive People

NCHSR

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GCPS Report 1/2008

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NCHSR

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ISBN-10 1-875978-97-6
ISBN-13 978-1-875978-97-7
GCPS Report 1/2008

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Edited by Sarah Fitzherbert
Design by Point Communications
Layout by Judi Rainbow
Printed by Pegasus Print Group

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

Suggested citation:
Frankland, A., Zablotska, I., Prestage, G., O'Connor, S., Martin, P., & Imrie, J. (2008). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2007* (GCPS Report 1/2008). Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales. http://doi.org/10.4225/53/5750DDEAD913B

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'Supplement 1: Tables corresponding to the figures' and 'Supplement 2: Additional analyses' are available appended to the electronic version of the report at http//:nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au

Acknowledgments

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

Queensland Health

who funded the project

Queensland Association for Healthy Communities

Project coordinators and recruiters

who assisted in the administration of the survey

National Centre in HIV Social Research

Sarah Fitzherbert, Judi Rainbow

Survey participants

The 1417 men who contributed their time to ensure that the study was fully inclusive of their particular circumstances

Venues

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

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Glossary

AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ART antiretroviral treatment

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

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

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

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

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

MSM men who have sex with men

PEP post-exposure prophylaxis, 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 2007, 1417 men were recruited at sixteen data collection sites in Queensland: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Brisbane Pride Fair Day.

Demographic profile

- As in previous surveys, men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan Queensland, were well educated and in full-time employment.

HIV testing, treatment and serostatus

- In 2007 the majority (84.5%) of men reported having been tested for HIV. Of the entire sample, 82.3% of men reported being HIV-negative, 6.4% reported being HIV-positive and 11.3% were unsure of their HIV serostatus.
- Over time there has been an increase in the proportion of men who reported that their most recent HIV test was in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Sexual practices

- In 2007, 27.6% of men reported having a regular partner only, 25% had had casual partners only and 28.1% had had both regular and casual partners. About 19% of men had no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey.
- Of those men with regular partners, most (61.1%) were in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships, while smaller proportions were in HIV-positive seroconcordant (3%), HIV-serodiscordant (9.4%) or HIV-serononconcordant (26.5%) relationships. Since 2001 there has been an increase in the proportion of men in HIV-serodiscordant relationships.
- Since 2001 there has been an increase in the proportion of men with regular partners who had agreements that allowed for some unprotected anal intercourse within the relationship, as well as an increase in the proportion who had agreed that neither they nor their partner were to have any sexual contact with casual partners.
- The proportion of men with regular partners who had engaged in any unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partners during the six months prior to the survey has increased since 2001. In 2007 nearly two-thirds (60.5%) of all men

with regular partners indicated that they had had done so in the six months prior to the survey; 31.5% 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. Men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships were the most likely to report having had UAIR (94.1% had done so), while 67.7% of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships reported having had UAIR. Smaller proportions of men in relationships in which there was a potentially greater risk of HIV transmission (i.e. 56.6% of men in relationships that were HIV-serononconcordant and 51.9% of men in relationships that were HIV-serodiscordant) reported having had UAIR.
- Among men who had had casual partners, 45.3% had always used condoms for anal intercourse with these partners and just over a third (36.3%) reported that they had had unprotected anal intercourse with their casual partners. This proportion has increased significantly since 2001.
- More HIV-positive men (64.1%) than HIV-negative men (34.8%) and men of unknown serostatus (32.6%) 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 continually increasing since 2001. A greater proportion of HIV-positive men (73%) reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus than HIV-negative men (53.7%).
- Of men who had had casual partners, 46.2% reported having had group sex involving casual partners only; 30.5% of men who had regular partners had engaged in group sex involving their regular partner and at least one other man.

Sexual health

- Since 2001, men have been reporting more comprehensive testing for STIs, with testing of anal, throat and penile swabs and urine samples increasingly common. Over this period, rates of testing have been consistently higher among HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men.

Drug use

- In 2007 drug use was common within the sample, with the most commonly used drugs being marijuana (used by 37.3%), ecstasy (used by 34.7%), amyl/poppers (used by 33.3%) and speed (used by 20%). HIV-positive men continued to report higher rates of drug use than HIV-negative men. Few men (5.8%) reported any injecting drug use.

1 About the study

Introduction

The Queensland 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 Queensland. 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 (Zablotska et al., 2007b).

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, as well as demographic characteristics such as sexual identity and age. To compare gay men's sexual practices across different states and territories of Australia, similar gay community periodic surveys have been regularly carried out in other state capital cities using questionnaires designed to maximise comparability (Zablotska et al., 2007a).

The project has been funded by Queensland Health. The survey was implemented in collaboration with the Queensland Association for Healthy Communities.

Methods

Study design

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

Sample

In 2007, 1417 men were recruited at 16 data collection sites: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Brisbane Pride Fair Day. This survey employed the same recruitment distribution that has been used in previous years.

Sample sizes of men recruited from all sites, and from gay social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Brisbane Pride Fair Day, are presented in Table 1. In 2007, 1929 men were asked to complete the questionnaire and 1417 did so, providing a response rate of 73.5%. The 2007 sample therefore consisted of 1417 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		Brisbane Pride Fair Day	
		%	*N*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
2001	1951	80.5	1570	100	909	57.9	229	14.6	44	2.8	388	24.8
2002	2149	83.0	1787	100	101	59.4	321	18.0	106	5.9	299	16.7
2003	1795	84	1510	100	876	58.0	232	15.4	77	5.1	325	21.6
2004	2214	75	1667	100	759	45.5	187	11.2	96	5.8	625	37.5
2005	1768	78	1382	100	824	59.6	219	15.8	11	0.8	328	23.7
2006	1701	75	1276	100	695	54.5	172	13.5	15	1.2	393	30.8
2007	1929	73.5	1417	100	652	46.0	158	11.2	31	2.2	576	40.6

Reporting

This report presents the results from the 2007 survey and compares them with the results from previous surveys conducted from 2001 to 2006. 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 27 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 then go to 'Publications', 'gay/homosexual'.

2 Demographic profile

In 2007 the Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey recruited 1417 men. Their sociodemographic characteristics are presented below.

Residential location

In 2007 the majority of participants came from the Queensland metropolitan region: 69.7% came from metropolitan Brisbane, 6.1% came from the Gold Coast, 2.0% from the Sunshine Coast and 3.2% from Cairns/Townsville. About 19% of respondents lived either elsewhere in Queensland (12.6%) or outside the state (6.4%). Compared with the 2006 sample, a lower proportion of men were recruited from metropolitan Brisbane ($p < .05$), while a higher proportion of men were recruited from Cairns/Townsville ($p < .001$).

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a small but significant decrease in the proportion of respondents from the Gold Coast and Cairns/Townsville (p-trend $< .001$ for each) and an increase in the proportion of men from outside Queensland (p-trend $< .01$).

Age

In 2007 the median age of participants was 31 years and the maximum age was 80. Nearly half of all respondents were under the age of 30; 16.7% were aged between 25 and 29, and 28.6% were under the age of 25. Compared with the previous survey, there was a significantly greater proportion of men aged 40 to 49 ($p < .05$). This change in the sample age distribution may have an effect on the rates of behaviours observed in the total sample and reported below.

Trend over time: Since 2001 the average age of participants has decreased significantly ($p < .001$). Following a drop in 2002, there has been a steady and significant increase over time in the proportion of men aged under 25 and a decrease in the proportion of men aged between 30 and 39 (p-trend $< .05$ for each).

Ethnicity

As in all previous surveys, the sample in 2007 was predominantly composed of respondents of Anglo-Australian background. Compared to the previous year, the 2007 sample had a higher proportion of men from 'other' ethnic backgrounds ($p < .01$) and a lower proportion of respondents of European background ($p < .001$).

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men from 'other' ethnic backgrounds (p-trend $< .001$).

Education

As in previous surveys, this sample was relatively well educated in comparison with the general population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007). In 2007 over a third (39.7%) of the sample reported having completed a university degree or CAE course, while 21.3% had obtained some other form of tertiary education such as a trade certificate. About 26.9% reported having completed secondary education and the remaining 12.1% had completed Year 10. There were no differences in these proportions compared with the previous survey.

Trend over time: Since 2001 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who had completed a university degree or CAE course (p-trend < .001) and a decrease in the proportion of men educated up to Year 10 only (p-trend < .05).

Employment

In 2007 almost 70% of respondents reported being in full-time employment, with another 11.2% employed part-time. The proportion of men who were not in the workforce (19.2%) was fairly high compared with the general population (4.9%) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007) and can be attributed in part to a relatively high percentage of HIV-positive men who did not participate in the workforce and who received some form of social security payment. In 2007, 21.3% of HIV-positive men and 18.0% of HIV-negative men were unemployed, although there were no statistical differences in employment status based on HIV serostatus. These figures are consistent with those from the previous survey.

Trend over time: Since 2001 the proportion of men in full-time employment has increased significantly (p-trend < .001).

3 HIV testing, treatment and serostatus

HIV testing and serostatus of participants

Note: Men recruited from sexual health clinics were excluded from this analysis as these men tend to differ considerably from the general sample in that they are being tested while attending the clinic. In 2007, 15.5% of all respondents reported that they had never been tested for HIV (see Figure 1). This proportion has not changed since the previous survey.

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

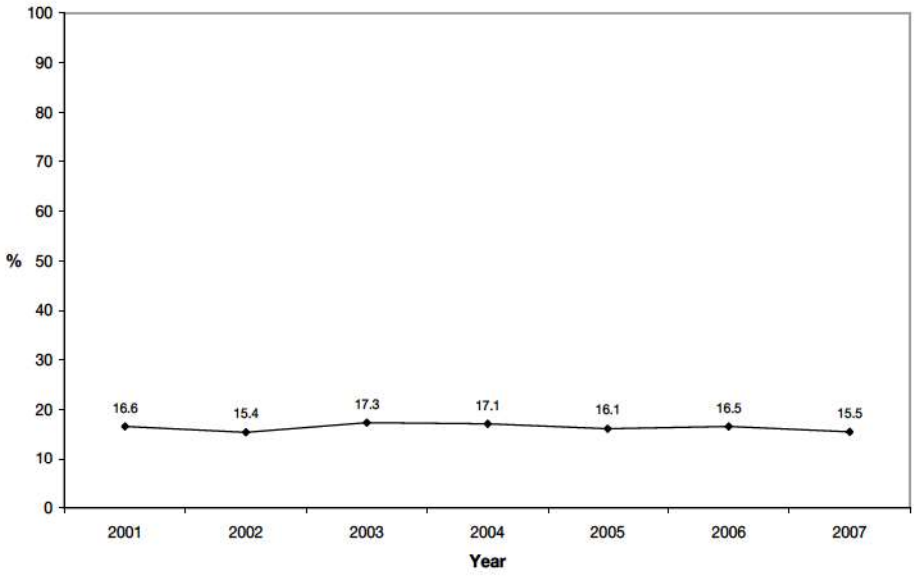

Figure 1: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

Figure 2 shows the HIV serostatus of men recruited from social venues, sex-on-premises venues and the Brisbane Pride Fair Day. In 2007, 82.3% of the sample reported that they were HIV-negative, 6.4% that they were HIV-positive and 11.3% did not know their HIV serostatus. There have been no significant changes in the HIV serostatus of respondents since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who had not been tested or did not know their HIV serostatus (p-trend < .001) and an increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men (p-trend < .01). The proportion of HIV-positive men has remained stable over time.

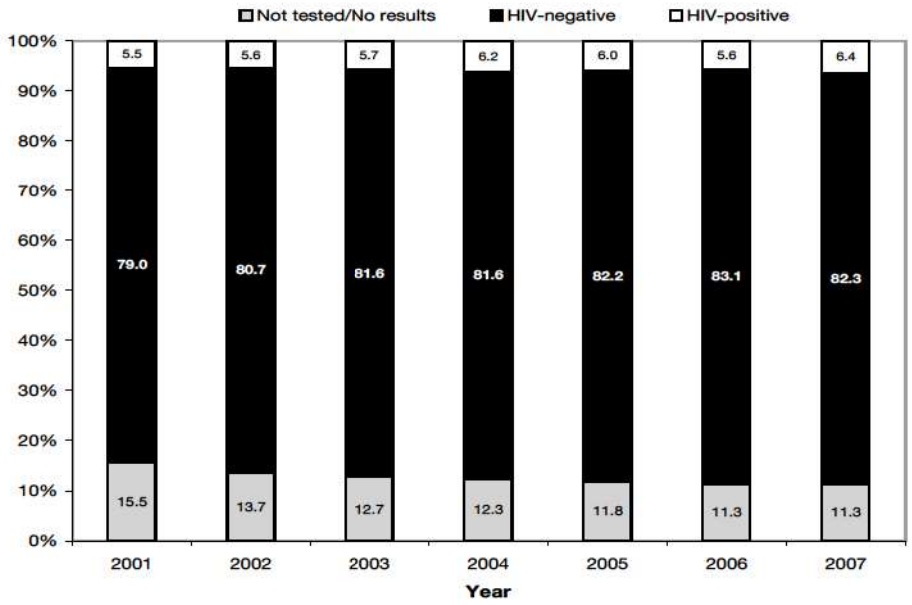

Figure 2: Reported HIV test results among men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

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

Trend over time: Since 2001 the proportion of men who reported that they had been tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has increased significantly (p-trend < .001).

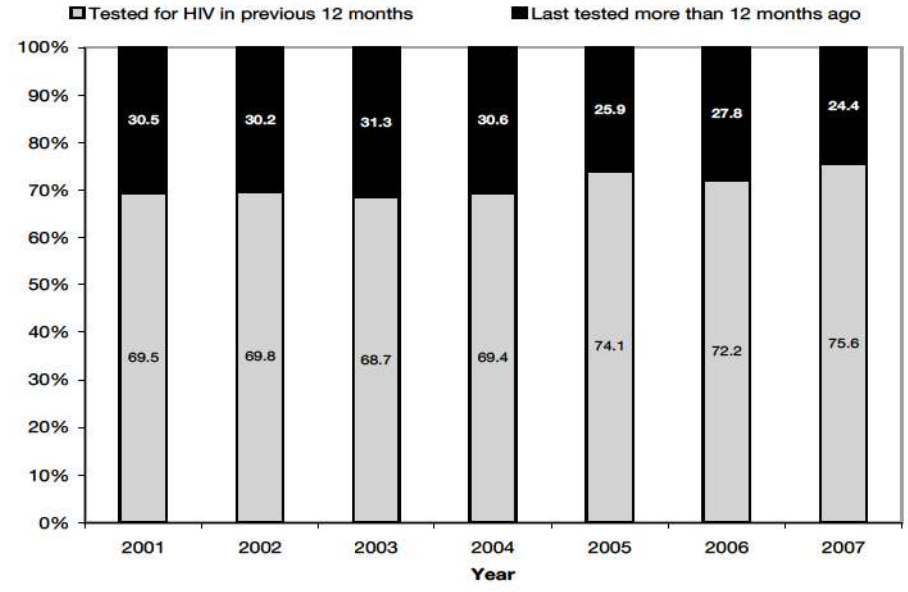

Figure 3: Proportion of non-HIV-positive men tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey, among men who had ever been tested, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

HIV-positive men: antiretroviral treatment and viral load

Among HIV-positive respondents surveyed in 2007, 64.8% indicated that they were taking combination antiretroviral therapies (see Figure 4). This proportion has not changed significantly since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 the proportion of HIV-positive men taking combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) has remained stable.

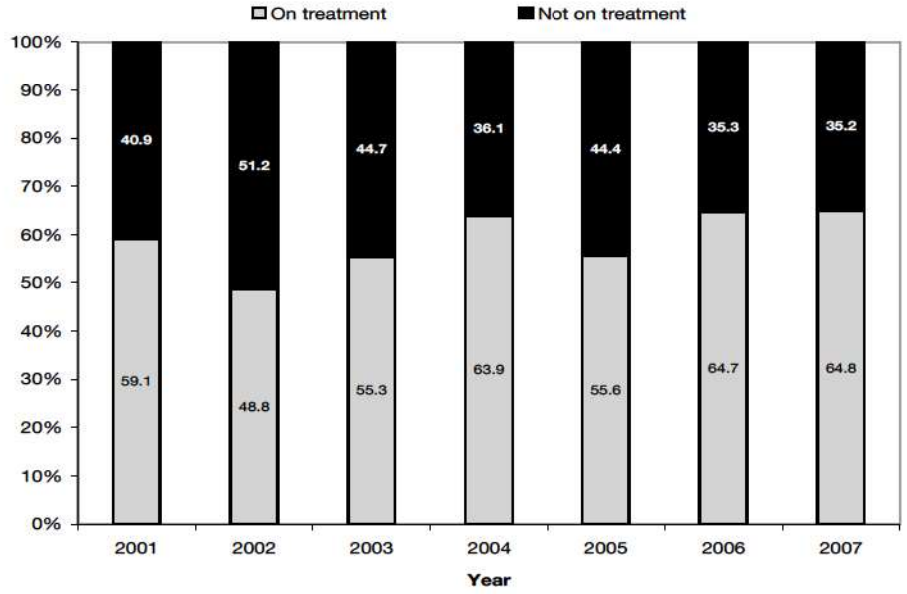

Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment

Table 2 shows the proportions of men who were and were not on ART and whether or not their viral loads were detectable. In 2007, men who were using ART were more likely to report having an undetectable viral load (77.2%) than those who were not on treatment (9.7%) ($p < .001$) .

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

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Using ART *n* (%)	Not using ART *n* (%)	Using ART *n* (%)	Not using ART *n* (%)	Using ART *n* (%)	Not using ART *n* (%)	Using ART *n* (%)	Not using ART *n* (%)	Using ART *n* (%)	Not using ART *n* (%)
Undetectable viral load	38 (74.5)	8 (19.5)	63 (80.8)	12 (27.3)	38 (84.4)	13 (38.2)	33 (75.0)	6 (25.0)	44 (77.2)	3 (9.7)
Detectable viral load	13 (25.5)	27 (65.9)	15 (19.2)	31 (70.5)	7 (15.6)	18 (52.9)	9 (20.5)	18 (75.0)	12 (21.1)	24 (77.4)
Don't know/ Unsure	–	6 (14.6)	–	1 (2.3)	–	3 (8.8)	2 (4.5)	–	1 (1.8)	4 (12.9)
Total	51 (100)	41 (100)	78 (100)	44 (100)	45 (100)	34 (100)	44 (100)	24 (100)	57 (100)	31 (100)

Awareness of post-exposure prophylaxis

In 2007 over half (53.1%) of all respondents reported being aware that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was currently available; 43.0% had not heard of PEP and 3.9% believed it would become available in the future (see Figure 5). Data relating to awareness of the availability of PEP were not collected in 2005 and 2006. Compared with the 2004 data, a higher proportion of men in 2007 were aware that PEP was currently available and smaller proportions of men had never heard of it.

Trend over time: Although data were not available for 2005 and 2006, 2007 data reflect an increasing trend in the proportion of men who knew that PEP was readily available (p-trend < .001).

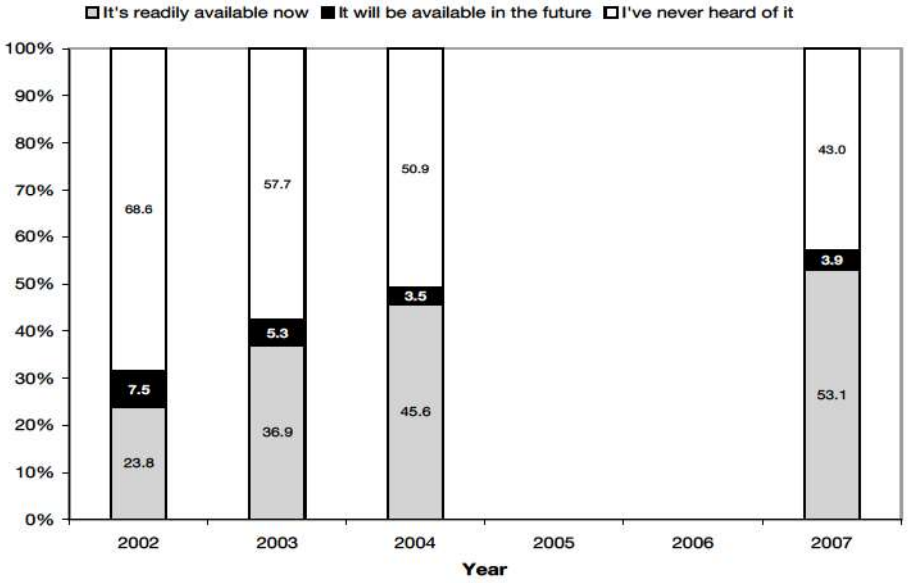

Figure 5: Knowledge of the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis

Note: In 2005 and 2006 the survey questionnaire did not include an item to gauge participants' knowledge of the availability of PEP.

4 Sexual practices

Sexual contact with other men

In 2007, as in all previous surveys, the majority of men reported being in a regular relationship with a man at the time of completing the survey (see Figure 6). Of the total sample, just over a quarter (27.6%) reported having had sex with regular partners only, while 28.1% reported having had sex with both regular and casual partners. A quarter (25%) had had sex with casual partners only. The remaining 19.2% had no sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey. These figures are consistent with those from the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a slight increase in the proportion of men who reported having sex with regular partners only (p-trend < .01) and a decrease in the proportion of men who had had both casual and regular partners (p-trend < .01). The proportions of men in the remaining categories have not changed significantly over time.

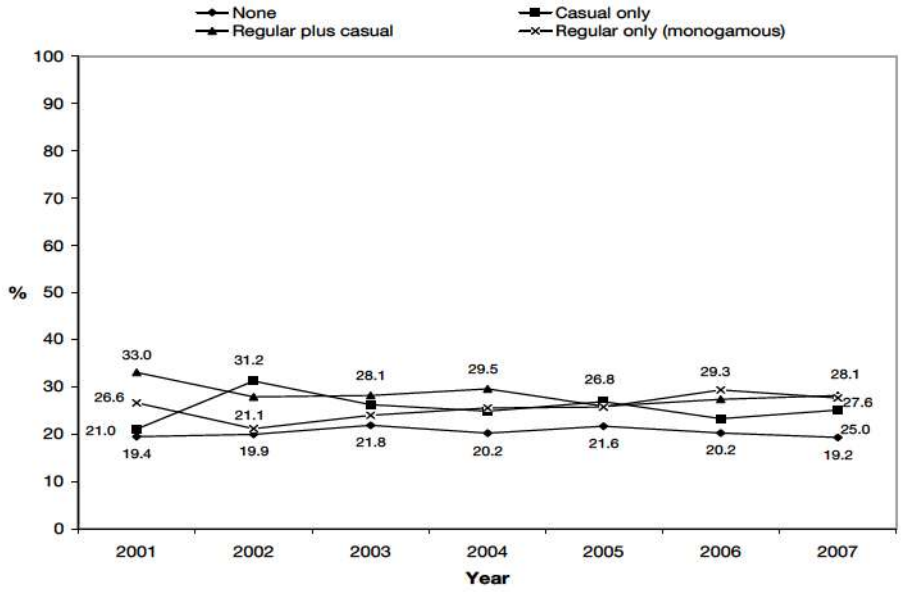

Figure 6: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

In 2007 two questions were introduced to elicit information about group sex with regular and casual partners. Among men with regular partners, 30.5% had engaged

in group sex involving their partner and at least one other man. Among those who reported having had sex with casual partners, a much higher proportion (46.2%) reported that they had engaged in group sex involving at least two other men.

Agreements about sex

Among men who reported having a regular partner, the majority reported having a clear, spoken agreement with their partner about sex *within* the relationship (see Figure 7). Just under 40% of respondents reported that they had an agreement with their partner that permitted anal intercourse without a condom, while roughly 30% had an agreement specifying that anal intercourse was permitted only with a condom. Nearly a quarter (22.7%) had no agreement with their partner about sex within the relationship, while the remaining 6.8% had agreed not to have any anal intercourse. Data on agreements were not collected in 2006 but there have been no significant changes since 2005.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been an increase in the proportion of men who had an agreement that allowed for anal intercourse without a condom, and a decrease in the proportion of men who reported having no formal agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship (p-trend < .05 for each). The proportions of men in the remaining categories have remained stable over time.

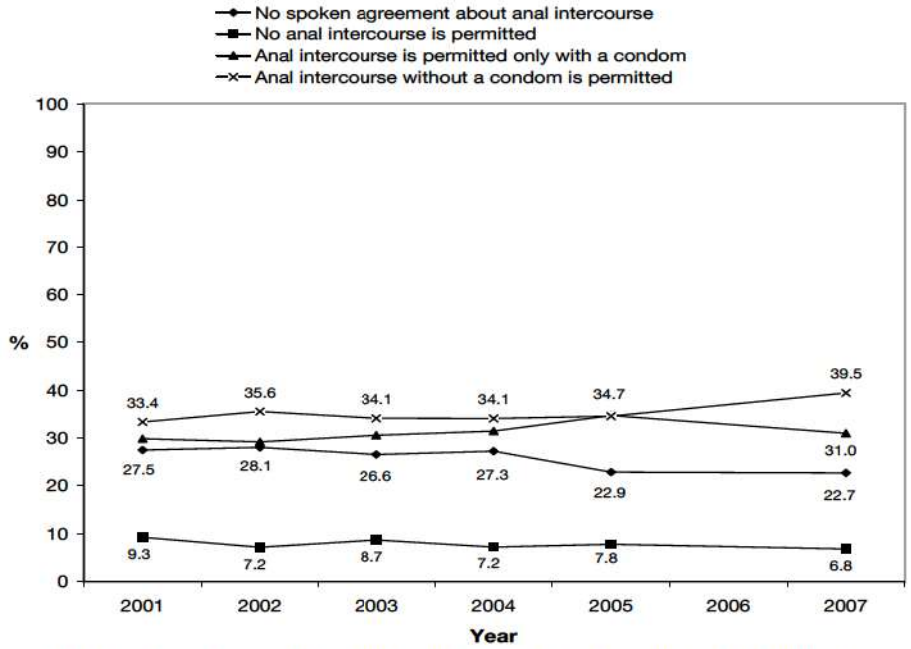

Figure 7: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

Note: Questions on agreements about sex were not included in the 2006 questionnaire.

In 2007 nearly a third (31.4%) of men reported that they had no spoken agreement with their regular partner about sex *outside* the relationship (see Figure 8). A third (33.5%) had agreed not to have any sexual contact with other men, while 28.2% had an agreement that permitted anal intercourse with other men as long as condoms were used. Since 2005 a significantly greater proportion of men reported having an agreement that did not permit sexual contact with casual partners ($p < .05$). There were no significant changes in the remaining categories.

Trend over time: Since 2001 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who had an agreement with their partner that neither was to have sexual contact with any casual partners outside of the relationship (p-trend < .05). The proportions of men in the remaining categories have remained stable over time.

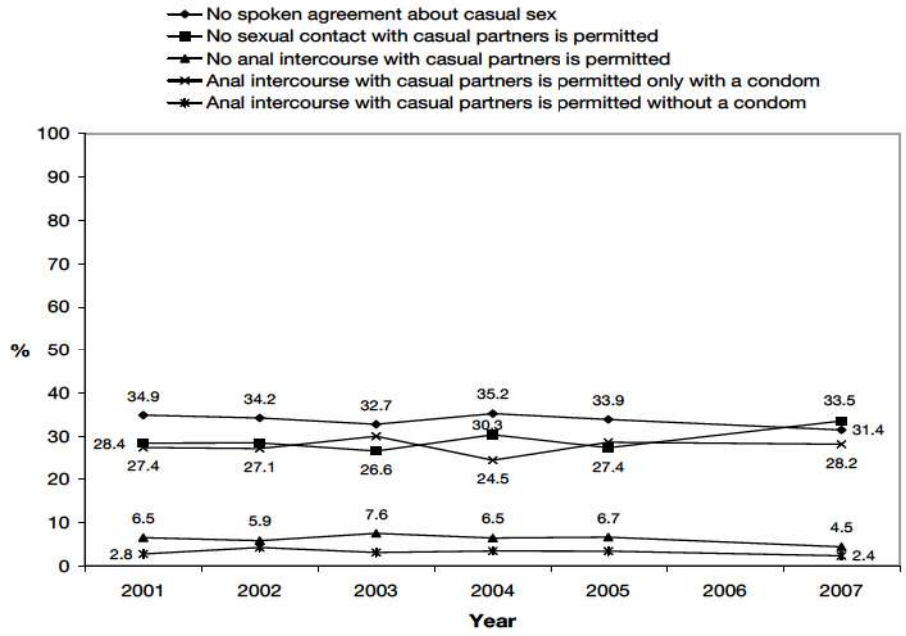

Figure 8: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

Note: Questions on agreements about sex were not included in the 2006 questionnaire.

Sexual practices within regular relationships

Match of HIV serostatus within regular relationships

In 2007 the majority (61.1%) of men in regular relationships reported being in an HIV-negative seroconcordant relationship, while 3% of men were in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships (see Figure 9). Smaller proportions of men were in HIV-serononconcordant relationships (26.5%) or HIV-serodiscordant relationships (9.4%). There have been no changes in the match of HIV serostatus between regular partners since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who reported being in an HIV-serodiscordant relationship (p-trend < .05). The proportion of men in the remaining categories has remained stable over time.

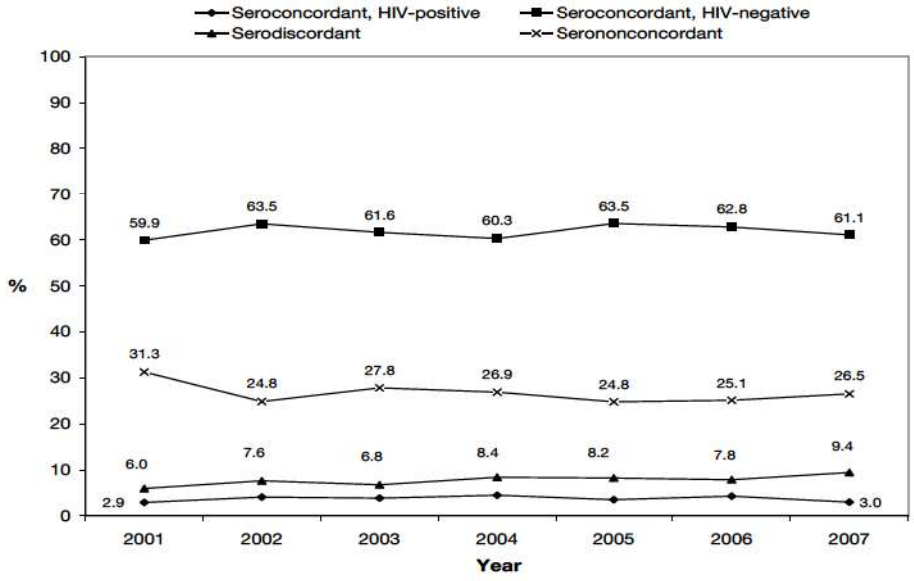

Figure 9: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners

Anal intercourse with regular partners

Among men who reported having a regular partner in the six months prior to the survey, 8.0% indicated that they had had no anal intercourse with their partner (see Figure 10). Just under a third (31.5%) reported having always used a condom for anal intercourse, while 60.5% reported having sometimes engaged in anal intercourse without a condom. These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous year.

Trend over time: Since 2001 there has been an upward trend in the proportion of men with regular partners who reported that some unprotected anal intercourse took place, while the proportion of men who reported having had no anal intercourse has significantly decreased (p-trend < .05 for each). There has been no significant change in the proportion of men who reported always having used a condom for anal intercourse with their regular partners.

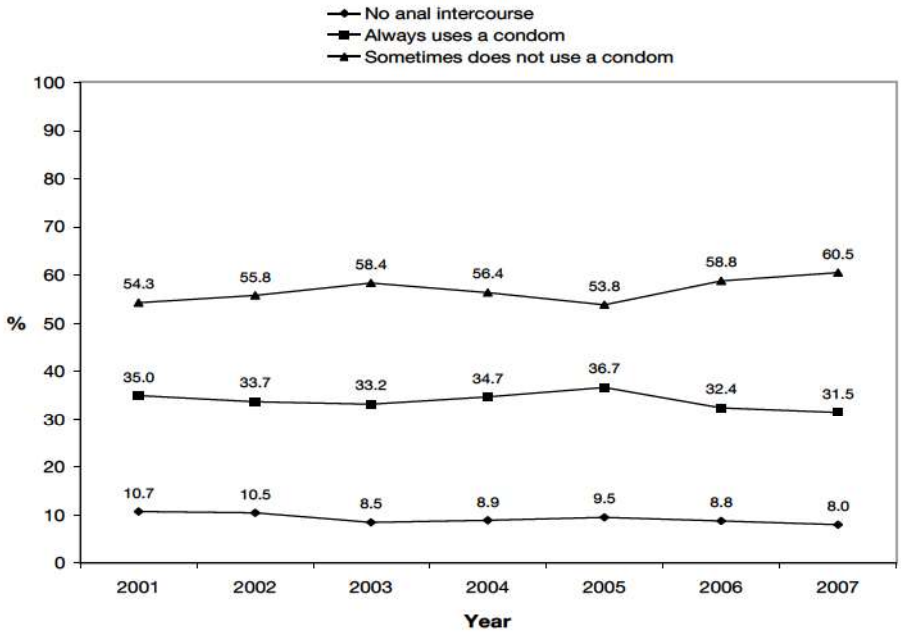

Figure 10: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners, among men who reported having regular partners

Figure 11 shows the proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, based on the match of HIV serostatus between regular partners. In 2007, 94.1% of men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships had had UAIR, as had 67.7% of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships. In the two remaining categories, in which there was a potentially greater risk of HIV transmission, more than half reported having engaged in any UAIR. Since the previous survey there have been no significant changes in these figures.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of men reporting any UAIR, based on the match of HIV serostatus between partners.

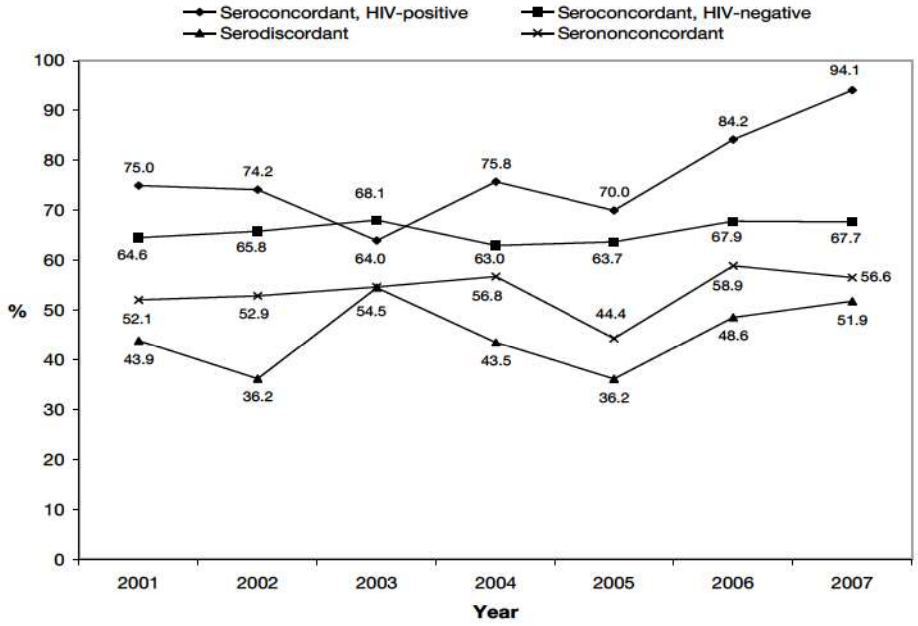

Figure 11: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

In 2007, 46.8% of all HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships reported having had receptive UAIR that included ejaculation (see Figure 12). In comparison, only 32.5% of HIV-negative respondents in HIV-seronononconcordant relationships reported having had any receptive UAIR that included ejaculation. These proportions are consistent with those from the previous survey.

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

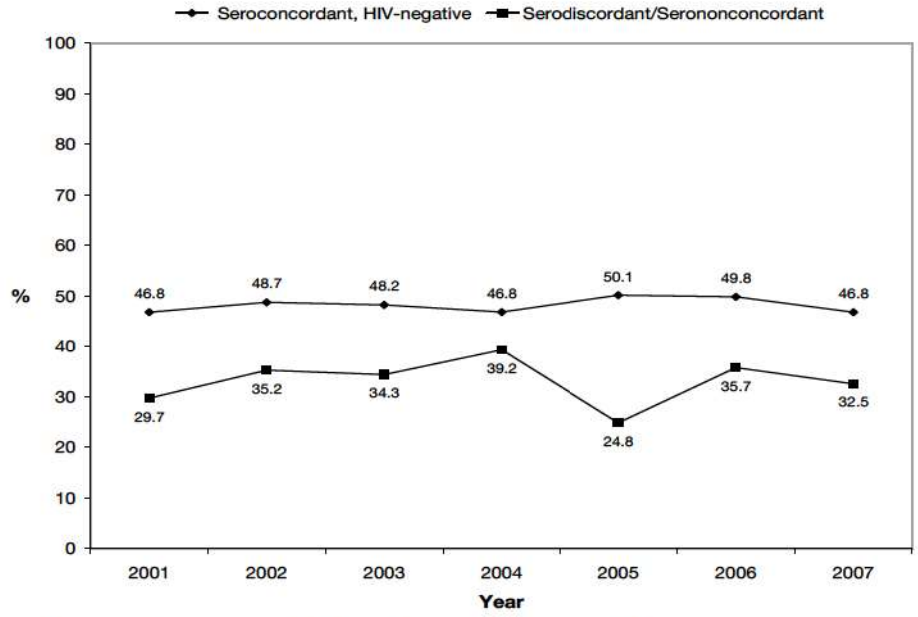

Figure 12: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

In 2007 just over a third (37.3%) of all HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that involved withdrawal prior to ejaculation (see Figure 13). A noticeably smaller proportion (25.9%) of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships reported having engaged in this practice. There were no significant changes in either category from the previous survey.

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

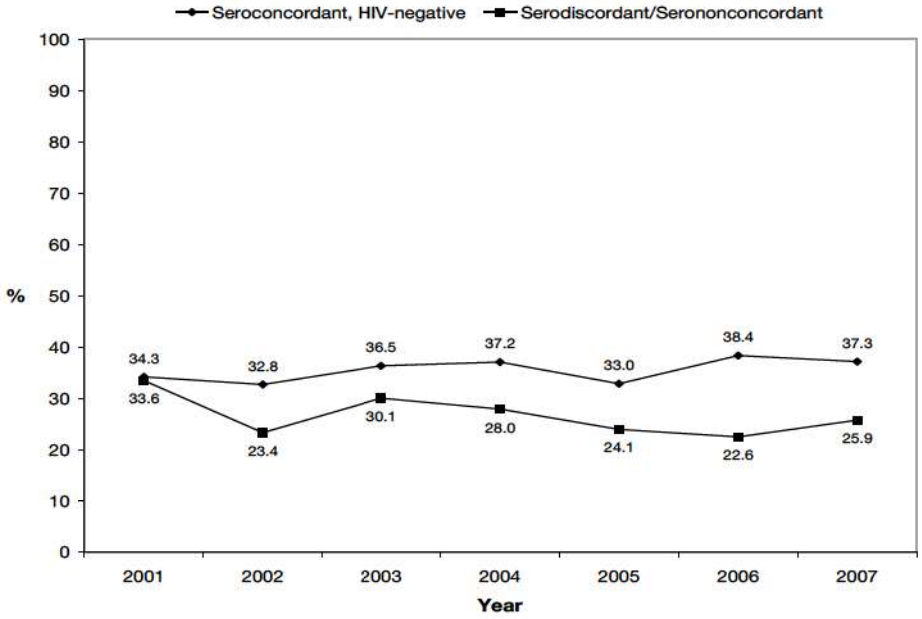

Figure 13: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

Sexual practices with casual partners

Unprotected anal intercourse

In 2007, among those who reported having had casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, 18.4% indicated that they had not engaged in anal intercourse with a casual partner, 45.3% had always used condoms when having sex with casual partners and 36.3% reported that they had engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse (see Figure 14). As in previous surveys, a higher proportion (45.3%) of men had always used condoms while having anal intercourse with casual partners than of men who reported having had anal intercourse within regular relationships (31.5%).

Trend over time: Since 2001 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men with casual partners who reported having engaged in any UAIC (p-trend < .001) and a decrease in the proportion who had not engaged in any UAIC (p-trend < .001).

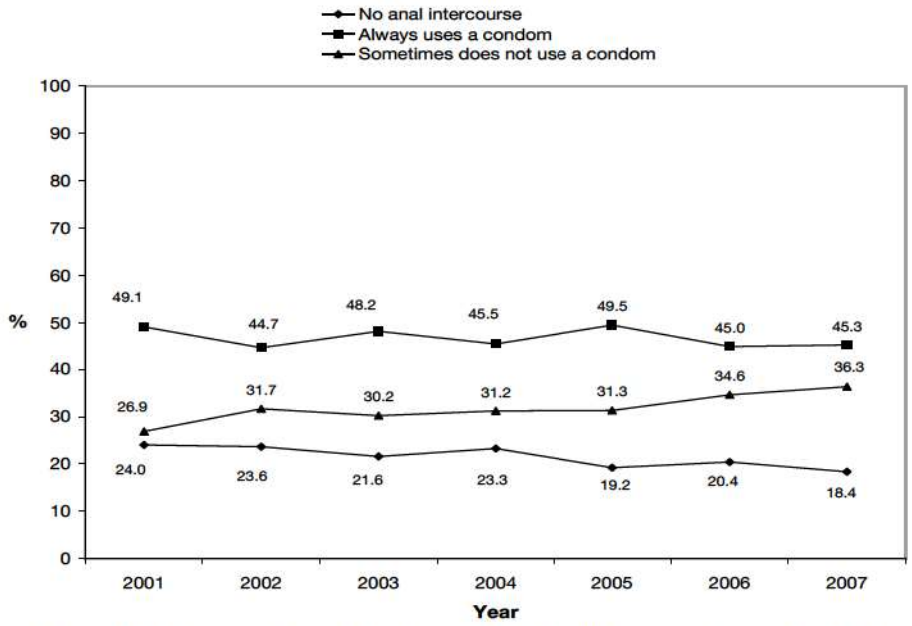

Figure 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners, among men who reported having had casual partners

Figure 15 shows the proportions of men who had had casual partners and who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of the respondent. In 2007, 64.1% of HIV-positive men, 34.8% of HIV-negative men and 32.6% of men of unknown HIV serostatus reported having engaged in any UAIC. These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC (p-trend < .001). The proportion of HIV-positive men and those of unknown HIV serostatus who reported any UAIC has not changed significantly over time.

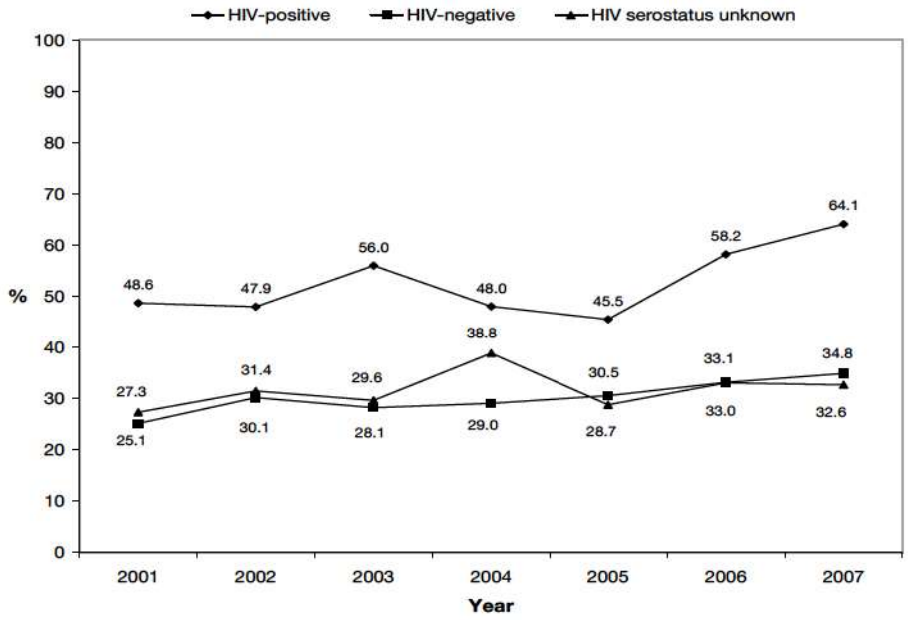

Figure 15: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent

Safer sex practices with casual partners

In 2007 just over half of all respondents who had had anal intercourse with casual partners reported having always used condoms (see Figure 16). When examined by HIV serostatus, more men of unknown HIV serostatus (60%) had always used condoms than HIV-positive men (28.1%) or HIV-negative men (57.1%). There have been no changes in these figures since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported always having used condoms for anal intercourse with a casual partner (p-trend < .01).

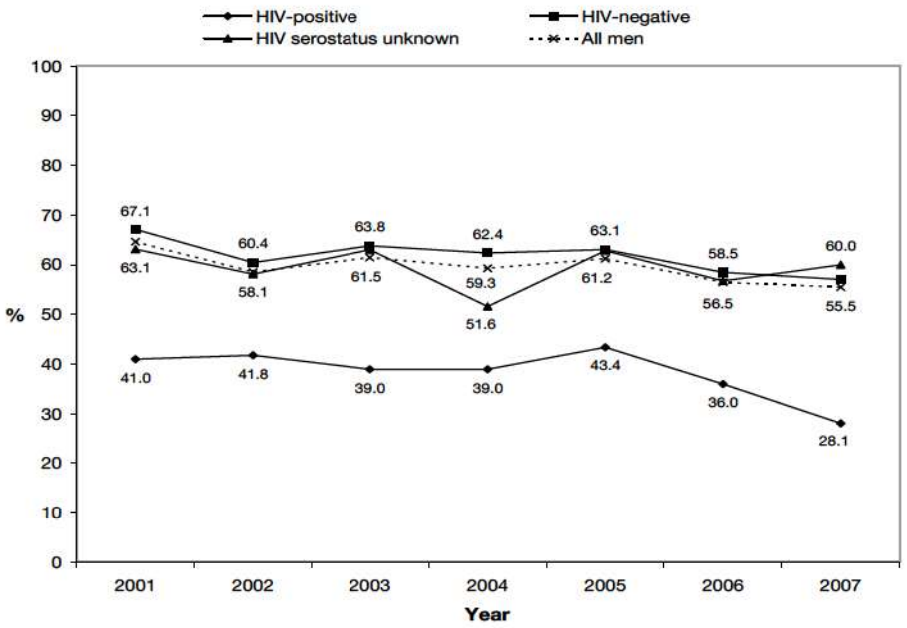

Figure 16: Proportion of men who had always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had anal intercourse with casual partners

In 2007 levels of disclosure were highest among HIV-positive men, over two-thirds (73%) of whom had disclosed their HIV serostatus to some of their casual partners (see Figure 17). A smaller proportion (53.7%) of HIV-negative men reported any disclosure to casual partners. Compared with the previous survey, a greater proportion of HIV-negative men reported 'any' disclosure of HIV serostatus to their casual partners (p < .01). No changes were noted among HIV-positive men.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 the proportion of HIV-negative men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to casual partners has increased (p-trend < .001). The proportion of HIV-positive men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus has not changed significantly over this period.

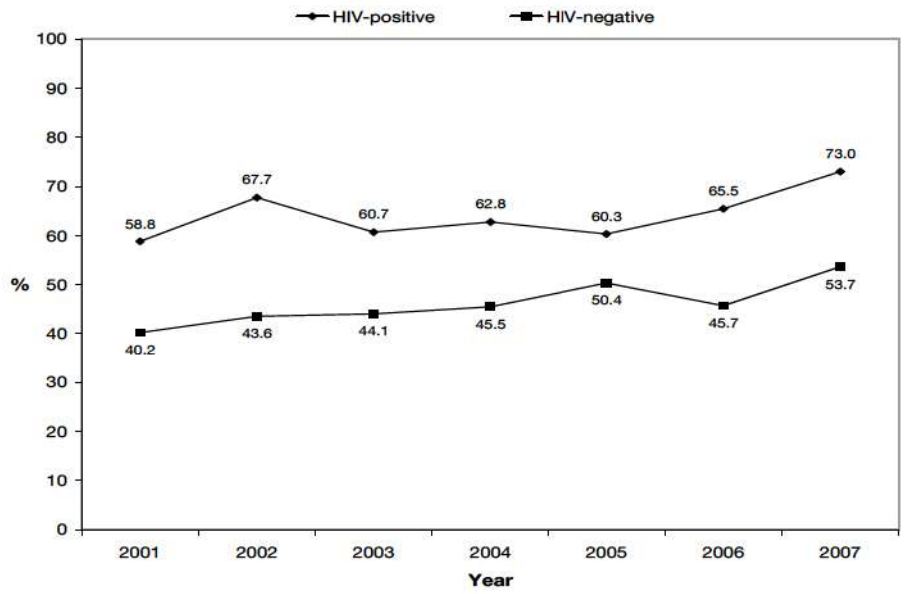

Figure 17: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners

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

When asked about disclosure *by* casual partners, the differences between HIV-positive and HIV-negative men were less pronounced (see Figure 18). Similar proportions of HIV-positive (52.2%) and HIV-negative (55.6%) men reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus before sex. Compared with the 2006 survey, a greater proportion of HIV-negative men had reported that some of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus before sex ($p < .01$).

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported that any of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus before sex (p-trend $< .001$).

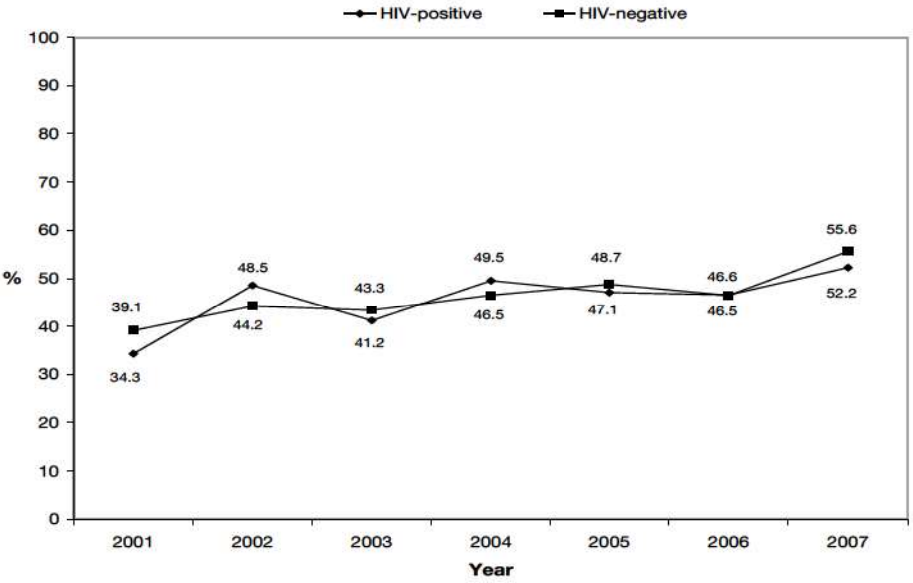

Figure 18: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent

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

In 2007, among men who reported having engaged in some UAIC, 29.9% indicated that they had disclosed their serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners (see Figure 19). This proportion has not changed significantly since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC and who reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners (p-trend < .01).

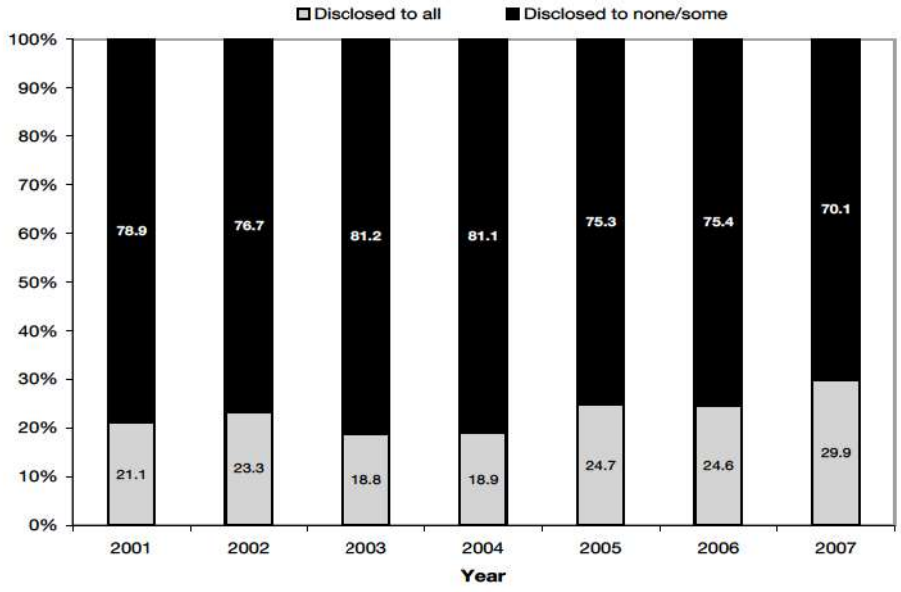

Figure 19: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC

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

In 2007, among HIV-positive men who reported having had casual partners, the majority (62.5%) reported having engaged in reciprocal (both receptive and insertive) unprotected anal intercourse (see Figure 20). These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey.

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

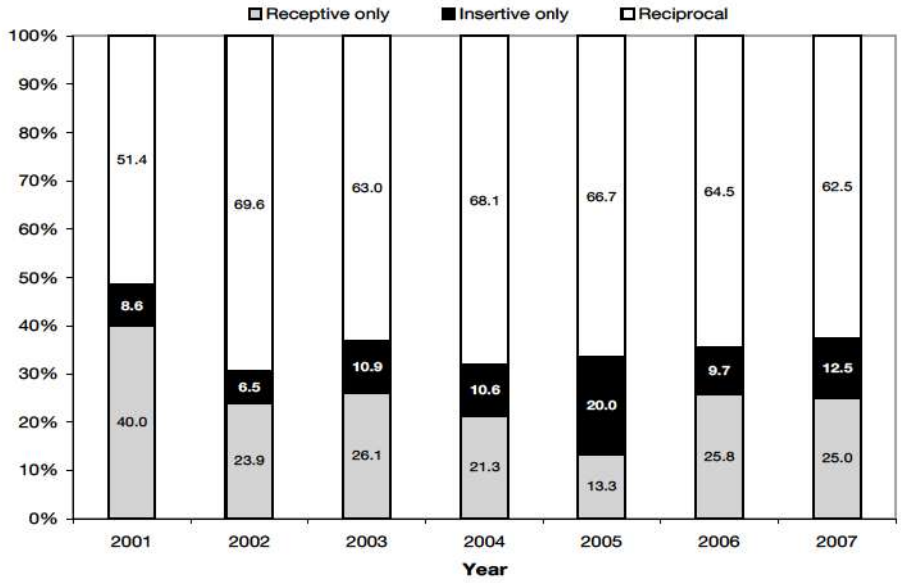

Figure 20: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-positive men who reported having engaged in UAIC

In 2007, among HIV-negative men who had had casual partners, just over half (55.3%) reported having engaged in reciprocal UAIC, while 30.2% had engaged in insertive-only UAIC and the remaining 14.5% in receptive-only UAIC (see Figure 21). These figures have not changed significantly since 2006. As in previous surveys, a greater proportion of HIV-negative men with casual partners (30.2%) than HIV-positive men (12.5%) reported having had insertive-only UAIC.

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

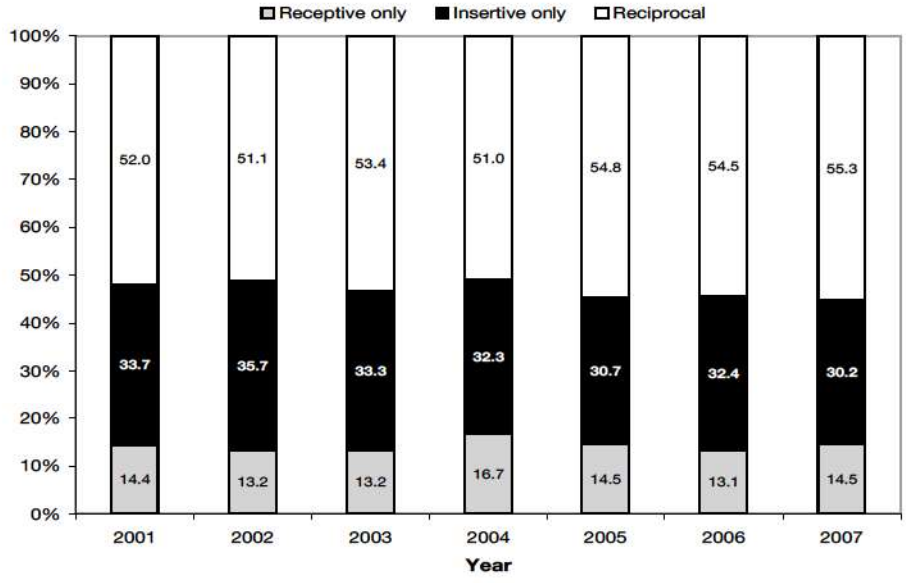

Figure 21: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

Where men looked for sex partners and how many they found

Questions about where men looked for sexual partners were first introduced in 2006. Table 3 shows the 2006 and 2007 survey data on the frequency of using various venues to look for sex partners.

In 2007 the majority of participants reported having visited gay bars (67.7%) or used the internet (60.1%) to look for sex partners. A large proportion also reported having visited dance parties (42.4%) and gay saunas (41.5%) for this purpose. The only significant change since the previous survey was a slight decrease in the proportion of men who had sought out male sex partners at gay bars ($p < .05$).

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

	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Internet		
Never	466 (41.2)	500 (39.9)
Occasionally	449 (39.7)	501 (40.0)
Often	216 (19.1)	251 (20.1)
Total	**1131 (100)**	**1252 (100)**
Gay bar		
Never	327 (28.0)	413 (32.3)
Occasionally	559 (47.9)	604 (47.2)
Often	282 (24.1)	262 (20.5)
Total	**1168 (100)**	**1279 (100)**
Beat		
Never	743 (68.3)	768 (65.2)
Occasionally	238 (21.9)	293 (24.9)
Often	107 (9.8)	117 (9.9)
Total	**1088 (100)**	**1178 (100)**
Sex venue		
Never	749 (69.5)	785 (67.0)
Occasionally	237 (22.0)	279 (23.8)
Often	91 (8.4)	108 (9.2)
Total	**1077 (100)**	**1172 (100)**
Dance party		
Never	626 (57.5)	674 (57.6)
Occasionally	345 (31.7)	374 (31.9)
Often	117 (10.8)	123 (10.5)
Total	**1088 (100)**	**1171 (100)**
Gym		
Never	843 (78.7)	893 (78.1)
Occasionally	183 (17.1)	197 (17.2)
Often	45 (4.2)	53 (4.7)
Total	**1071 (100)**	**1143 (100)**
Private sex party		
Never	–	964 (85.1)
Occasionally	–	129 (11.4)
Often	–	40 (3.5)
Total	–	**1133 (100)**
Gay sauna		
Never	651 (59.8)	704 (58.5)
Occasionally	307 (28.2)	356 (29.6)
Often	131 (12.0)	144 (11.9)
Total	**1089 (100)**	**1204 (100)**

In 2007 similar proportions of HIV-positive men (65%) and HIV-negative men (62%) reported having used the internet to look for male sex partners (see Figure 22). A noticeably smaller proportion (47.1%) of men of unknown serostatus had used the internet for this purpose. There were no significant changes since the previous survey, in which these questions were first introduced.

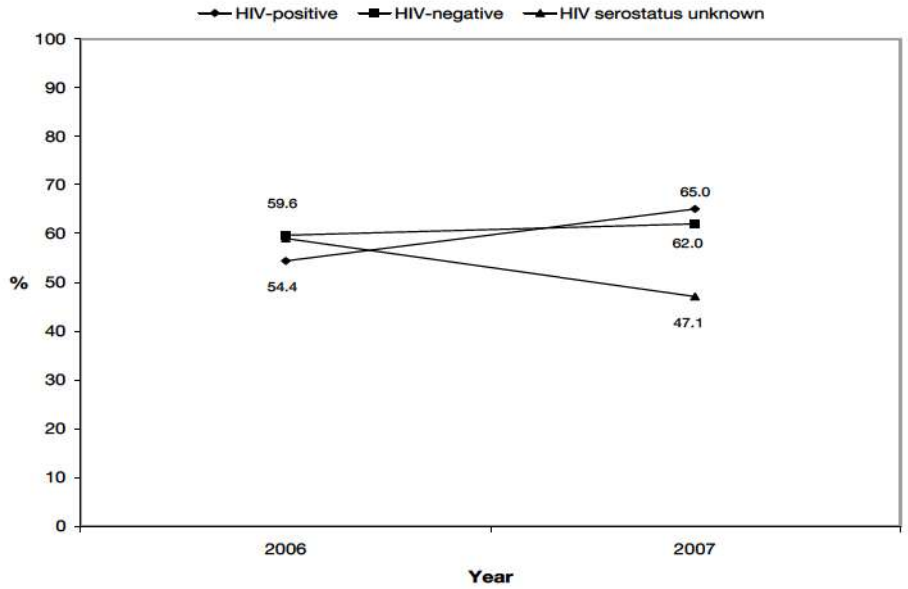

Figure 22: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

In 2007, among men who reported having used the internet to look for sex partners, the majority (73.1%) reported having found at least one such partner. About half (52.9%) indicated that they had found between one and five partners, while smaller proportions reported having found between six and 10 partners (11.6%) and more than 10 partners (8.6%).

In 2007 nearly a third (32.4%) of the men who had sought out sex partners online reported having engaged in some UAIC, compared with 16% of those who had not used the internet for this purpose. Higher proportions of men who reported having visited sex-on-premises venues to look for partners (35.6%) had had UAIC than men who had not looked for partners at sex-on-premises venues (17.9%).

5 Sexual health

Figure 23 shows STI testing rates among HIV-positive men. In 2007, HIV-positive men reported high rates of testing for sexually transmissible infections (STIs). Blood tests for STIs other than HIV were the most common tests undertaken (by 81.3%), followed by urine sample tests (by 56%). There have been no changes in these proportions since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-positive men who reported having had anal, throat and penile swabs (p-trend < .05 for each) and urine samples (p-trend < .05) tested.

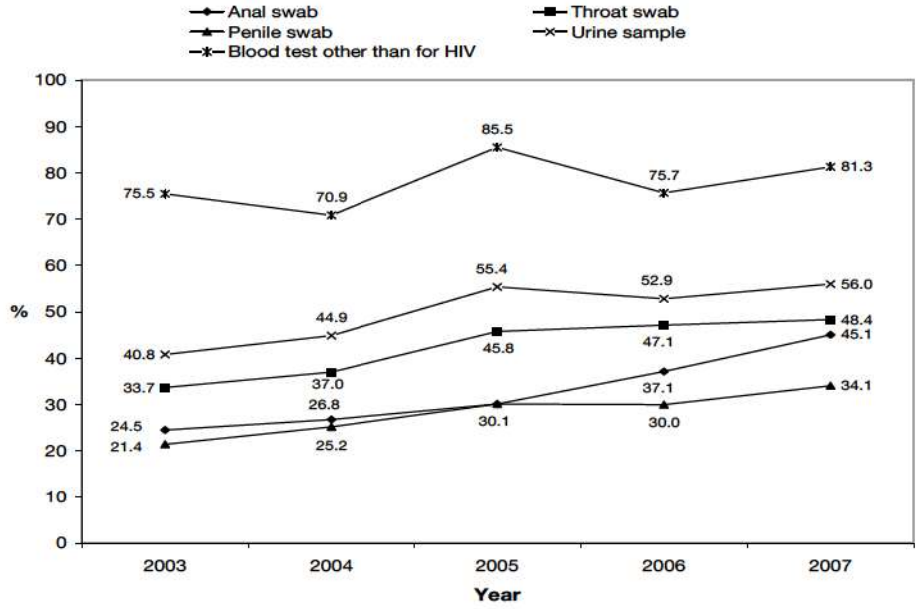

Figure 23: Trends in STI testing among HIV-positive men

In 2007 smaller proportions of HIV-negative men than HIV-positive men reported having undertaken testing for STIs other than HIV (see Figure 24). Less than half of all HIV-negative men reported having had any of the three swab tests, while just over half reported having supplied urine samples or blood for testing. These figures are consistent with those reported in 2006.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 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.

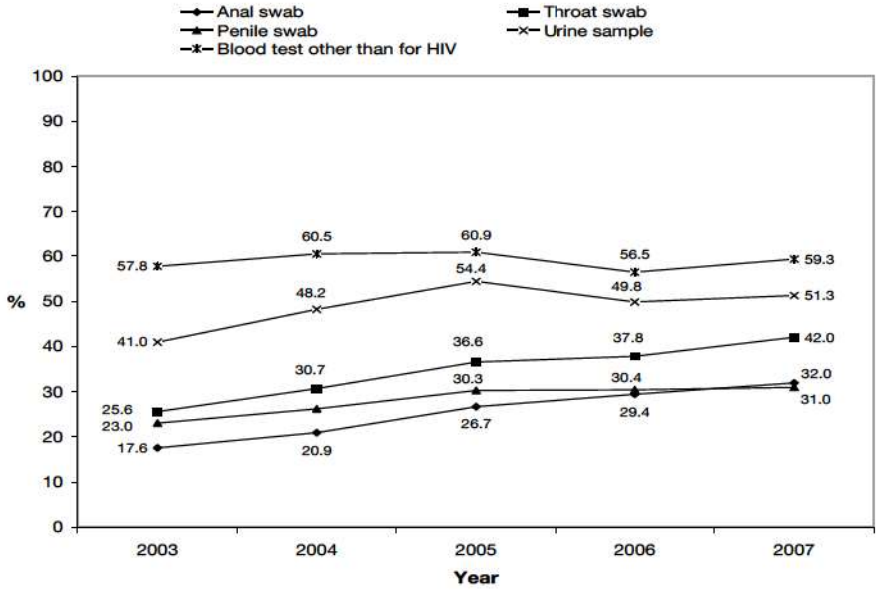

Figure 24: Trends in STI testing among HIV-negative men

6 Drug use

In 2007 the drugs most commonly used in the six months prior to the survey were marijuana (by 37.3% of men), ecstasy (by 34.7%) and amyl/poppers (by 33.3%). Smaller proportions of men reported having used speed (20.0%), crystal meth (13.0%), Viagra (11.9%) and cocaine (11.3%). Very few men reported any recent use of Special K (6.1%), LSD (6.1%), GHB (5.9%), heroin (2.0%) or steroids (2.0%). Since the previous survey, a significantly smaller proportion of men reported having used crystal meth ($p < .01$).

In 2007, among HIV-positive participants, use of drugs was generally higher than among the total sample (see Figure 25). Amyl was used by 51.6% of all HIV-positive men, ecstasy by 38.5%, Viagra by 31.9% and crystal meth by 26.4% in the six months prior to the survey. There have been no significant changes in these proportions since the previous survey.

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the reported use of Viagra among HIV-positive men (p-trend $< .05$). There have been no significant changes in the reported use of other drugs among HIV-positive men since 2001.

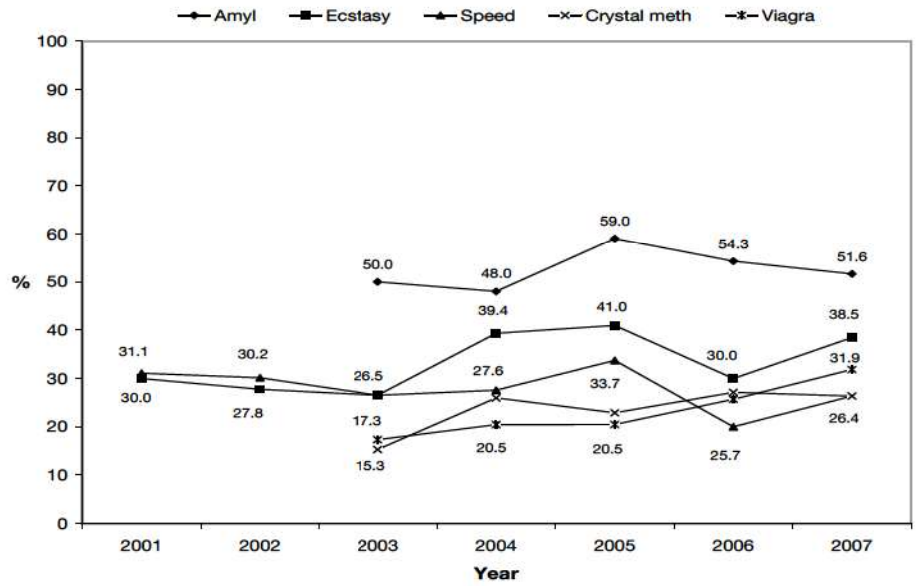

Figure 25: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men

In 2007, patterns of reported drug use among HIV-negative participants were consistent with those of the overall sample (see Figure 28). Since the previous survey, a significantly smaller proportion of HIV-negative men reported having used crystal meth ($p < .01$).

Trend over time: From 2001 to 2007 there has been an increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having used amyl (p-trend $< .05$), ecstasy (p-trend $< .001$) and Viagra (p-trend $< .01$). In the same period there has also been a downward trend in the proportion who reported the use of speed (p-trend $< .001$). There have been no changes in the reported use of other drugs among HIV-negative men since 2001.

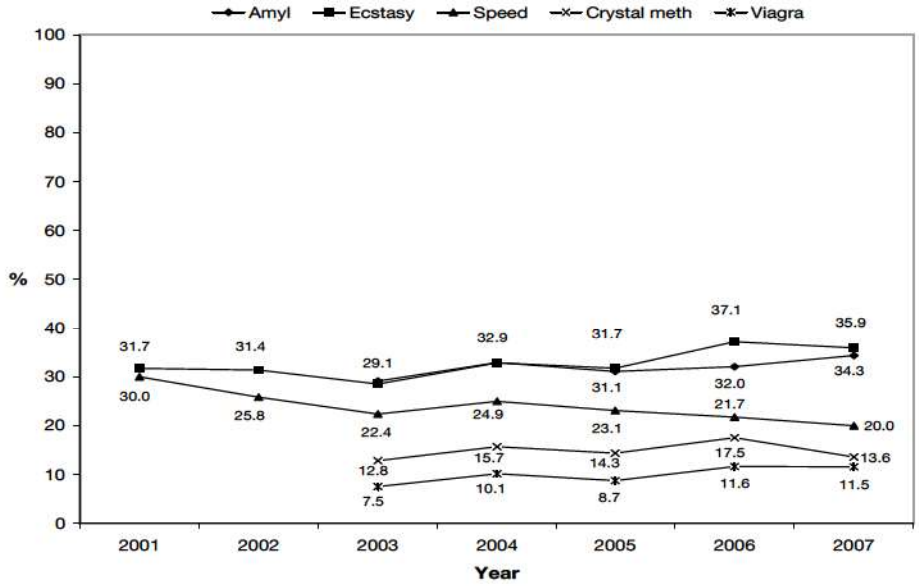

Figure 26: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

In 2006 the questions to elicit information about injecting drug use were replaced with a single item that asked about 'any' use of injected drugs in the six months prior to the survey. In 2007 the majority (94.2%) of respondents reported that they had not injected any drugs, while 2.9% had done so occasionally. Less than 3% of all participants had injected drugs on a regular basis. These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey.

In 2007, respondents were asked about their use of party drugs for the purposes of sex (see Figure 29). Over three-quarters (78.7%) had not used any party drugs for this purpose in the six months prior to the survey, 11.7% had done so less often than monthly, 5.7% had done so monthly and only 3.9% had done so on a weekly basis.

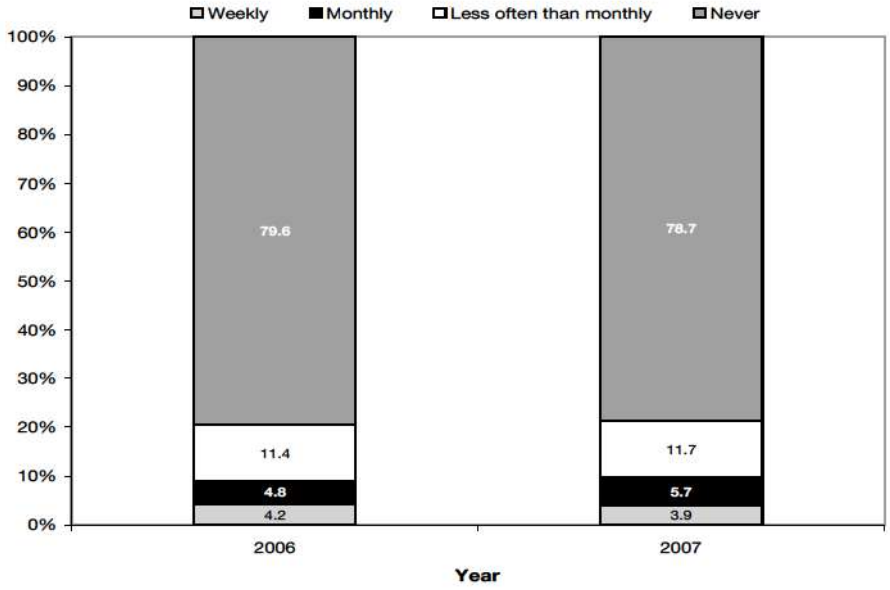

Figure 27: Use of party drugs for the purposes of sex

In 2007 an additional question was introduced to ask about group sex that occurred while using, or after using, party drugs. Only 14.7% 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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Zablotska, I., Prestage, G., Imrie, J., Kippax, S., Hakala, T., Martin, P., & O'Connor, S. (2007b). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2006* (GCPS Report 1/2007). Sydney: National Centre in HIV Social Research, The University of New South Wales.

Appendix
Questionnaire

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

Qld Gay Community Periodic Survey

This survey is for men who have had sex with another man in the past five years.
Your responses are very important to us.

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

For each question, please TICK one box only.

1. 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 . . .*

2. Do you currently have sex with **casual** male partners? No ☐1 Yes ☐2

3. Do you currently have sex with a **regular** male partner? No ☐1 Yes ☐2

4. 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

5. For how long have you been with your (primary / main) **regular** partner? Less than 6 months ☐1 6–11 months ☐2 1–2 years ☐3 More than 2 years ☐4 Not in a regular relationship with a man ☐5

6. How many different **men** have you had sex with in the past six months?
None ☐1 One ☐2 2–5 men ☐3 6–10 men ☐4 11–50 men ☐5 More than 50 men ☐6

Regular male partners — last 6 months

7. Have you had sex with regular male partner/s in the last six months? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 *Go directly to Q. 19*

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

8. ***Oral sex:*** I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

9. ***Oral sex:*** He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

10. ***Oral sex:*** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

11. ***Oral sex:*** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

Anal sex

12. I fucked him ***with a condom***
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

13. He fucked me ***with a condom***
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

14. I fucked him ***without a condom*** but pulled out before I came
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

15. He fucked me ***without a condom*** but pulled out before he came
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

16. I fucked him ***without a condom*** and came inside
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

17. He fucked me ***without a condom*** and came inside
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

18. 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

19. Have you had any sex with any casual male partner/s in the last six months? Yes ☐1 No ☐2 *Go directly to Q. 38 (over page)*

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

20. ***Oral sex:*** I sucked his cock but he did NOT come in my mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

21. ***Oral sex:*** He sucked my cock but I did NOT come in his mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

22. ***Oral sex:*** I sucked his cock and he came in my mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

23. ***Oral sex:*** He sucked my cock and I came in his mouth
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

Anal sex

24. I fucked him ***with a condom***
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

25. He fucked me ***with a condom***
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

26. I fucked him ***without a condom*** but pulled out before I came
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

27. He fucked me ***without a condom*** but pulled out before he came
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

28. I fucked him ***without a condom*** and came inside
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

29. He fucked me ***without a condom*** and came inside
Never ☐1 Occasionally ☐2 Often ☐3

30. 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

31. Do you prefer to have sex with **casual** partners who are:
HIV-Positive ☐1 HIV-Negative ☐2 HIV status doesn't matter ☐3

32. With casual partners, is it your rule to have anal sex **with a condom** if a partner is:
HIV-positive No ☐1 Yes ☐2
HIV-negative No ☐1 Yes ☐2
Unknown status No ☐1 Yes ☐2

33. With casual partners, is it your rule to have anal sex **without a condom** if a partner is:
HIV-positive No ☐1 Yes ☐2
HIV-negative No ☐1 Yes ☐2
Unknown status No ☐1 Yes ☐2

In the last 6 months:

34. How many of your **casual** partners did you tell your HIV status **before sex** None ☐1 Some ☐2 All ☐3

35. How many of your **casual** partners told you their HIV status **before sex** None ☐1 Some ☐2 All ☐3

36. In the last 6 months, who usually talked about HIV status **first**?
We didn't ☐1 My casual partners did ☐3 I did ☐2 Equally often them or me ☐4

continues other side

37. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test? No ☐1 Yes ☐2

38. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

Less than a week ago ☐1
1–4 weeks ago ☐2
1–6 months ago ☐3
7–12 months ago ☐4
1–2 years ago ☐5
2–4 years ago ☐6
More than 4 years ago ☐7

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. When were you first diagnosed as HIV-positive?
Year ☐☐☐☐

41. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?
No ☐1 Yes ☐2

42. 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…

43. 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

44. 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

45. 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

46. How old are you? ☐☐ years

47. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
No ☐1 Yes ☐2

48. What is your ethnic background? (*eg Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)*
Anglo-Australian only ☐01
Other (please specify) _____

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

50. Are you: (tick one only)
Employed full-time ☐1
Employed part-time ☐2
On pension / social security ☐3
A student ☐4
Unemployed ☐5
Other ☐6

51. What is your occupation? (*eg bartender, teacher, welder)*
(please specify) _____

52. What is the highest level of education you have had?
Primary school only ☐1
Up to 3 years of high school/Year 10 ☐2
Up to Year 12/Senior Certificate ☐3
Tertiary diploma or trade certificate ☐4
University or CAE ☐5

53. 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
Beat	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Gay sauna	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Other sex venue	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3
Private sex parties	Never ☐1	Occasionally ☐2	Often ☐3

54. In the last 6 months, how many of your male sexual 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

55. 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

56. Where did you have a **sexual health check-up** *in the last 12 months*?

GP/doctor	No ☐1	Yes ☐2
Sexual health clinic	No ☐1	Yes ☐2
Sauna clinic	No ☐1	Yes ☐2
Outside of the state	No ☐1	Yes ☐2
Other place	No ☐1	Yes ☐2

No sexual health check-up in the last 12 months ☐2

57. What do you know about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)?
It's readily available now ☐1
It will be available in the future ☐2
I've never heard about it ☐3

58. Have you received PEP *in the last 6 months*? No ☐1 Yes ☐2

59. 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

60. 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	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Marijuana	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Viagra/Cialis etc.	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Ecstasy	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Speed	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Cocaine	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Crystal Meth	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
LSD / trips	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
GHB	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Special K	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Heroin	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Steroids	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5
Any other drug	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4	☐5

61. How often have you **injected** drugs in the past **6 months**?
Weekly ☐1
Monthly ☐2
Less than monthly ☐3
Never ☐4

62. In the past six months, how often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex?
Weekly ☐1 Less than monthly ☐3
Monthly ☐2 Never ☐4

63. 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

1-2007/-

Supplement 1

Tables corresponding to the figures

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

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Never tested for HIV	249 (16.6)	251 (15.4)	248 (17.3)	263 (17.1)	212 (16.1)	201 (16.5)	175 (15.5)
Total	1503 (100)	1633 (100)	1432 (100)	1541 (100)	1318 (100)	1215 (100)	1132 (100)

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

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Not tested/No results	82 (15.5)	91 (13.7)	78 (12.7)	92 (12.3)	76 (11.8)	67 (11.3)	84 (11.3)
HIV-negative	1184 (79.0)	1315 (80.7)	1118 (81.6)	1216 (81.6)	1050 (82.2)	988 (83.1)	1071 (82.3)
HIV-positive	233 (5.5)	223 (5.6)	174 (5.7)	183 (6.2)	151 (6.0)	134 (5.6)	147 (6.5)
Total	1499 (100)	1629 (100)	1370 (100)	1491 (100)	1277 (100)	1189 (100)	1302 (100)

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

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	803 (69.5)	892 (69.8)	754 (68.7)	813 (69.4)	760 (74.1)	669 (72.2)	645 (75.6)
Last tested more than 12 months ago	353 (30.5)	386 (30.2)	344 (31.3)	358 (30.6)	266 (25.9)	258 (27.8)	208 (24.4)
Total	1156 (100)	1278 (100)	1098 (100)	1171 (100)	1026 (100)	927 (100)	853 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
On treatment	52 (59.1)	59 (48.8)	52 (55.3)	78 (63.9)	45 (55.6)	44 (64.7)	57 (64.8)
Not on treatment	36 (40.9)	62 (51.2)	42 (44.7)	44 (36.1)	36 (44.4)	24 (35.3)	31 (35.2)
Total	88 (100)	121 (100)	94 (100)	122 (100)	81 (100)	68 (100)	88 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 5: Knowledge of the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005[1] *n* (%)	2006[1] *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
It's readily available now	–	383 (23.8)	532 (36.9)	734 (45.6)	–	–	711 (53.1)
It will be available in the future	–	121 (7.5)	77 (5.3)	57 (3.5)	–	–	52 (3.9)
I've never heard of it	–	1102 (68.6)	831 (57.7)	820 (50.9)	–	–	576 (43.0)
Total	–	1606 (100)	1440 (100)	1611 (100)	–	–	1339 (100)

[1] In 2005 and 2006 the survey questionnaire did not include an item to gauge participants' knowledge of the availability of PEP.

Table corresponding to Figure 6: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
None	297 (19.4)	351 (19.9)	302 (21.8)	309 (20.2)	272 (21.6)	234 (20.2)	260 (19.2)
Casual only	321 (21.0)	549 (31.2)	362 (26.2)	380 (24.8)	337 (26.8)	269 (23.2)	338 (25.0)
Regular plus casual	504 (33.1)	490 (27.8)	389 (28.1)	452 (29.5)	325 (25.9)	316 (27.3)	380 (28.1)
Regular only (monogamous)	406 (26.6)	372 (21.1)	331 (23.9)	390 (25.5)	323 (25.7)	339 (29.3)	373 (27.6)
Total	1528 (100)	1762 (100)	1384 (100)	1531 (100)	1257 (100)	1158 (100)	1351 (100)

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

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006[1] *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse	235 (27.5)	251 (28.1)	211 (26.6)	247 (27.3)	162 (22.9)	–	153 (22.7)
No anal intercourse is permitted	79 (9.3)	64 (7.2)	69 (8.7)	65 (7.2)	55 (7.8)	–	46 (6.8)
Anal intercourse is permitted only with a condom	255 (29.9)	261 (29.2)	243 (30.6)	285 (31.5)	246 (34.7)	–	209 (31.0)
Anal intercourse without a condom is permitted	285 (33.4)	318 (35.6)	271 (34.1)	309 (34.1)	245 (34.6)	–	266 (39.5)
Total	854 (100)	894 (100)	794 (100)	906 (100)	708 (100)	–	674 (100)

[1] Questions on agreements about sex were not included in the 2006 questionnaire.

Table corresponding to Figure 8: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006[1] *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
No spoken agreement about casual sex	298 (34.9)	309 (34.2)	260 (32.7)	331 (35.2)	244 (33.9)	–	211 (31.4)
No sexual contact with casual partners is permitted	243 (28.4)	257 (28.5)	211 (26.6)	285 (30.3)	197 (27.4)	–	225 (33.5)
No anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted	56 (6.5)	53 (5.9)	60 (7.6)	61 (6.5)	48 (6.7)	–	30 (4.5)
Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted only with a condom	234 (27.4)	245 (27.1)	238 (30.0)	230 (24.5)	206 (28.6)	–	189 (28.2)
Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted without a condom	24 (2.8)	39 (4.3)	25 (3.1)	33 (3.5)	25 (3.5)	–	16 (2.4)
Total	855 (100)	903 (100)	794 (100)	940 (100)	720 (100)	–	671 (100)

[1] Questions on agreements about sex were not included in the 2006 questionnaire.

Table corresponding to Figure 9: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	20 (2.9)	31 (4.1)	25 (3.8)	33 (4.5)	20 (3.5)	19 (4.3)	17 (3.0)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	412 (59.9)	483 (63.5)	401 (61.6)	446 (60.3)	364 (63.5)	280 (62.8)	350 (61.1)
Serodiscordant	41 (6.0)	58 (7.6)	44 (6.8)	62 (8.4)	47 (8.2)	35 (7.8)	54 (9.4)
Serononconcordant	215 (31.3)	189 (24.8)	181 (27.8)	199 (26.9)	142 (24.8)	112 (25.1)	152 (26.5)
Total	688 (100)	761 (100)	651 (100)	740 (100)	573 (100)	446 (100)	573 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 10: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners, among men who reported having regular partners

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
No anal intercourse	104 (10.7)	111 (10.5)	76 (8.5)	92 (8.9)	81 (9.5)	70 (8.8)	73 (8.0)
Always uses a condom	339 (35.0)	357 (33.7)	298 (33.2)	358 (34.7)	312 (36.7)	258 (32.4)	287 (31.5)
Sometimes does not use a condom	526 (54.3)	591 (55.8)	524 (58.4)	581 (56.4)	458 (53.8)	468 (58.8)	552 (60.5)
Total	969 (100)	1059 (100)	898 (100)	1031 (100)	851 (100)	796 (100)	912 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 11: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	15 (75.0)	23 (74.2)	16 (64.0)	25 (75.8)	14 (70.0)	16 (84.2)	16 (94.1)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	266 (64.6)	318 (65.8)	273 (68.1)	281 (63.0)	232 (63.7)	190 (67.9)	237 (67.7)
Serodiscordant	18 (43.9)	21 (36.2)	24 (54.5)	27 (43.5)	17 (36.2)	17 (48.6)	28 (51.9)
Serononconcordant	112 (52.1)	100 (52.9)	99 (54.7)	113 (56.8)	63 (44.4)	66 (58.9)	86 (56.6)

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

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	178 (44.7)	205 (44.1)	192 (49.0)	204 (46.4)	161 (45.1)	129 (48.0)	167 (48.8)
Serodiscordant/ Serononconcordant	37 (26.1)	42 (29.0)	42 (30.2)	47 (29.9)	24 (22.0)	23 (27.4)	29 (25.0)

Table corresponding to Figure 13: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	133 (34.3)	148 (32.8)	140 (36.5)	161 (37.2)	116 (33.0)	103 (38.4)	126 (37.3)
Serodiscordant/ Serononconcordant	48 (33.6)	34 (23.4)	41 (30.1)	44 (28.0)	26 (24.1)	19 (22.6)	30 (25.9)

Table corresponding to Figure 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners, among men who reported having had casual partners

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
No anal intercourse	270 (24.0)	295 (23.6)	228 (21.6)	269 (23.3)	187 (19.2)	174 (20.4)	180 (18.4)
Always uses a condom	552 (49.1)	558 (44.7)	509 (48.2)	526 (45.5)	482 (49.5)	383 (45.0)	444 (45.3)
Sometimes does not use a condom	302 (26.9)	395 (31.7)	319 (30.2)	361 (31.2)	305 (31.3)	295 (34.6)	356 (36.3)
Total	1124 (100)	1248 (100)	1056 (100)	1156 (100)	974 (100)	852 (100)	980 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 15: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
HIV-positive	36 (48.6)	46 (47.9)	47 (56.0)	47 (48.0)	30 (45.5)	32 (58.2)	41 (64.1)
HIV-negative	218 (25.1)	290 (30.1)	228 (28.1)	260 (29.0)	232 (30.5)	218 (33.1)	271 (34.8)
HIV serostatus unknown	45 (27.3)	49 (31.4)	34 (29.6)	45 (38.8)	29 (28.7)	32 (33.0)	30 (32.6)

Table corresponding to Figure 16: Proportion of men who had always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had anal intercourse with casual partners

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
HIV-positive	25 (41.0)	33 (41.8)	30 (39.0)	30 (39.0)	23 (43.4)	18 (36.0)	16 (28.1)
HIV-negative	445 (67.1)	443 (60.4)	402 (63.8)	431 (62.4)	396 (63.1)	307 (58.5)	360 (57.1)
HIV serostatus unknown	77 (63.1)	68 (58.1)	58 (63.0)	48 (51.6)	49 (62.8)	42 (56.8)	45 (60.0)
All men	552 (64.6)	558 (58.6)	509 (61.5)	526 (59.3)	482 (61.2)	383 (56.5)	444 (55.5)

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

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007[1] *n* (%)
HIV-positive	40 (58.8)	63 (67.7)	51 (60.7)	59 (62.8)	38 (60.3)	36 (65.5)	46 (73.0)
HIV-negative	324 (40.2)	390 (43.6)	335 (44.1)	387 (45.5)	357 (50.4)	284 (45.7)	388 (53.7)

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

Table corresponding to Figure 18: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV status, by HIV status of respondent

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007[1] *n* (%)
HIV-positive	24 (34.3)	49 (48.5)	35 (41.2)	50 (49.5)	32 (47.1)	27 (46.6)	35 (52.2)
HIV-negative	316 (39.1)	395 (44.2)	332 (43.3)	392 (46.5)	346 (48.7)	289 (46.5)	406 (55.6)

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

Table corresponding to Figure 19: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007[1] *n* (%)
Disclosed to all	63 (78.9)	88 (76.7)	59 (81.2)	67 (81.1)	73 (75.3)	70 (75.4)	103 (70.1)
Disclosed to none/some	236 (21.1)	290 (23.3)	254 (18.8)	287 (18.9)	222 (24.7)	214 (24.6)	242 (29.9)
Total	299 (100)	378 (100)	313 (100)	354 (100)	295 (100)	284 (100)	345 (100)

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

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

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Receptive only	14 (40.0)	11 (23.9)	12 (26.1)	10 (21.3)	4 (13.3)	8 (25.8)	10 (25.0)
Insertive only	3 (8.6)	3 (6.5)	5 (10.9)	5 (10.6)	6 (20.0)	3 (9.7)	5 (12.5)
Reciprocal	18 (51.4)	32 (69.6)	29 (63.0)	32 (68.1)	20 (66.7)	20 (64.5)	25 (62.5)
Total	35 (100)	46 (100)	46 (100)	47 (100)	30 (100)	31 (100)	40 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 21: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Receptive only	29 (14.4)	37 (13.2)	29 (13.2)	42 (16.7)	33 (14.5)	28 (13.1)	38 (14.5)
Insertive only	68 (33.7)	100 (35.7)	73 (33.3)	81 (32.3)	70 (30.7)	69 (32.4)	79 (30.2)
Reciprocal	105 (52.0)	143 (51.1)	117 (53.4)	128 (51.0)	125 (54.8)	116 (54.5)	145 (55.3)
Total	202 (100)	280 (100)	219 (100)	251 (100)	228 (100)	213 (100)	262 (100)

Table corresponding to Figure 22: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
HIV-positive	31 (54.4)	52 (65.0)
HIV-negative	542 (59.6)	601 (62.0)
HIV serostatus unknown	69 (59.0)	64 (47.1)

Note: These data were collected for the first time in 2006.

Table corresponding to Figure 23: Trends in STI testing among HIV-positive men

	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Anal swab	24 (24.5)	34 (26.8)	25 (30.1)	26 (37.1)	41 (45.1)
Throat swab	33 (33.7)	47 (37.0)	38 (45.8)	33 (47.1)	44 (48.4)
Penile swab	21 (21.4)	32 (25.2)	25 (30.1)	21 (30.0)	31 (34.1)
Urine sample	40 (40.8)	57 (44.9)	46 (55.4)	37 (52.9)	51 (56.0)
Blood test other than for HIV	74 (75.5)	90 (70.9)	71 (85.5)	53 (75.7)	74 (81.3)

Table corresponding to Figure 24: Trends in STI testing among HIV-negative men

	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Anal swab	206 (17.6)	266 (20.9)	281 (26.7)	294 (29.4)	349 (32.0)
Throat swab	300 (25.6)	390 (30.7)	385 (36.6)	378 (37.8)	459 (42.0)
Penile swab	270 (23.0)	333 (26.2)	319 (30.3)	304 (30.4)	338 (31.0)
Urine sample	480 (41.0)	613 (48.2)	573 (54.4)	498 (49.8)	560 (51.3)
Blood test other than for HIV	677 (57.8)	769 (60.5)	641 (60.9)	564 (56.5)	648 (59.3)

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

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Amyl	–	–	49 (50.0)	61 (48.0)	49 (59.0)	38 (54.3)	47 (51.6)
Ecstasy	27 (30.0)	35 (27.8)	26 (26.5)	50 (39.4)	34 (41.0)	21 (30.0)	35 (38.5)
Speed	28 (31.1)	38 (30.2)	26 (26.5)	35 (27.6)	28 (33.7)	14 (20.0)	24 (26.4)
Crystal meth	–	–	15 (15.3)	33 (26.0)	19 (22.9)	19 (27.1)	24 (26.4)
Viagra	–	–	17 (17.3)	26 (20.5)	17 (20.5)	18 (25.7)	29 (31.9)

Table corresponding to Figure 26: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Amyl	–	–	341 (29.1)	418 (32.9)	327 (31.1)	320 (32.0)	375 (34.3)
Ecstasy	386 (31.7)	433 (31.4)	334 (28.5)	417 (32.8)	334 (31.7)	371 (31.7)	392 (35.9)
Speed	365 (30.0)	356 (25.8)	262 (22.4)	317 (24.9)	243 (23.1)	217 (21.7)	218 (20.0)
Crystal meth	–	–	150 (12.8)	199 (15.7)	151 (14.3)	175 (17.5)	148 (13.6)
Viagra	–	–	88 (7.5)	129 (10.1)	92 (8.7)	116 (11.6)	126 (11.5)

Table corresponding to Figure 27: Use of party drugs for the purposes of sex

	Never *n* (%)	Less often than monthly *n* (%)	Monthly *n* (%)	Weekly *n* (%)	Total *n* (%)
2007	1078 (78.7)	160 (11.7)	78 (5.7)	54 (3.9)	**1370 (100)**

Supplement 2
Additional analyses

Table 1: Length of current regular relationships among men who reported having a current regular partner

	2002 *n* (%)	2003 *n* (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
Less than 6 months	167 (23.6)	162 (25.1)	207 (26.4)	156 (26.6)	175 (29.9)	182 (27.7)
6 to 11 months	86 (12.2)	71 (11.0)	120 (15.3)	82 (14.0)	78 (13.3)	104 (15.8)
1 to 2 years	115 (16.3)	117 (18.1)	109 (13.9)	82 (14.0)	96 (16.4)	85 (12.9)
More than 2 years	339 (48.0)	296 (45.8)	348 (44.4)	267 (45.5)	236 (40.3)	287 (43.6)
Total	707 (100)	646 (100)	748 (100)	587 (100)	585 (100)	591 (100)

Table 2: Number of different male sexual partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2001 *n* (%)	2002 *n* (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 *n* (%)	2005 *n* (%)	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
None	98 (6.3)	216 (12.2)	212 (14.3)	208 (12.7)	166 (12.4)	163 (13.4)	196 (14.0)
One	324 (20.7)	289 (16.4)	225 (15.2)	253 (15.4)	206 (15.3)	228 (18.7)	251 (17.9)
2 to 5	541 (34.6)	591 (33.5)	468 (31.6)	538 (32.8)	418 (31.1)	340 (27.9)	405 (28.9)
6 to 10	226 (14.5)	220 (12.5)	188 (12.7)	212 (12.9)	211 (15.7)	203 (16.7)	261 (18.6)
11 to 50	298 (19.1)	342 (19.4)	313 (21.1)	342 (20.8)	276 (20.6)	220 (18.1)	234 (16.7)
More than 50	77 (4.9)	108 (6.1)	77 (5.2)	89 (5.4)	66 (4.9)	63 (5.2)	53 (3.8)
Total	1564 (100)	1766 (100)	1483 (100)	1642 (100)	1343 (100)	1217 (100)	1400 (100)

Table 3: Number of different male sexual partners in the six months prior to the survey among men who reported having engaged in some UAIC (2007)

	No UAIC *n* (%)	Some UAIC *n* (%)
One	210 (27.0)	18 (6.5)
2 to 5	268 (34.5)	72 (26.0)
6 to 10	138 (17.8)	65 (23.4)
11 to 50	125 (16.1)	95 (34.3)
More than 50	36 (4.6)	27 (9.8)
Total	777 (100)	277 (100)

UAIC = unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

Table 4: Response to the question, 'Do you prefer to have sex with casual partners who are HIV-positive or HIV-negative, or doesn't HIV serostatus matter?'

	HIV serostatus of respondent		
	HIV-positive *n* (%)	HIV-negative *n* (%)	Unknown *n* (%)
Prefer HIV-positive casual partners	21 (30.9)	5 (0.7)	1 (1.1)
Prefer HIV-negative casual partners	1 (1.5)	627 (81.2)	79 (87.8)
HIV serostatus doesn't matter	46 (67.7)	140 (18.1)	10 (11.1)
Total	68 (100)	772 (100)	90 (100)

Table 5: Response to the question, 'With casual partners, is it your rule to have anal sex with a condom if a partner is …'

	HIV serostatus of respondent					
	HIV-positive		HIV-negative		Unknown	
	No *n* (%)	Yes *n* (%)	No *n* (%)	Yes *n* (%)	No *n* (%)	Yes *n* (%)
… HIV-positive?	28 (45.2)	34 (54.8)	110 (16.7)	550 (83.3)	20 (27.4)	53 (72.6)
… HIV-negative?	15 (25.0)	45 (75.0)	118 (17.1)	574 (82.9)	8 (10.8)	66 (89.2)
… of unknown HIV serostatus?	14 (21.9)	50 (78.1)	120 (17.0)	586 (83.0)	120 (17.0)	586 (83.0)

Table 6: Response to the question, 'With casual partners, is it your rule to have anal sex *without* a condom if a partner is …'

	HIV serostatus of respondent					
	HIV-positive		HIV-negative		Unknown	
	No *n* (%)	Yes *n* (%)	No *n* (%)	Yes *n* (%)	No *n* (%)	Yes *n* (%)
… HIV-positive?	37 (57.8)	27 (42.2)	580 (87.5)	83 (12.5)	61 (79.2)	16 (20.8)
… HIV-negative?	48 (77.4)	14 (22.6)	557 (80.7)	133 (19.3)	51 (67.1)	25 (32.9)
… of unknown HIV serostatus?	44 (71.0)	18 (29.0)	595 (86.5)	93 (13.5)	63 (76.8)	19 (23.2)

Table 7: Response to the question, 'In the last 6 months, who usually talked about HIV status first?'

	2006 *n* (%)	2007 *n* (%)
We didn't	460 (52.5)	430 (44.8)
I did	177 (20.2)	252 (26.3)
My casual partners did	74 (8.5)	66 (6.9)
Equally them or me	165 (18.8)	211 (22.0)
Total	876 (100)	959 (100)

Table 8: Response to the question, 'Have you received PEP in the last 6 months?'

	2007 *n* (%)
No	1246 (95.3)
Yes	61 (4.7)
Total	1307 (100)

PEP = post-exposure prophylaxis

Table 9: Response to the question, 'Where did you have a sexual health check-up in the last 12 months?'

	No *n* (%)	Yes *n* (%)	Total *n* (%)
GP	316 (28.8)	783 (71.3)	1099 (100)
Sexual health clinic	541 (61.5)	339 (38.5)	880 (100)
Sauna clinic	693 (97.1)	21 (2.9)	714 (100)
Interstate	661 (93.0)	50 (7.0)	711 (100)
Didn't have a sexual health check-up	–	205 (100)	205 (100)