

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Perth 2006

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Gay Community Periodic Survey

PERTH 2006

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GCPS Report 3/2007

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About the study

The Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Perth. The project is funded by the Department of Health, Western Australia. The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay and homosexually active men. The most recent survey, the fifth in Perth, was conducted in October 2006. This report compares data from this survey with data from previous surveys conducted in Perth in 1998 (Van de Ven et al., 1999), 2000 (Brown et al., 2001), 2002 (Hull et al., 2003) and 2004 (Hull et al., 2005).

Study design

As in previous gay community periodic surveys, this study employed the time–location sampling frame which is often used to enrol hard-to-reach populations; men who had sex with men were recruited at certain types of locations and at times when they tended to be present. This survey methodology produces convenience samples.

The survey uses a short, self-administered questionnaire (see Appendix 2) that takes about ten minutes to complete. Questions focus on anal intercourse and oral sex, the use of condoms, the nature of sexual relationships, HIV testing and HIV status, sexual health testing, aspects of social attachment to the gay community, recreational drug use and a range of demographic items including sexual identity, age, ethnicity and occupation.

In general, to facilitate as direct a comparison as possible, the questions in the 2006 survey were the same as those in the four previous surveys. This also enables the Perth data to be compared with the data from similar surveys in other states.

Recruiting and sample

In October 2006, men were recruited from eight sites in Perth: the City of Perth Pride Fair Day, five gay social venues and two sex-on-premises venues. In all, 1207 men were asked to complete the questionnaire and 927 did so. This represents a response rate of over 75%.

Compared with the previous survey in 2004, there was a significant increase in the proportion of men recruited at Fair Day and a corresponding decrease in the proportion recruited at other venues ($p < .001$). In 2006, 69.7% of respondents were recruited at Fair Day, which was the highest proportion in the history of the survey.

Table 1: Source of recruitment

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Gay venues | 369 (43.6) | 441 (42.6) | 245 (31.0) | 380 (37.5) | 281 (30.3) |
| Fair Day | 477 (56.4) | 594 (57.4) | 545 (69.0) | 634 (62.5) | 646 (69.7) |
| Total | 846 (100) | 1035 (100) | 790 (100) | 1014 (100) | 927 (100) |

Reporting

This report describes data from the fifth Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey and compares them with data from the four previous surveys. All information about behaviour is self-reported and thus depends for its veracity on the accuracy of respondents' reporting and their recall of events that happened in the past.

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

As indicated in previous periodic surveys, men recruited at events such as Fair Day are different in some respects from those recruited at clinics and gay venues (Van de Ven et al., 1997). Nonetheless, most of the data reported here are for the sample as a whole, giving an account of practices drawn from a broad cross-sectional sample of Perth gay men.

More detailed analyses of the data will continue and will be disseminated as they are completed. As with any data analysis, further examination may necessitate minor reinterpretation of the findings.



Demographic profile

In terms of demographic variables, the participants in the five gay community periodic surveys conducted in Perth from 1998 to 2006 were quite similar.

Residential location

There were minor variations in the geographical distribution of participants from 1998 to 2006. As in previous surveys, the majority of respondents in 2006 came from the Perth metropolitan area and a small percentage of men came from other parts of Western Australia or from outside the state (see Figure 1). The proportion of respondents who lived within the Perth metropolitan area has decreased slightly from the previous survey ($p < .01$).

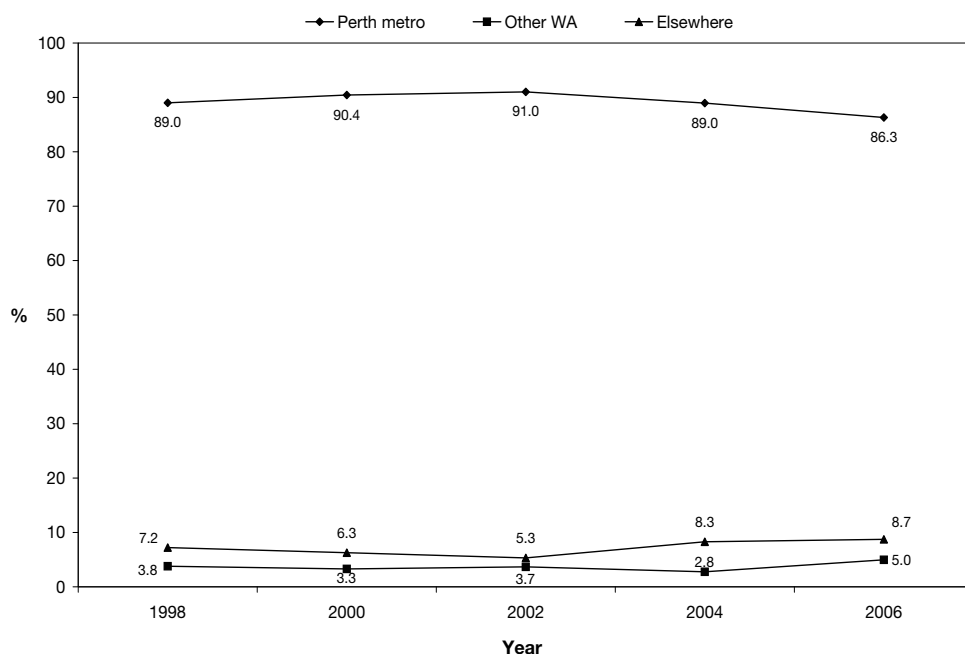


Figure 1: Residential location

Age

In the 2006 survey, the median age of respondents was 34 years (the maximum age was 80 years). Although the age range was similar to that observed in the previous four surveys, the distribution has varied slightly over time (see Figure 2). Trend analysis shows a significant

increase in the proportion of respondents aged under 25 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$) and a decrease in the proportion of respondents aged 25 to 29 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$) and 30 to 39 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$). These changes should be taken into account when interpreting the results.

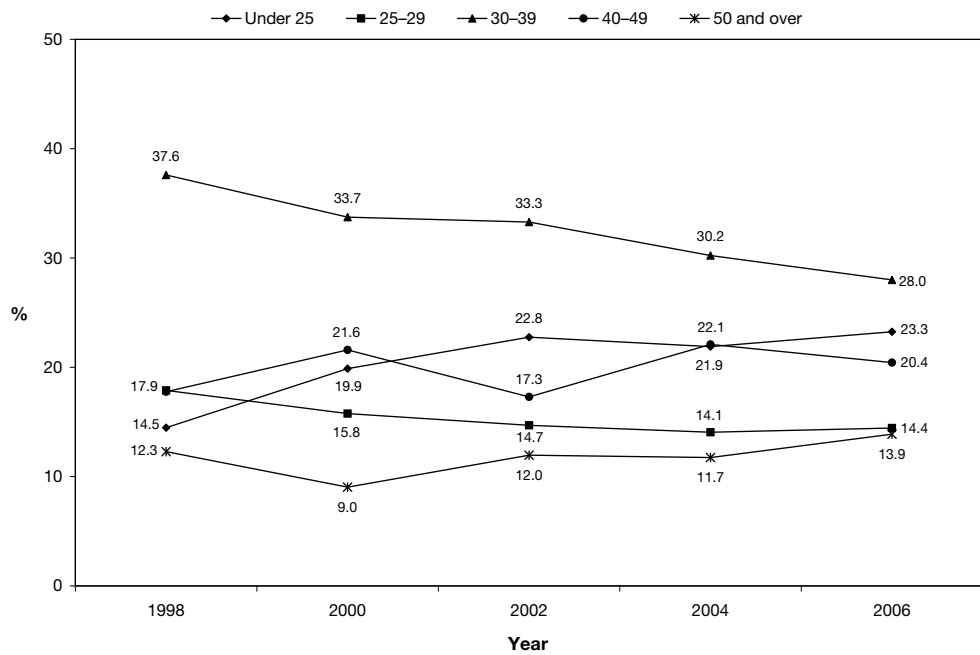


Figure 2: Age

Ethnicity

As in the four previous surveys, the sample was predominantly Anglo-Australian (see Figure 3). However, there was a significantly lower proportion of respondents of Anglo-Australian background than in 2004 ($p < .001$) and an increase in the proportion of respondents of other non-European origins. This appears to be part of a consistent trend towards an increasingly ethnically diverse sample. Twenty-seven men (3.3% of the total sample) were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) background; this proportion has not changed significantly over time.

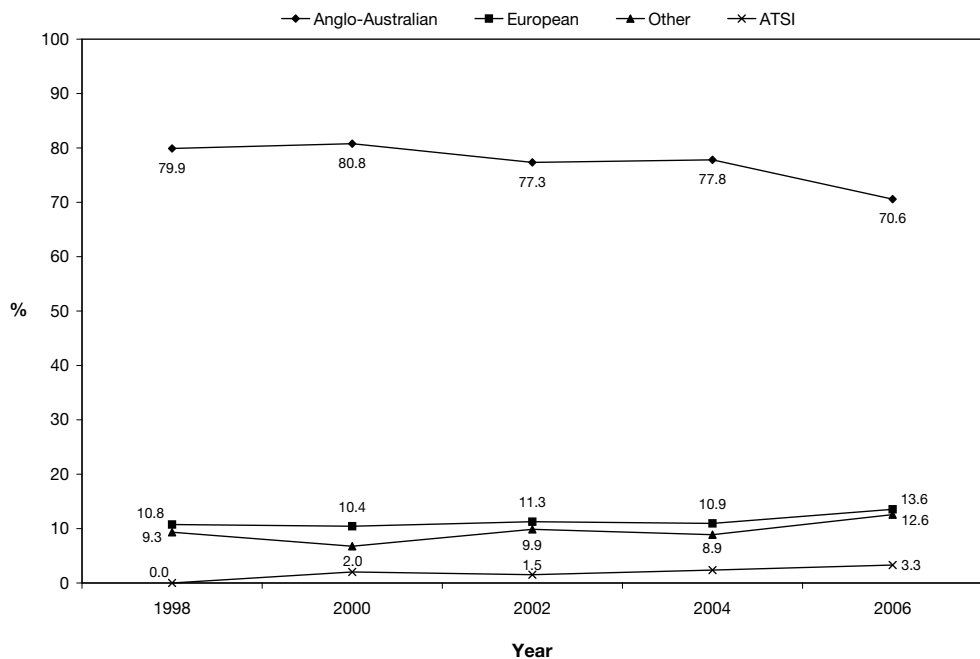


Figure 3: Ethnicity

Employment

The majority of the men in the sample were employed, with 70.6% in full-time and 12.5% in part-time employment (see Figure 4). In comparison with the 2004 sample, a greater proportion were employed full-time ($p < .05$) and a noticeably smaller proportion were unemployed; the proportion unemployed dropped from 13.6% in 2004 to 8.8% in 2006 ($p < .01$). This is part of a larger trend over the five survey periods, with a significant increase in the proportion of men in full-time employment (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$) and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men who were unemployed (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

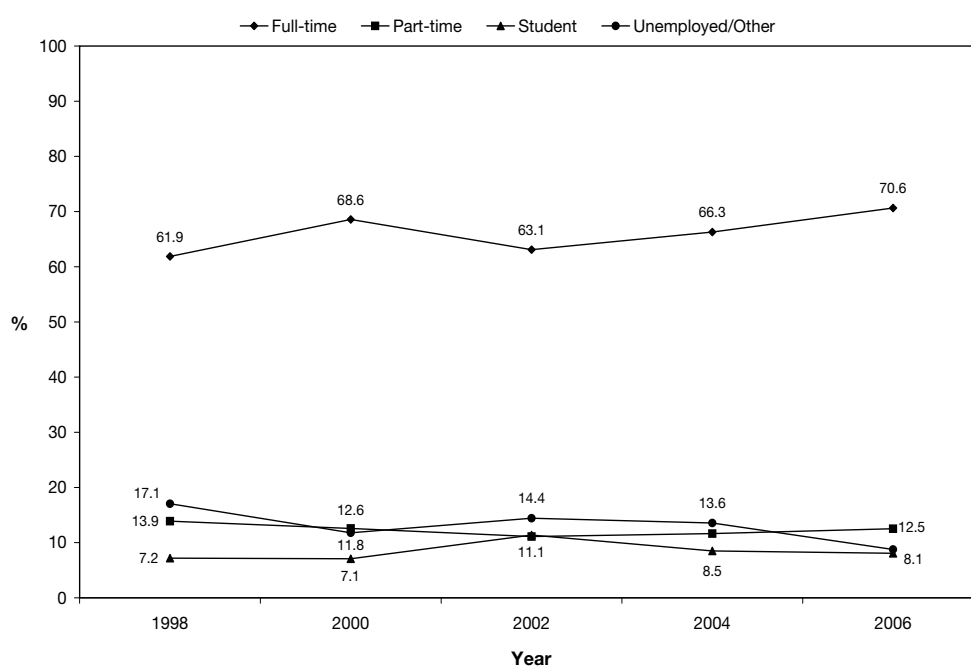


Figure 4: Employment status

Sexual relationships with men

The majority of men in each of the samples from 1998 to 2006 were in a regular sexual relationship with a man at the time of completing the survey (see Figure 5). In 2006 about 30% of respondents were in a monogamous relationship, i.e. the participant and his partner had had sex only within the relationship, while 21.6% had had sex only with casual partners. Another 26% had both regular and casual partners. No significant changes emerged when compared with the previous sample. However, since 1998 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who had had no sexual contact with a man in the six months prior to the survey (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$), along with an increase in the proportion who were in a monogamous relationship (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$). In the same period, the proportion of men who had both regular and casual partners has significantly decreased (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

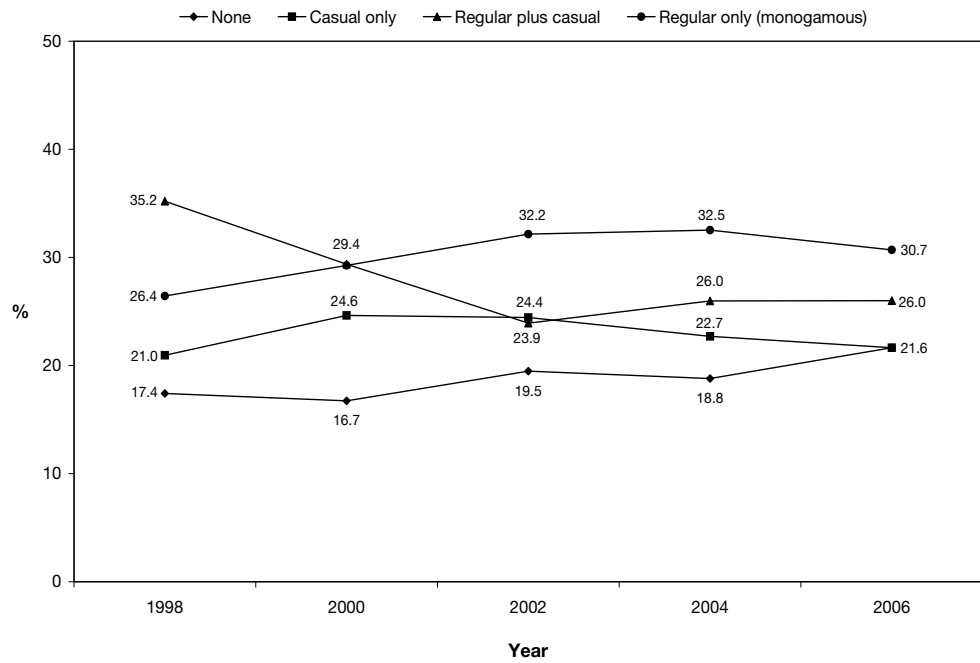


Figure 5: Relationships with men

Nearly 70% of the men who were in regular relationship at the time of completing the survey had been in that relationship for at least one year (see Figure 6). This proportion is not statistically different from that in the previous five surveys.

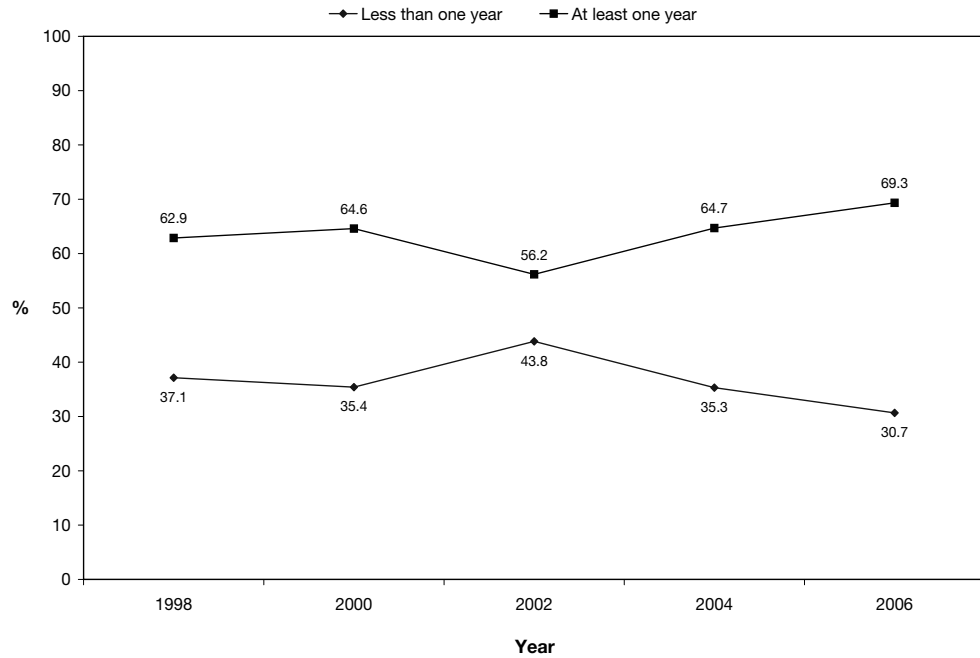


Figure 6: Length of relationships with men, among men with regular male partners at the time of completing the survey



Association with gay community

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

Sexual identity

As in previous surveys, the men in the 2006 sample predominantly identified as gay or homosexual (see Figure 7). Much smaller proportions of respondents identified as bisexual or heterosexual. No significant changes emerged when these data were compared with data from the previous survey sample or over time.

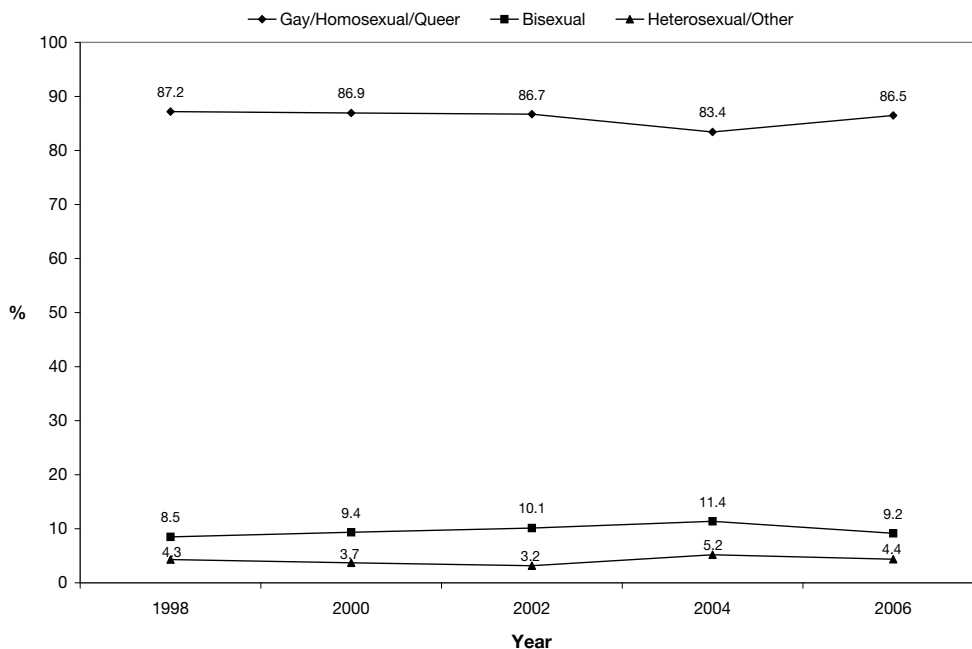


Figure 7: Sexual identity

Gay community involvement

Since 1998 there has been a significant change in the respondents' social involvement with gay men (see Figure 8). In 2006 the majority of men (56.6%) reported having some or a few gay friends, while another 40.5% indicated that most or all of their friends were gay. These proportions have not changed noticeably since the previous survey. However, over time, a downward trend can be observed in the proportion of men who reported that most or all of their friends were gay men, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of men who had some or a few gay male friends (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

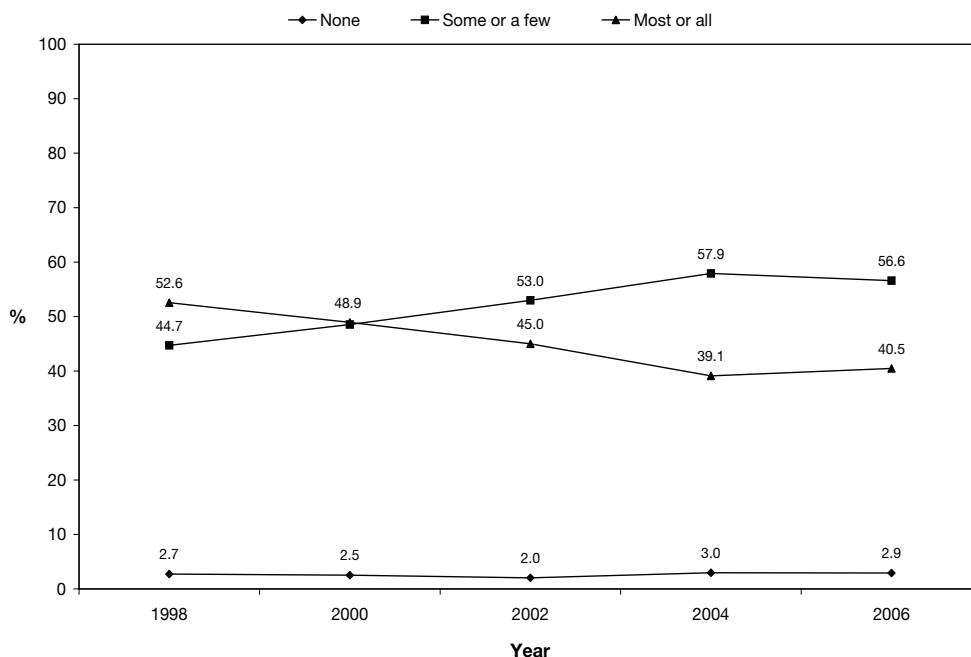


Figure 8: Proportion of friends who are gay

In 2006 most respondents reported having spent either some or a lot of their free time with gay men; 38.4% had spent some and 35.6% a lot of their time with gay men (see Figure 9). There were no noticeable differences from the 2004 sample. Over time, there has been a significant downward trend in the proportion of men who spent a lot of their free time with gay men, and a corresponding increase in the proportion who spent some or a little of their free time with gay men (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$ for both).

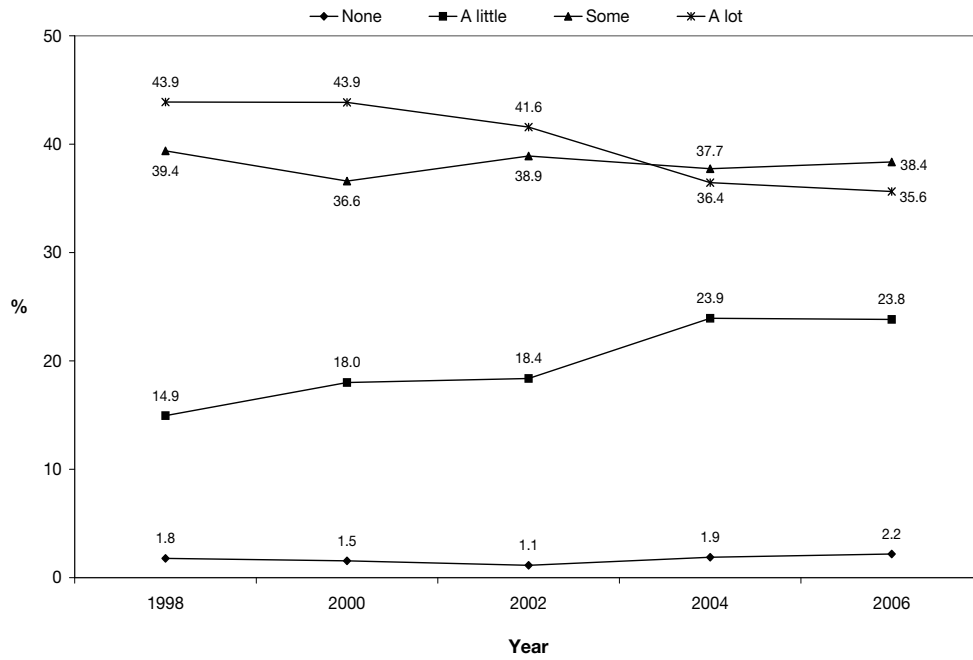


Figure 9: Proportion of free time spent with gay men

Readership of gay publications

Two questions were included in the 2006 survey asking respondents if they had regularly read gay publications or gay news websites. About 41% of the sample reported having read gay publications, while 21% had visited gay news websites.



HIV testing, treatment and status

In 2006, 81.9% of the sample reported having been previously tested for HIV antibodies. The majority (79.6%) of the sample were HIV-negative, 4.9% were HIV-positive and the rest did not know their HIV status (see Figure 10). These proportions are comparable with those in the 2004 sample, with trend analysis showing no significant changes in HIV status over time.

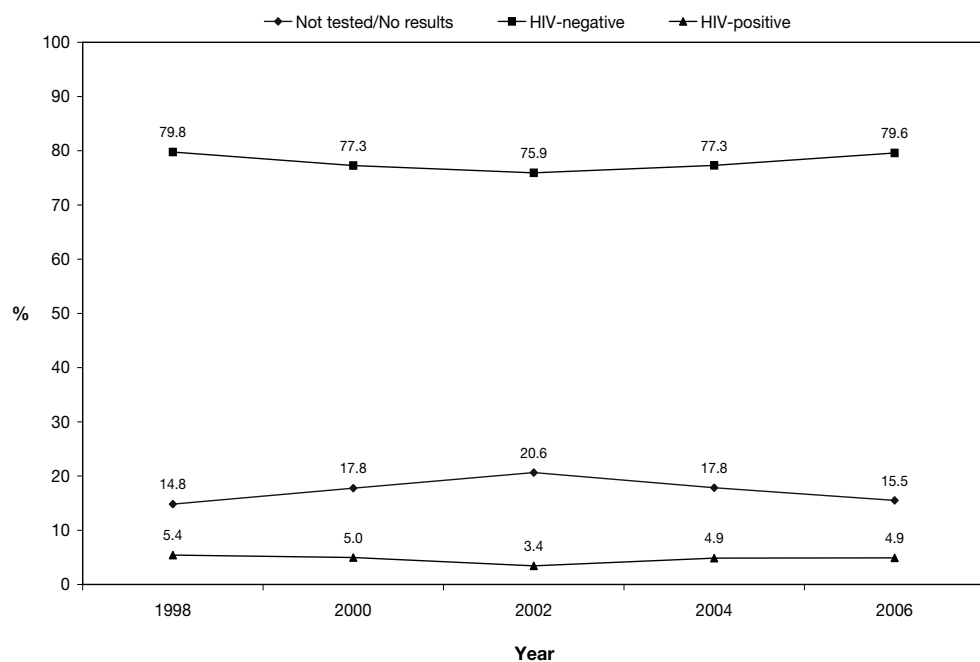


Figure 10: HIV test results

Time since most recent HIV-antibody test

Among non-HIV-positive men who had ever had an HIV-antibody test, 62.2% of the 2006 sample had been tested within the 12 months prior to the survey and 40.7% within the six months prior to the survey (see Figure 11). A fifth of the sample reported that it had been

more than two years since their most recent HIV test. These proportions are consistent with those reported in 2004; there have been no significant changes over time.

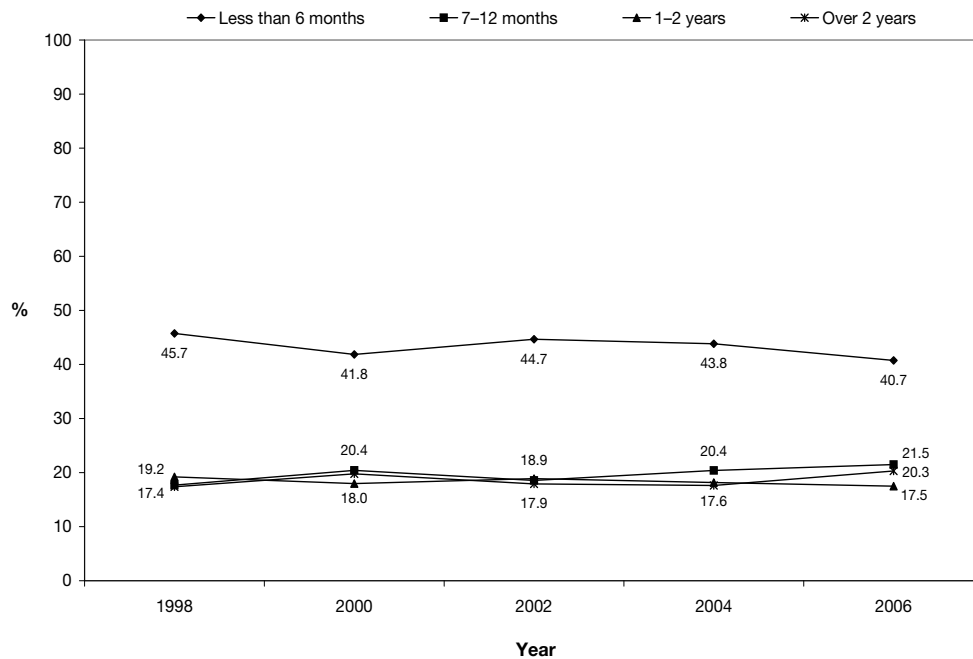


Figure 11: Time since most recent HIV test, among men who had not tested HIV-positive

Combination antiretroviral therapies

Of the men who reported that they were HIV-positive, 78% were taking combination antiretroviral therapies at the time of the most recent survey (see Figure 12). There has been no significant change in this proportion since 2004 or over the course of the study.

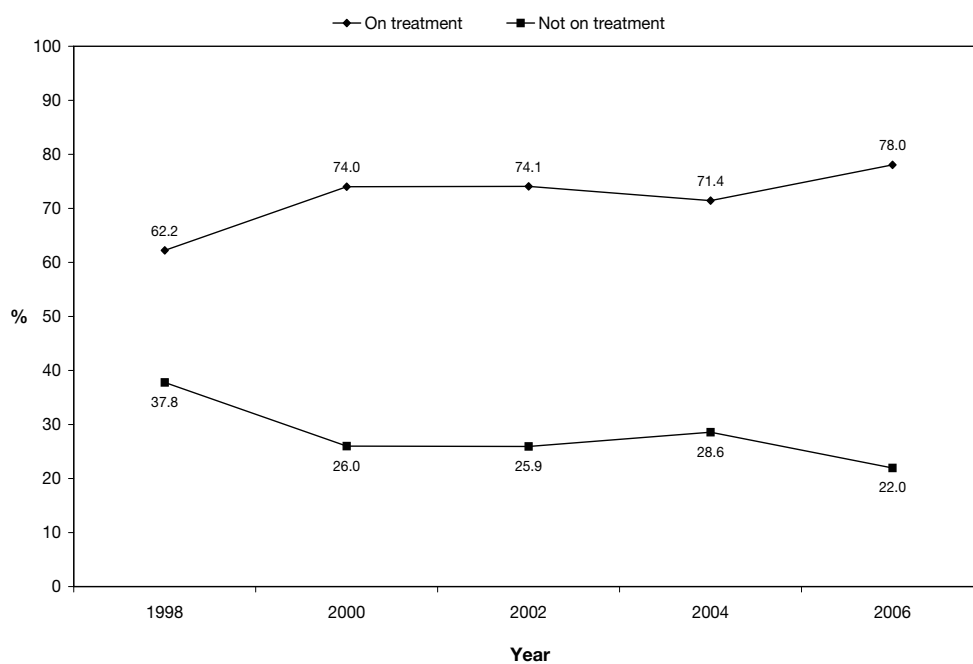


Figure 12: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

Regular partner's HIV status

Men who had a current regular partner were asked to indicate their partner's HIV status (see Figure 13). The majority (71.3%) had a partner who was HIV-negative and 7.7% had a partner who was HIV-positive. These proportions are similar to those reported in 2004. Since 1998 there has been a significant upward trend in the proportion of men with HIV-positive regular partners (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$) and an accompanying decrease in the proportion of men with regular partners of unknown HIV status (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$). The proportion of men with HIV-negative regular partners has remained stable over time.

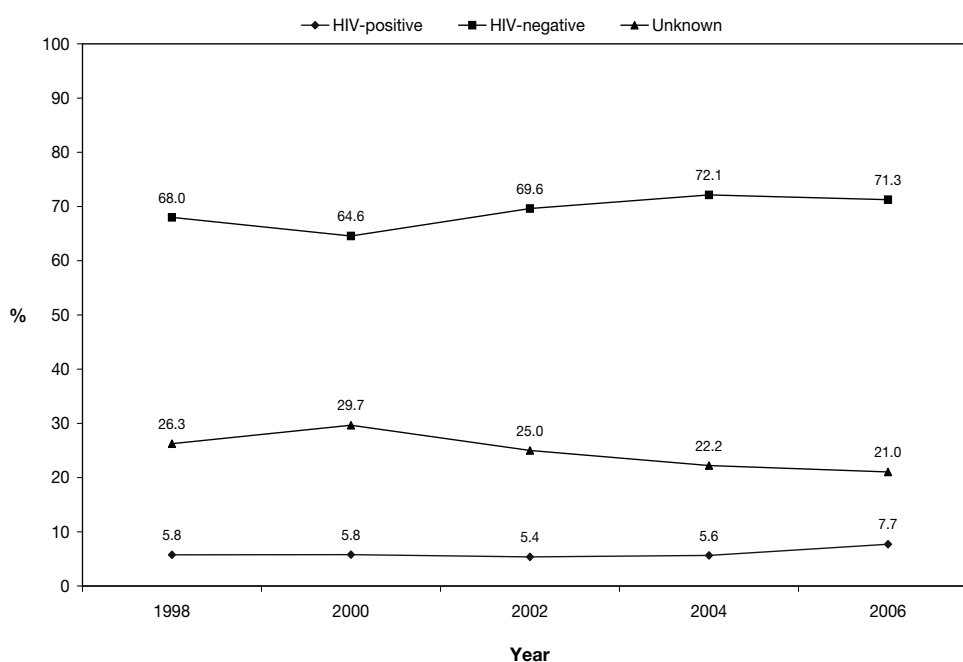


Figure 13: HIV status of regular partner

Analysis in 2006 categorised relationships according to the HIV seroconcordance of partners. Relationships were either seroconcordant (both partners HIV-positive or both partners HIV-negative), serodiscordant (partners were of different HIV status) or nonconcordant (at least one partner's HIV status was unknown) (see Figure 14). The majority (65.5%) of men who had a regular partner at the time of the survey were in a seroconcordant relationship in which both partners were HIV-negative. Only small proportions of men were in either a seroconcordant relationship in which both partners were HIV-positive (1.2%) or a serodiscordant relationship (9.9%). Nearly a quarter (23.4%) were in a nonconcordant relationship in which either they or their partner was unaware of their HIV status.

No significant changes were observed from the previous survey in the match of HIV status within relationships. Since 1998 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men in HIV-negative concordant relationships (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$) and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men in nonconcordant relationships (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$).

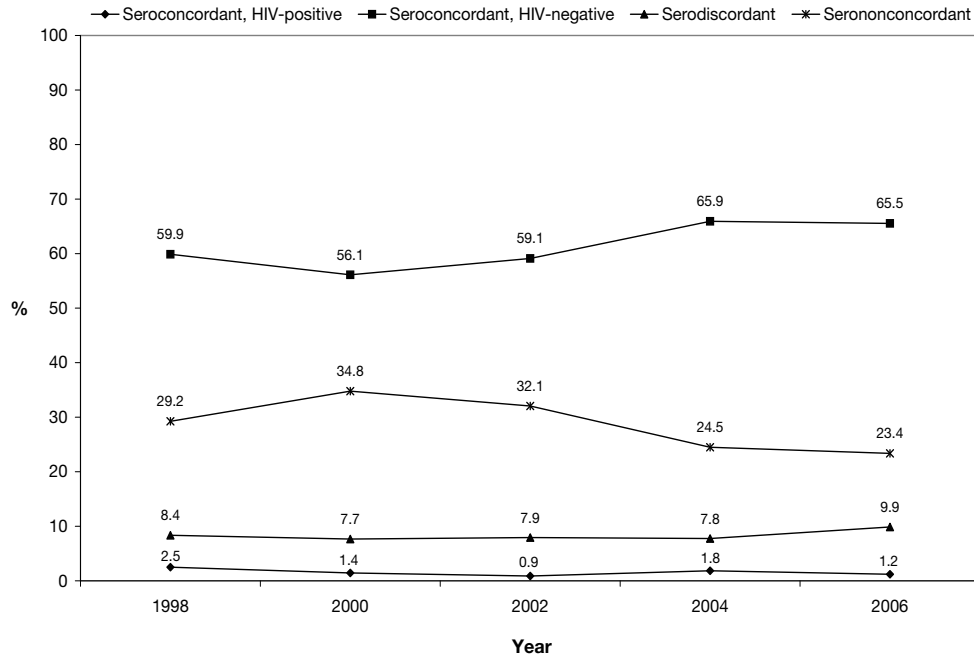


Figure 14: Match of HIV status in regular relationships



Sexual practices

Participants were asked to report on a limited range of sexual practices, separately for regular and casual partners: anal intercourse with and without ejaculation, and oral intercourse with and without ejaculation (see Figures 17 to 20).

Sex with male partners, and number of partners

Based on the responses to the sexual behaviour questions and the sorts of sexual relationships with men indicated by the participants, about two-thirds of the men were classified as having had sexual contact with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey. A similar proportion were classified as having had sexual contact with casual partners in the same period. These proportions have been stable since 1998 (see Figure 15).

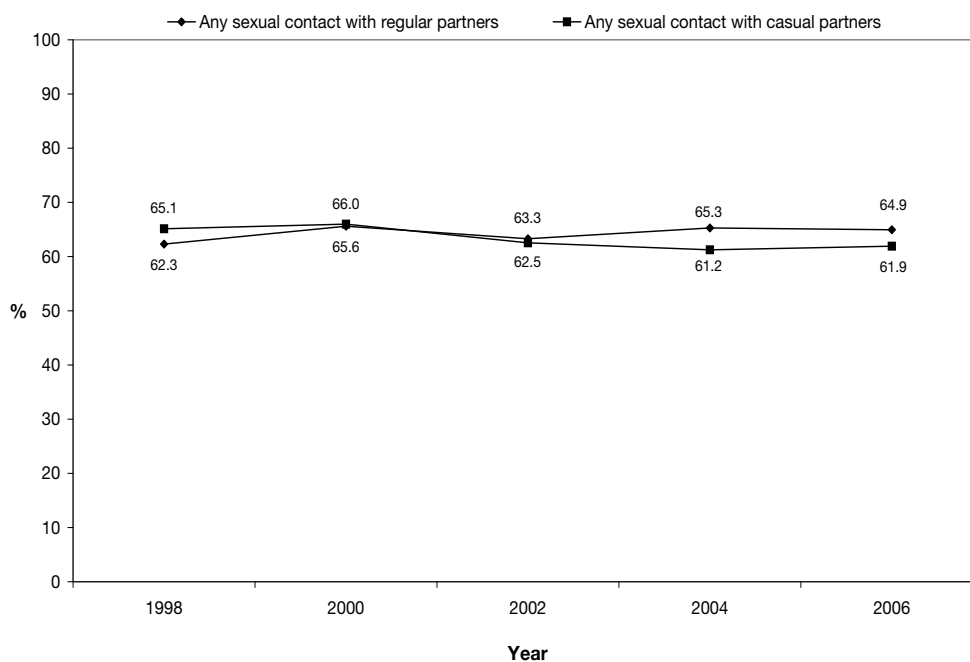


Figure 15: Sex with male partners in the six months prior to the survey—all men

As in previous surveys, men recruited at Fair Day were more likely to have regular partners and less likely to have had casual partners than men recruited at sex-on-premises and social venues (see Table 2). In 2006, 70.1% of men recruited at Fair Day had had sexual contact with a regular partner in the six months prior to the survey, while 52.6% had had sexual contact with a casual partner. Among men recruited at other venues, the proportions were reversed: 53% had had sex with a regular partner and 83% with a casual partner. The only significant change from 2004 was an increase in the proportion of men recruited from other venues who had had sexual contact with a casual partner ($p < .05$). These proportions have remained stable across the five survey periods.

Table 2: Sex with male partners in the six months prior to the survey, by recruitment site

| Sexual contact | Fair Day <i>n</i> (%) | Other venues <i>n</i> (%) |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1998 | | |
| Any sexual contact with regular partners | 329 (69.0) | 198 (53.7) |
| Any sexual contact with casual partners | 265 (55.6) | 286 (77.5) |
| Total (N = 846) | 477 | 369 |
| 2000 | | |
| Any sexual contact with regular partners | 426 (71.7) | 253 (57.4) |
| Any sexual contact with casual partners | 338 (56.9) | 345 (78.2) |
| Total (N = 1035) | 594 | 441 |
| 2002 | | |
| Any sexual contact with regular partners | 362 (66.4) | 138 (56.3) |
| Any sexual contact with casual partners | 297 (54.5) | 197 (80.4) |
| Total (N = 790) | 545 | 245 |
| 2004 | | |
| Any sexual contact with regular partners | 462 (72.9) | 200 (52.6) |
| Any sexual contact with casual partners | 329 (51.9) | 292 (76.8) |
| Total (N = 1014) | 634 | 380 |
| 2006 | | |
| Any sexual contact with regular partners | 453 (70.1) | 108 (53.0) |
| Any sexual contact with casual partners | 340 (52.6) | 182 (83.3) |
| Total (N = 927) | 646 | 281 |

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive.

The number of male sex partners with whom respondents had had sex in the six months prior to the survey did not change significantly from 2004 to 2006 (see Figure 16). Most of the men had engaged in sex with between one and 10 partners in the six months prior to the survey. Over the five survey periods there was a slight upward trend in the proportion of men who had had one sexual partner in the six months prior to the survey (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$), along with a decrease in the proportion who had had between two and 10 sexual partners (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$). Since 1998 there has been a slight increase in the proportion of men who had had a single partner in the six months prior to the survey (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$).

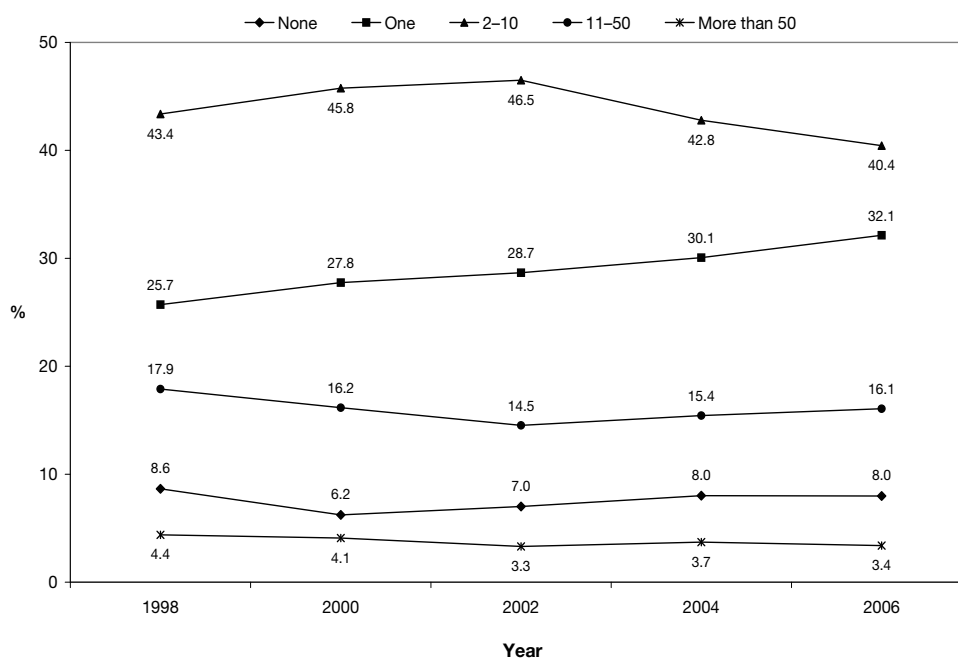


Figure 16: Number of male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

Specific sexual practices with regular and casual partners

About two-thirds of those with regular male partners had engaged in oral intercourse including ejaculation (insertive or receptive) with their partners (see Figure 17).¹ This proportion has not changed significantly over the course of the surveys. As in 2004, over half the participants (53.7%) reported having had insertive oral intercourse and 56% had had receptive oral intercourse. These proportions have remained stable over time.

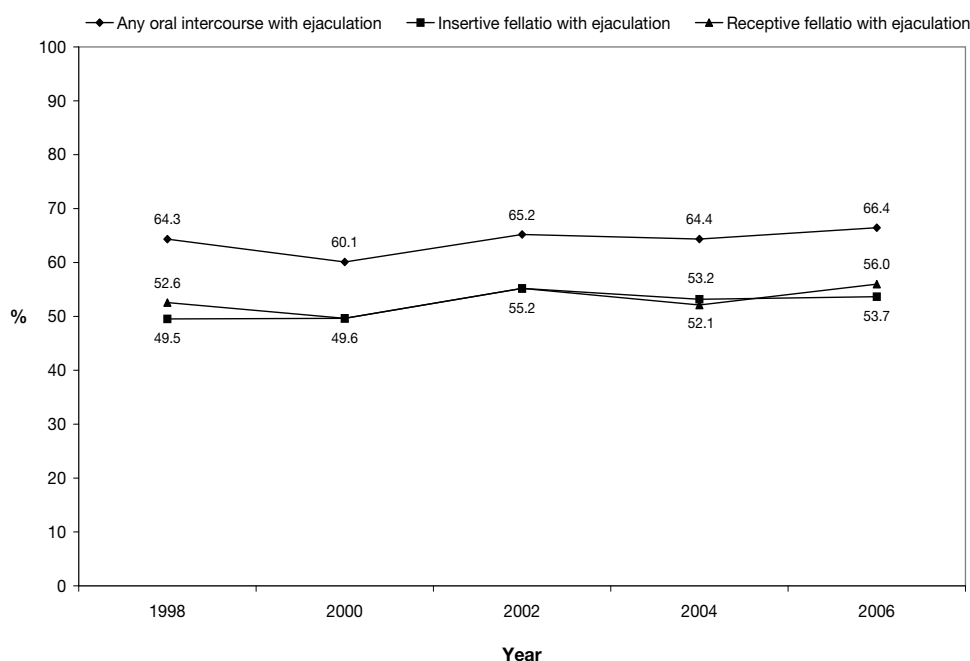


Figure 17: Positioning in oral intercourse with ejaculation with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey.

¹ Data is also collected on oral intercourse without ejaculation, but this is not included in this report because the risk of HIV transmission in this context is low.

In 2006, 89.7% of men with regular partners had engaged in anal intercourse with their partners in the six months prior to the survey (see Figure 18). This proportion is similar to that reported in 2004 but has increased slightly since 1998 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$). Among men with regular partners, 79.1% had engaged in insertive anal intercourse and 76.1% in receptive anal intercourse. These proportions have not changed significantly since the previous survey, although there have been significant increases in all three categories of anal intercourse over time (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$ for each).

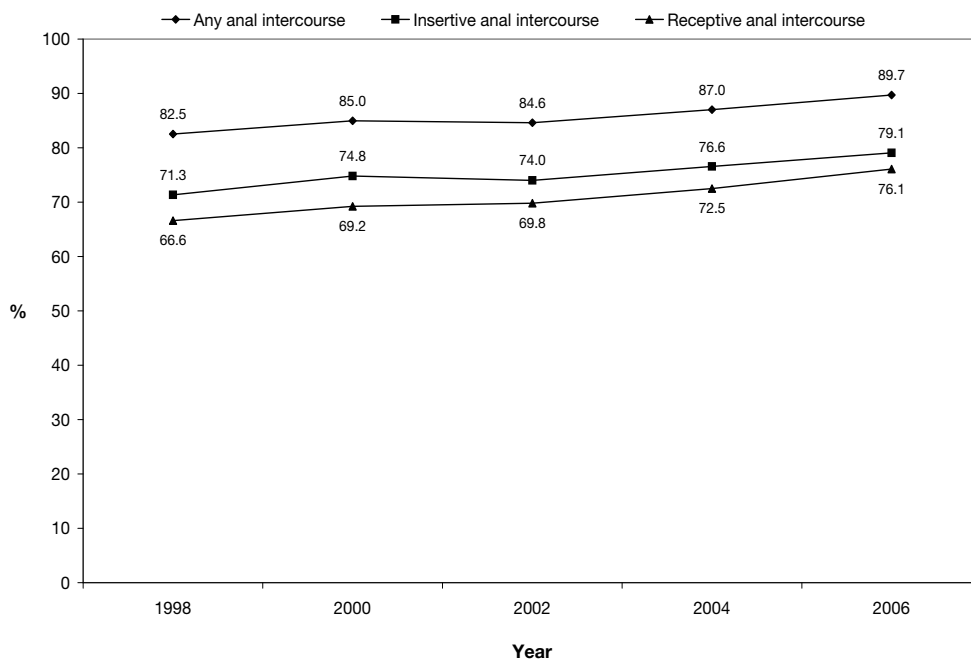


Figure 18: Positioning in anal intercourse with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Fewer respondents had engaged in either oral intercourse with ejaculation, or anal intercourse, with casual male partners than with regular male partners (see Figures 19 and 20). Compared with the 2004 data, significantly higher proportions of men had engaged in oral intercourse with ejaculation and receptive oral intercourse with casual partners ($p < .01$ for both). A similar increase was noted in insertive oral intercourse ($p < .05$). There have been significant upward trends since 1998 in anal intercourse (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$) and in both insertive and receptive oral intercourse (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$ for each).

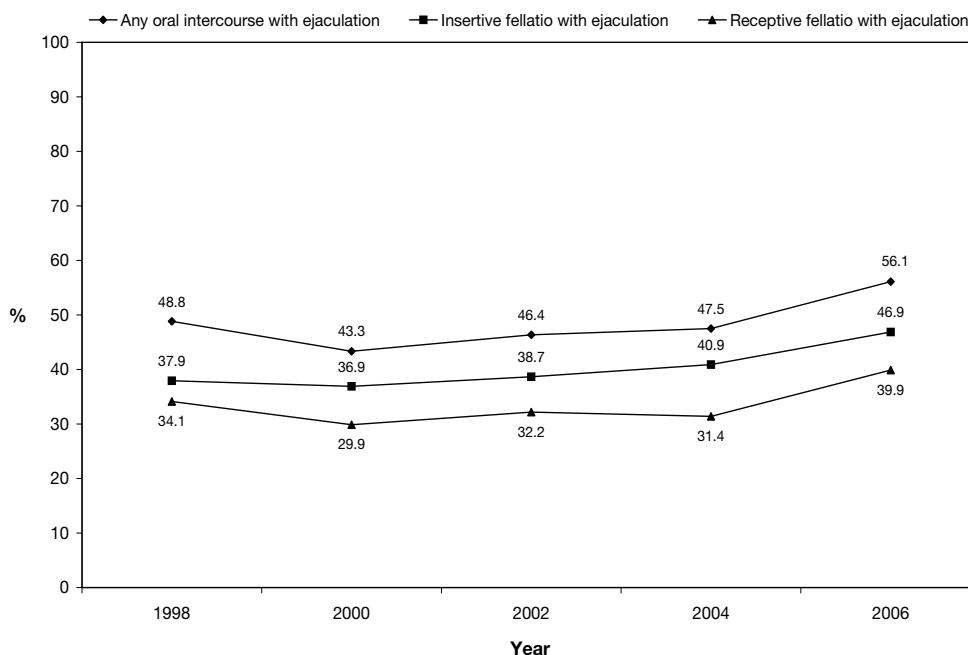


Figure 19: Positioning in oral intercourse with ejaculation with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Just over 77% of the men who reported having had sex with casual partners had engaged in anal intercourse with one or more of those partners (see Figure 20). A larger proportion reported having engaged in insertive anal intercourse (66.9%) than receptive anal intercourse (58.5%), which is consistent with figures reported in 2004. The proportion of men having had anal intercourse with casual partners has increased since 1998 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$), as have the proportions having had both insertive and receptive anal intercourse (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$ for both).

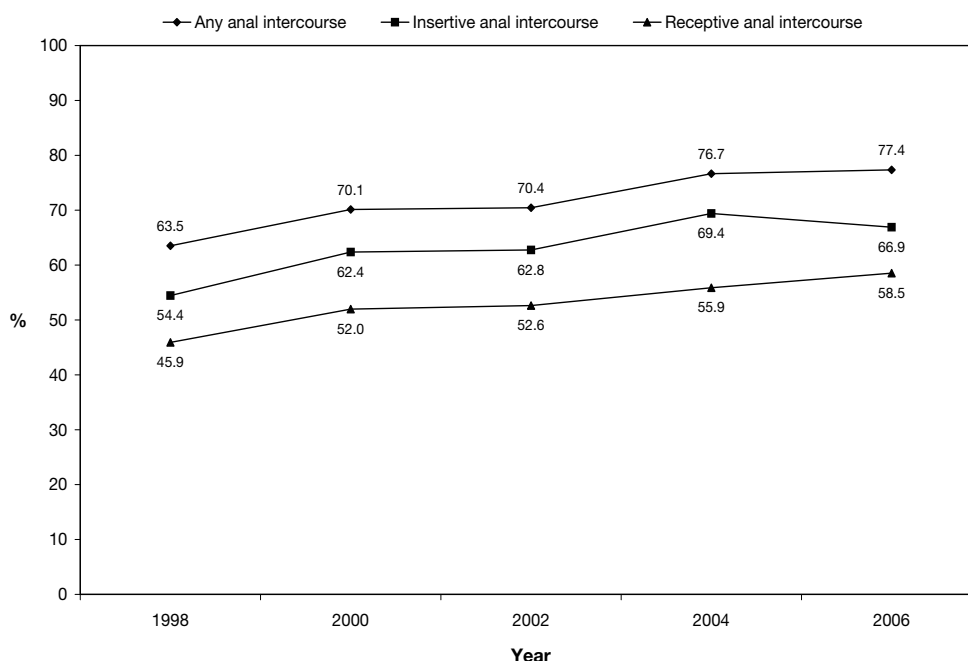


Figure 20: Positioning in anal intercourse with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Sex with regular male partners

Condom use

In 2006, 28.7% of men with regular partners had always used condoms during anal intercourse, while 61% had engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners (UAIR) (see Figure 21). These proportions are similar to those in the previous survey, although since 1998 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who had engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$). Of those men who reported having been in a regular relationship in the six months prior to the survey, 10.3% had had no anal intercourse. This proportion is consistent with the 2004 sample, but has significantly decreased since 1998 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

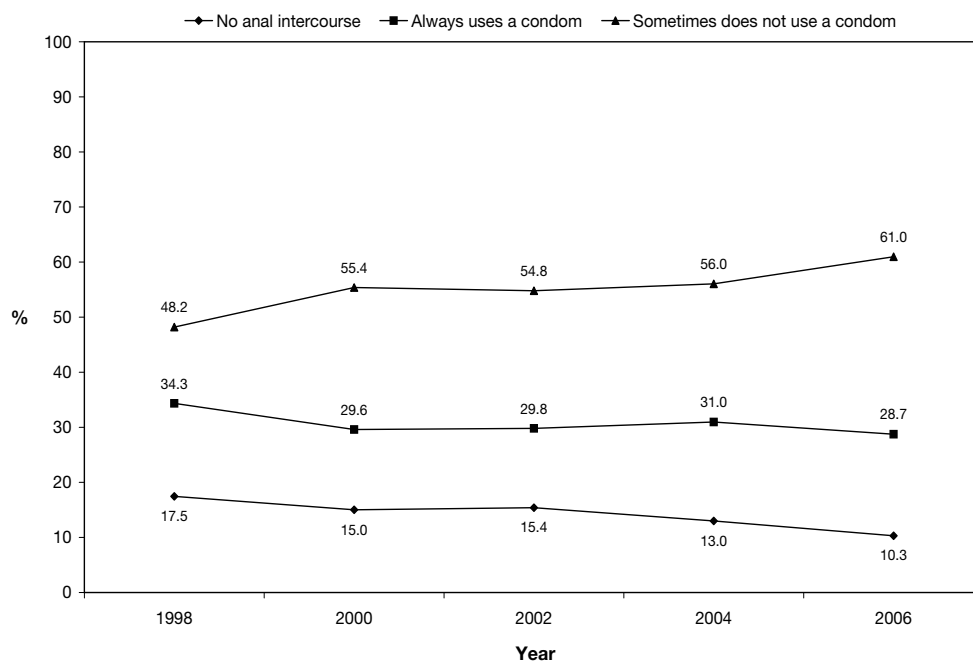


Figure 21: Condom use with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Just under two-thirds of HIV-negative men reported any UAIR in 2006 and this proportion has significantly increased since 1998 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$) (see Figure 22). Smaller proportions of HIV-positive men and men of unknown HIV status had engaged in anal intercourse without a condom, and these proportions have remained relatively stable over the course of the surveys.

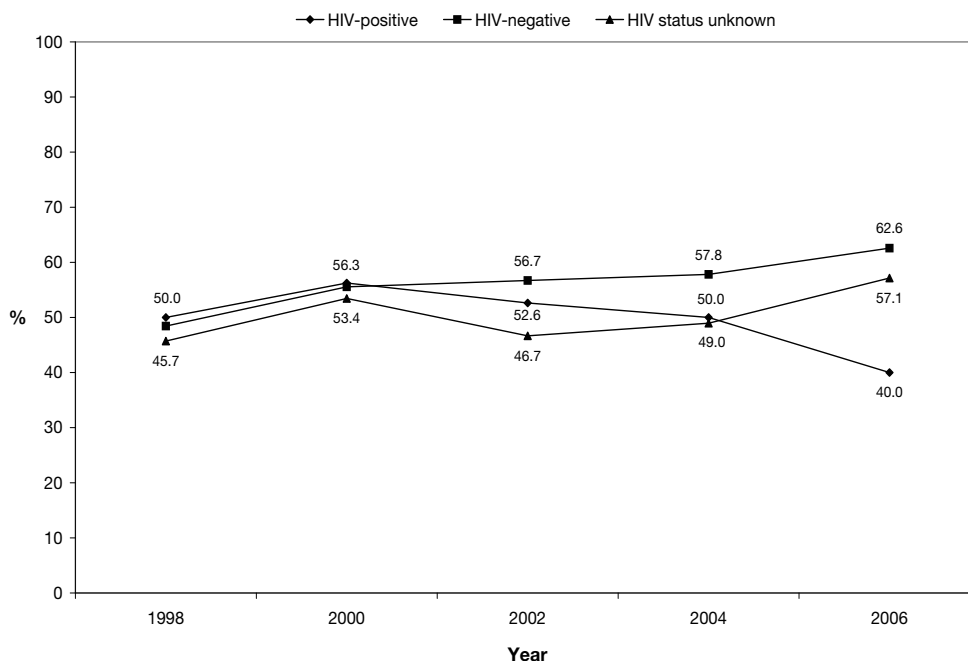


Figure 22: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

Note: Based on those who had had sex with regular partners in the six months prior to the survey.

The proportions of men who had had unprotected intercourse within regular relationships were also examined according to the match of HIV status between partners (see Figure 23). Relationships were divided into four categories depending on partners’ serostatus combinations. In 2006 nearly 74% of the men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships had had UAIR, as had 60% of those in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships. Nearly 42% of men in serodiscordant relationships, i.e. with a partner of the opposite HIV status, reported having had UAIR. There have been no significant changes in these figures from the previous survey but over time there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships reporting some UAIR (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$). Note that the small number of men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships should be taken into account when interpreting these results.

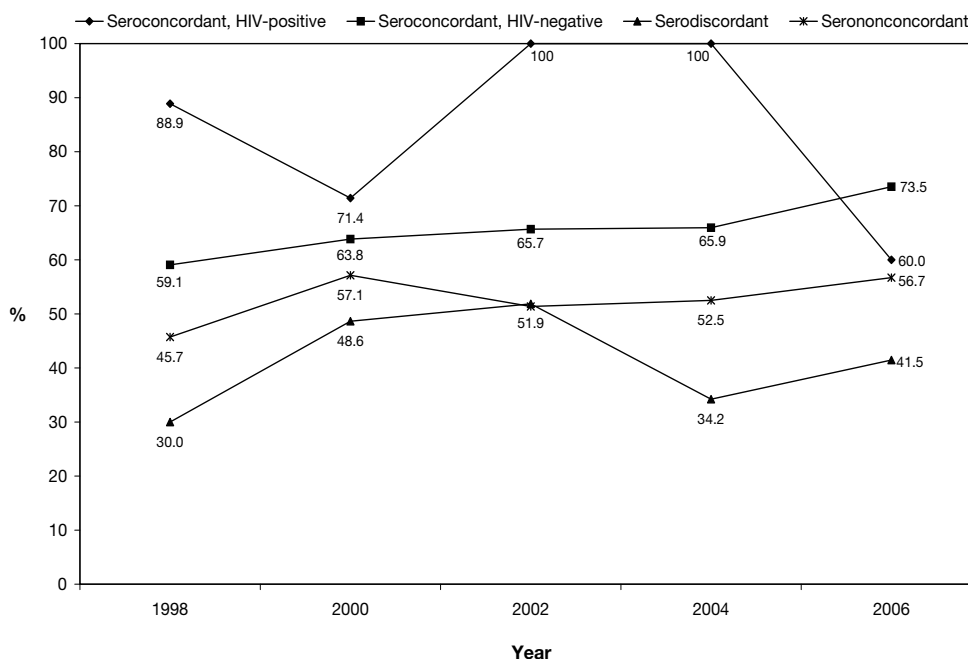


Figure 23: Unprotected anal intercourse and match of HIV status in regular relationships

Agreements about sex

Most participants who had a current regular male partner also had an agreement with their partner about sex within the relationship. This proportion has not changed significantly since 1998 (see Figure 24). Moreover, there have been no significant changes in the proportions of men in the various agreement categories over time.

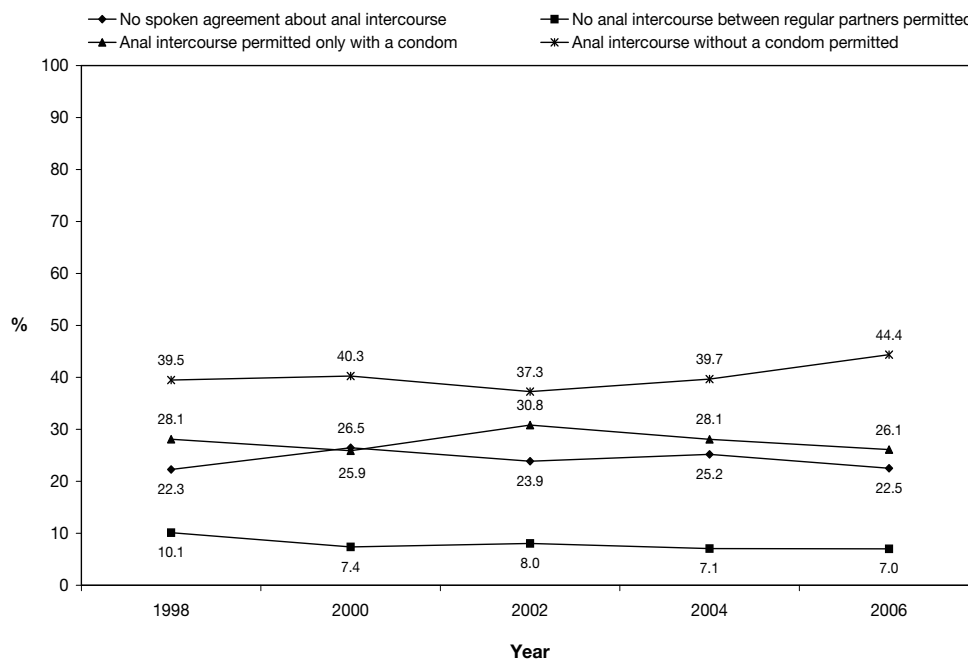


Figure 24: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship

Of participants who had a regular partner, a quarter had no agreement with their regular partner about sex with casual partners, 37.4% specified no sex with other partners and 28.7% permitted anal intercourse only with the use of a condom (see Figure 25). There were no significant changes in these proportions from the previous survey. Since 1998 there has been a slight increase in the proportion of men who had agreements with their regular partners that permitted unprotected anal intercourse with men outside the relationship (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$). There have been no significant changes in any of the other categories over time.

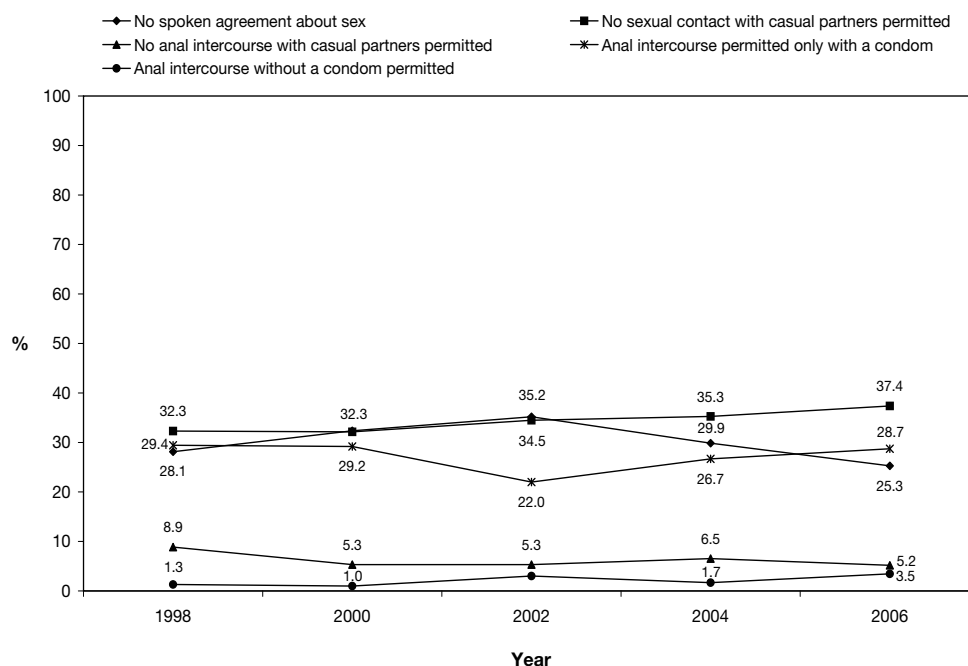


Figure 25: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship

Sex with casual male partners

Condom use

Among men who had had sex with casual male partners, about 33% had engaged in any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC) in the six months prior to the survey (see Figure 26). Although this proportion is similar to that in the previous survey, it has significantly increased since 1998 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$), as has the proportion of men who had not engaged in anal intercourse with their casual partners (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$). A separate analysis revealed that, of the 192 men who had engaged in UAIC, 98 had also engaged in UAIR.

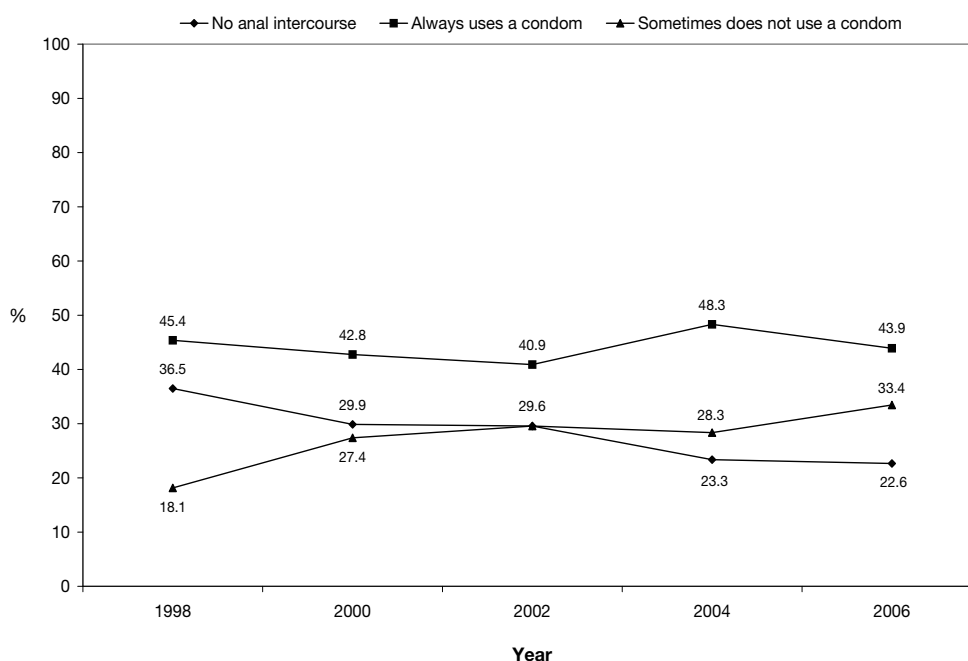


Figure 26: Condom use with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

Note: Based on those who had had sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey.

A comparison of the data in Figures 21 and 26 and corresponding tables (see Appendix 1) confirms that more men had had unprotected anal intercourse with regular than with casual partners. Furthermore, unprotected anal intercourse with ejaculation inside was more common within regular relationships than between casual partners.

A greater proportion of HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men or men of unknown HIV status had engaged in UAIC in 2006 (see Figure 27). Although Figure 27 appears to show a substantial increase in 2004 followed by a considerable decrease in 2006, caution is required in interpreting these results as the small number of HIV-positive men in the sample makes statistical analysis in this group unreliable. In this case the statistical trend is more important than actual percentages in interpreting the result, and the trend for this group was not statistically significant.

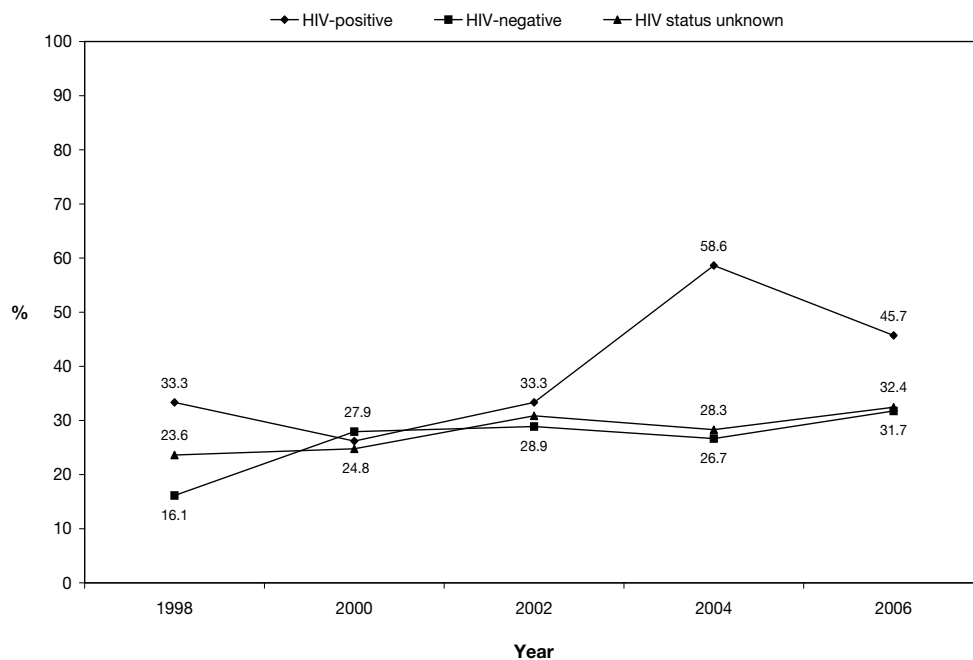


Figure 27: Unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

Note: Based on those who had had sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Disclosure of HIV status

In 2006 the questions relating to participants' disclosure of HIV status to casual partners and casual partner's disclosure to participants in the six months prior to the survey were modified to specifically collect information about disclosure that occurred before sex. Therefore, the data presented below are for 2006 only.

Over half (54.4%) of all respondents who had had casual partners in the six months prior to the survey had not disclosed their HIV status to any of their casual partners before sex, with a higher proportion (57.8%) indicating that they had not been disclosed to by any of their casual partners. When disclosure to casual partners was examined by the HIV status of the respondent, several differences were noted (see Figure 28). Higher proportions of HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men or men of unknown HIV status had disclosed their HIV status to some or all of their casual partners before sex. Just under half of the HIV-negative men had disclosed their HIV status to any of their casual partners, and nearly two-thirds of men of unknown HIV status had told none of their casual partners that they did not know their HIV status.

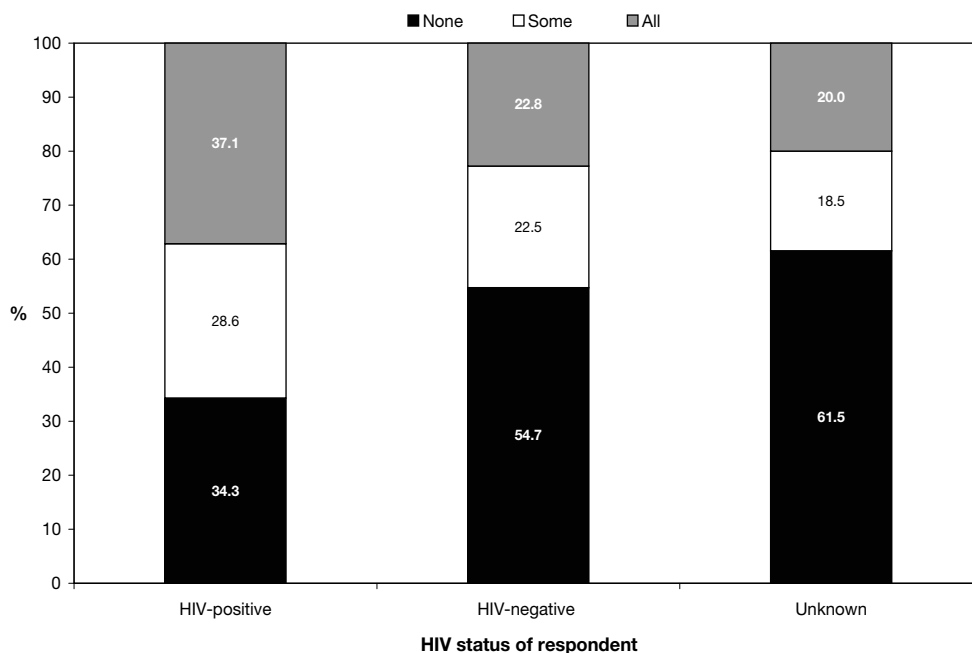


Figure 28: Participants' disclosure of HIV status to casual male partners before sex in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

A similar pattern emerged when respondents were asked how many of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV status to respondents. More than half of all men, regardless of HIV status, reported that they had not been disclosed to by casual partners (see Figure 29). Men of unknown HIV status were the most likely to report that they had been disclosed to by *none* of their casual partners, while HIV-negative men were the most likely to report that they had been disclosed to by *all* of their casual partners.

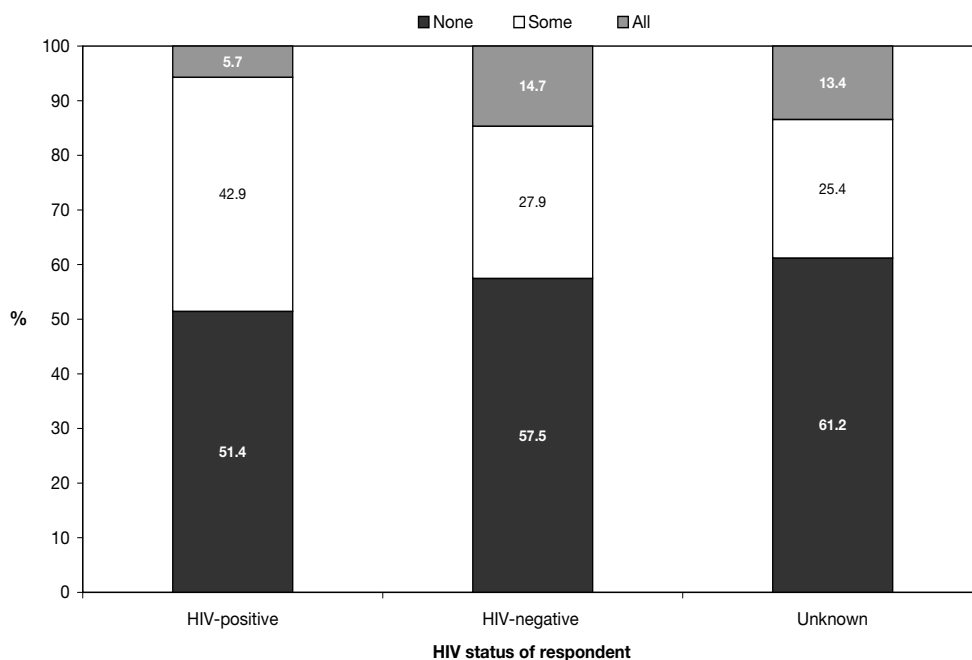


Figure 29: Casual male partners' disclosure of HIV status to participants before sex in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

In 2006 a question was added to find out whether it was participants or their casual partners who initiated discussion about HIV status (see Figure 30). HIV-positive men were the most likely to have initiated disclosure, while men of unknown status were the most likely to have had no discussion about HIV status. None of the HIV-positive men reported that their casual partners had been the first to discuss HIV status.

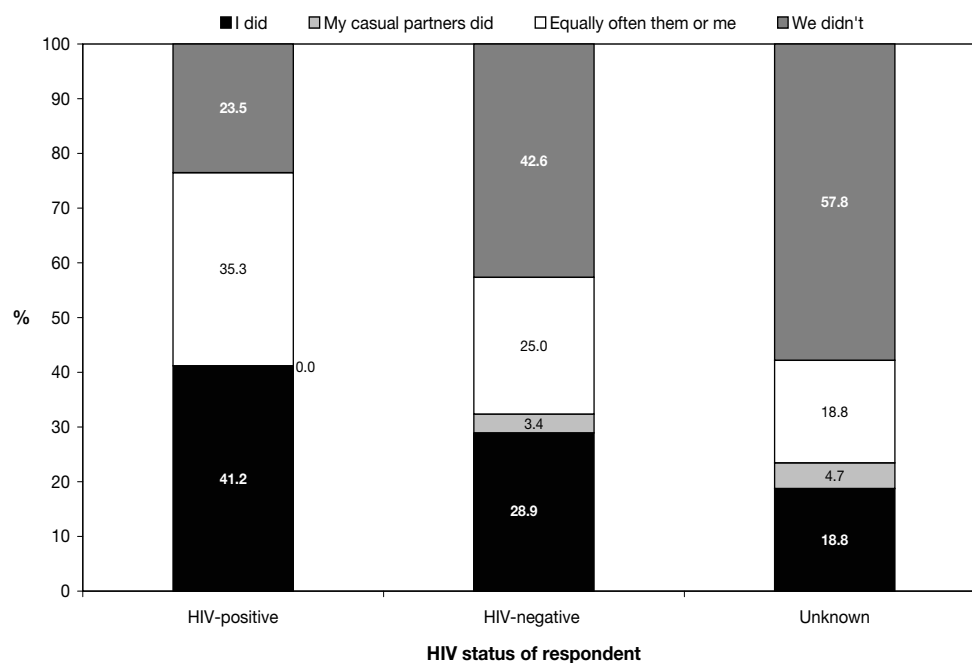


Figure 30: Who talked about HIV status first, by HIV status of respondent

Where men looked for male sex partners

In 2002 the internet was first included as an option in the list of 'places' where men may have looked for male sex partners, and in 2004 two other categories—'other bar' and 'interstate'—were added. 'Overseas' was added as a category in 2006. In 2006 nearly 58% of respondents had looked for partners in gay bars, 56% had looked on the internet, 38.3% in gay saunas and 33% at other bars (see Figure 31). Just over a quarter (26%) had looked for sex partners while overseas and 30.3% had looked interstate.

The only significant changes from 2004 were decreases in the proportions of men who had looked for partners in gay bars and saunas ($p < .05$ for both). However, over time there were noticeable changes; there were downward trends in the use of gay bars, gay saunas and beats to look for sex partners (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$ for each) and since the internet was first included in the question there has been a marked increase in the proportion of men using the internet to look for sex partners (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

Separate analyses revealed that, of the men who had engaged in sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, around 75% had looked for partners in gay bars, around 70% had used the internet, 60% had used sex venues and 40% had used beats.

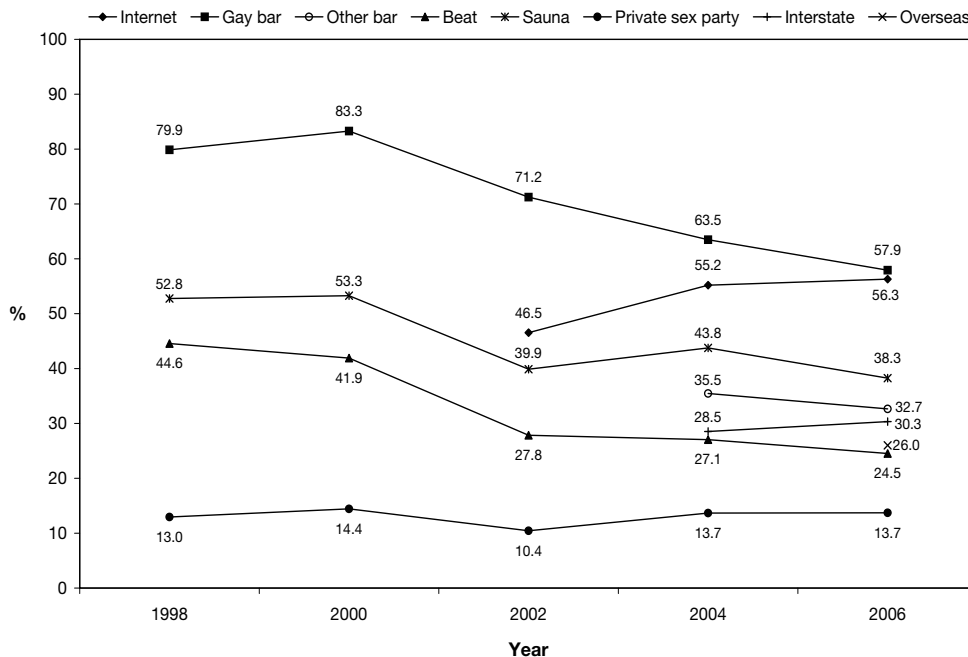


Figure 31: Where men looked for male sex partners

A separate analysis was carried out to look at which venues men had used ‘often’ to find male sexual partners (see Figure 32). There were no significant changes in these figures from the previous survey. Since 1998 there have been significant decreases in the proportions of men who had visited gay bars (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$), beats (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$) and gay saunas (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .05$). Since 2002 there has been a significant increase in the frequent use of the internet to locate partners (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

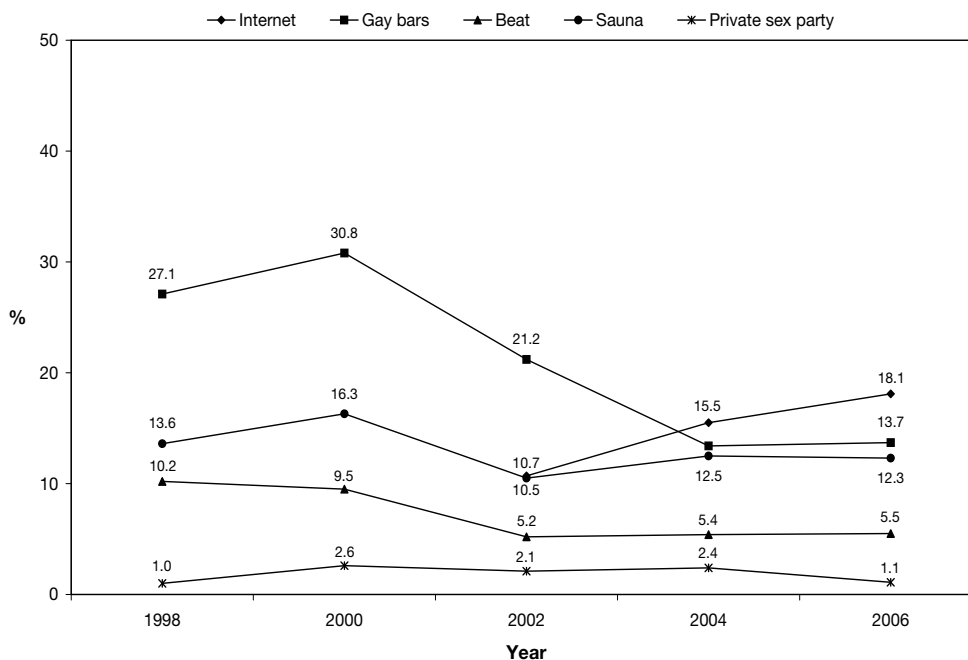


Figure 32: Where men ‘often’ looked for male sex partners

Of the men who had looked for partners online, about 70% had found at least one partner by that means (see Table 3). The majority had found between one and five partners, while much smaller proportions of men had found more than six partners.

Table 3: Number of male sex partners found on the internet

| | None <i>n (%)</i> | One <i>n (%)</i> | 2-5 <i>n (%)</i> | 6-10 <i>n (%)</i> | 11-50 <i>n (%)</i> | Over 50 <i>n (%)</i> |
|------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2006 | 134 (30.2) | 74 (16.7) | 134 (30.2) | 55 (12.4) | 43 (9.7) | 3 (0.7) |

Note: Includes only men who had looked on the internet for sex partners.



Knowledge of the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis

In 2006 nearly half of the participants knew of the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) (see Table 4), while 45.5% had never heard of it. Knowledge of the availability of PEP has increased considerably since the question was first introduced in 2002. Significantly higher proportions of participants in 2006 were aware that PEP was readily available than in the 2004 and 2002 surveys (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$ for both). Results also show a parallel decrease in the proportion of men who had never heard of PEP, which dropped from 74.8% in 2002 to 45.5% in 2006 (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$).

An additional item addressed respondents' knowledge of how soon after a risk exposure PEP treatment needed to commence. The majority (60.8%) reported that they did not know, while 25.6% knew that treatment should commence within 72 hours. More than a quarter (27.9%) of participants had heard of the PEPLine, a 24-hour advice and referral service run by the Royal Perth Hospital.

Table 4: Knowledge of the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis

| | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| It's readily available now | 136 (18.5) | 237 (26.0) | 416 (48.2) |
| It will be available in the future | 49 (6.7) | 49 (5.4) | 54 (6.3) |
| I've never heard about it | 550 (74.8) | 625 (68.6) | 393 (45.5) |
| Total | 735 (100) | 911 (100) | 863 (100) |

There was no significant difference in knowledge of the availability of PEP between respondents who had sometimes engaged in UAIC and those who had not engaged in UAIC (see Table 5). Separate analyses showed that 80 men who had completed the survey in 2006 had engaged in UAIC without knowing that PEP was available.

Table 5: Unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners and knowledge of post-exposure prophylaxis

| | 2002 | | 2004 | | 2006 | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Some UAIC n (%) | No UAIC n (%) | Some UAIC n (%) | No UAIC n (%) | Some UAIC n (%) | No UAIC n (%) |
| It's readily available now | 33 (23.6) | 103 (17.3) | 40 (24.8) | 197 (26.3) | 97 (54.8) | 319 (46.5) |
| It will be available in the future | 7 (5.0) | 42 (7.1) | 13 (8.1) | 36 (4.8) | 13 (7.3) | 41 (6.0) |
| I've never heard of it | 100 (71.4) | 450 (75.6) | 108 (67.1) | 517 (68.9) | 67 (37.9) | 326 (47.5) |
| Total | 140 (100) | 595 (100) | 161 (100) | 750 (100) | 177 (100) | 686 (100) |

Similarly, there was no difference between men who had or had not engaged in UAIR in their knowledge of the availability of PEP (see Table 6). Separate analyses showed that in the 2006 sample there were 179 men who had engaged in UAIR in the six months prior to the survey, some of whom were in HIV serodiscordant or serononconcordant relationships, and who were unaware of the availability of PEP.

Table 6: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners and knowledge of post-exposure prophylaxis

| | 2002 | | 2004 | | 2006 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Some UAIR <i>n</i> (%) | No UAIR <i>n</i> (%) | Some UAIR <i>n</i> (%) | No UAIR <i>n</i> (%) | Some UAIR <i>n</i> (%) | No UAIR <i>n</i> (%) |
| It's readily available now | 45 (17.6) | 91 (19.0) | 88 (25.6) | 149 (26.3) | 164 (47.8) | 252 (48.5) |
| It will be available in the future | 24 (9.4) | 25 (5.2) | 21 (6.1) | 28 (4.9) | 25 (7.3) | 29 (5.6) |
| I've never heard of it | 186 (72.9) | 364 (75.8) | 235 (68.3) | 390 (68.8) | 154 (44.9) | 239 (46.0) |
| Total | 255 (100) | 480 (100) | 344 (100) | 567 (100) | 343 (100) | 520 (100) |



Sexual health

Testing for sexually transmissible infections

In 2006, participants were asked how many times they had had specific tests for sexually transmissible infections (STIs) in the 12 months prior to the survey (see Table 7). As in the 2004 sample, the majority (56.4%) had had at least one of the available STI tests. Over half the men had had a blood test for HIV, and just under half had had a blood test for infections other than HIV. Nearly 40% had supplied urine samples. The overall pattern of results was consistent with the 2004 sample, except that there was a slight increase in the proportion of men who had had an anal swab test for STIs ($p < .05$).

Table 7: Sexual health tests in the 12 months prior to the survey, among men recruited at all sites

| | 2004 <i>n</i> (%) | 2006 <i>n</i> (%) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Anal swab | 165 (16.3) | 184 (19.8) |
| Throat swab | 220 (21.7) | 216 (23.3) |
| Penile swab | * | 168 (18.1) |
| Urine sample | 387 (38.2) | 352 (38.0) |
| Blood test other than for HIV | 527 (52.0) | 444 (47.9) |
| Blood test for HIV | * | 486 (52.4) |
| Any STI test | 586 (57.8) | 523 (56.4) |

* Information about this sexual health test was not collected in 2004.

Participants were also asked how many times they had undergone each specific test in the 12 months prior to the survey (see Figure 33). Relatively small numbers of participants had had any anal, throat or penile swabs during that time. Of those who had, most had been tested on only one occasion. About half of all respondents had had a blood test for either HIV or another STI in the six months prior to data collection, with roughly 13% having been tested more than once.

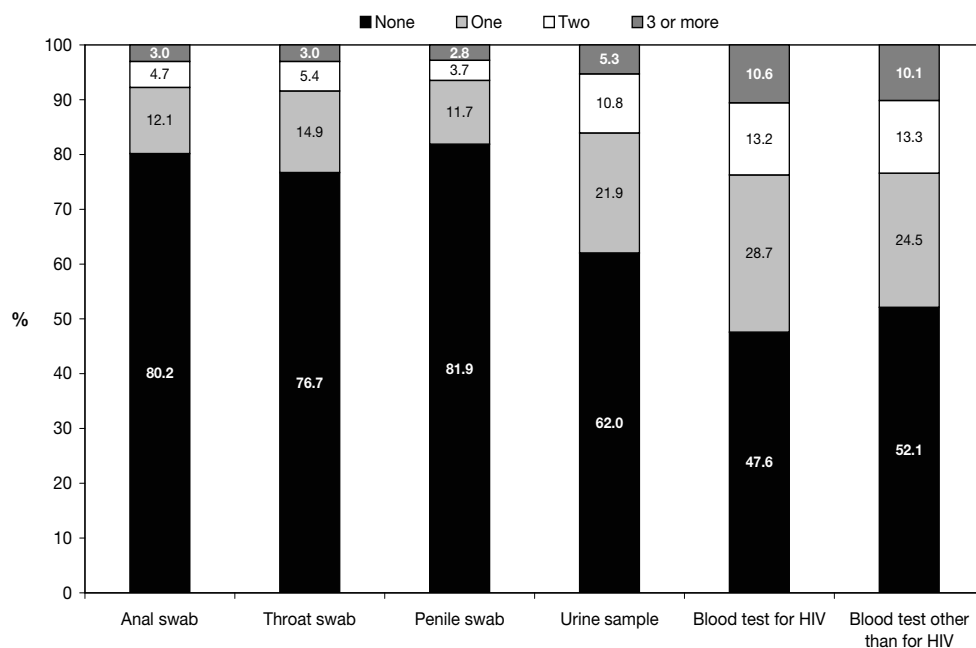


Figure 33: Number of sexual health tests in the 12 months prior to the survey

Viral load

Approximately 93% of the men who were using antiretroviral therapies (ART) at the time of the survey reported having an undetectable viral load (see Table 8). In comparison, 22.2% of the men who were not using ART had an undetectable viral load. Caution is needed in interpreting these results as the number of men in each of these categories is relatively small.

Table 8: Use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and viral load (VL)

| ART | Undetectable VL n (%) | Detectable VL n (%) | Don't know/ Unsure n (%) | Total n (%) |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 2002 | | | | |
| Using treatments | 16 (84.2) | 3 (15.8) | — | 19 (100) |
| Not using treatments | 2 (28.6) | 5 (71.4) | — | 7 (100) |
| 2004 | | | | |
| Using treatments | 29 (82.9) | 5 (14.3) | 1 (2.9) | 35 (100) |
| Not using treatments | 4 (33.3) | 6 (50.0) | 2 (16.7) | 12 (100) |
| 2006 | | | | |
| Using treatments | 29 (93.5) | 2 (6.5) | — | 31 (100) |
| Not using treatments | 2 (22.2) | 6 (66.7) | 1 (11.1) | 9 (100) |



Drug use

In 2004, to make the Perth questionnaire consistent with questionnaires used in other cities where similar periodic surveys are conducted, four drugs were added to, and one was removed from, the list of drugs about which information was sought. This enabled valid comparisons to be made on the rates of drug use in different cities. In 2006 the most commonly used drugs in Perth were marijuana, amyl, ecstasy and speed (see Table 9). The pattern of results is largely consistent with the 2004 sample, except for a small increase in the use of LSD and a decrease in the use of speed ($p < .05$ for both). Since the surveys began, the proportion of men using marijuana has decreased (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$), while the proportions of men using Viagra (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .001$) and LSD (χ^2 test for trend, $p < .01$) have increased. In 2006 the questions relating to injecting drug use were collapsed into a single item. A small proportion of men (5.1%) had injected any drug in the six months prior to the survey; this has remained stable across all surveys.

Table 9: Drug use in the six months prior to the survey

| | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) | $p < *$ |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Marijuana | 446 (43.1) | 296 (37.5) | 369 (36.4) | 317 (34.2) | .01 |
| Amyl/Poppers | 308 (29.8) | 213 (27.0) | 275 (27.1) | 270 (29.1) | ns |
| Ecstasy | 299 (28.9) | 203 (25.7) | 294 (29.0) | 269 (29.0) | ns |
| Speed** | 254 (24.5) | 163 (20.6) | 264 (26.0) | 215 (23.2) | ns |
| Cocaine | 91 (8.8) | 28 (3.5) | 86 (8.5) | 86 (9.3) | ns |
| Crystal methamphetamine | — | — | 141 (13.9) | 128 (15.4) | ns |
| LSD/Trips | — | — | 35 (3.5) | 53 (5.7) | .05 |
| GHB | — | — | 21 (2.1) | 32 (3.5) | ns |
| Special K | — | — | 57 (5.6) | 45 (4.9) | ns |
| Viagra | 46 (4.4) | 55 (7.0) | 94 (9.3) | 108 (11.7) | ns |
| Steroids | 13 (1.3) | 9 (1.1) | 16 (1.6) | — | ns |
| Heroin | 21 (2.0) | 10 (1.3) | 11 (1.1) | 14 (1.5) | ns |
| Any other drug | 67 (6.5) | 86 (10.9) | 56 (5.5) | 70 (7.6) | ns |
| Any injecting drug use | 53 (5.1) | 32 (4.1) | 43 (4.2) | 46 (5.0) | ns |

Note: Categories are not mutually exclusive. ns = not significant

*Statistical significance of trend from 2000 to 2006.

**In 2000 and 2002 speed and crystal methamphetamine were combined in one category.

Information about how many times drugs had been used was also gathered in 2006 (see Figure 34). Of those participants who had used any drugs in the six months prior to the survey, the majority had used them between one and five times. More than 20% of those who had used amyl, marijuana, GHB and heroin had done so more than 20 times.

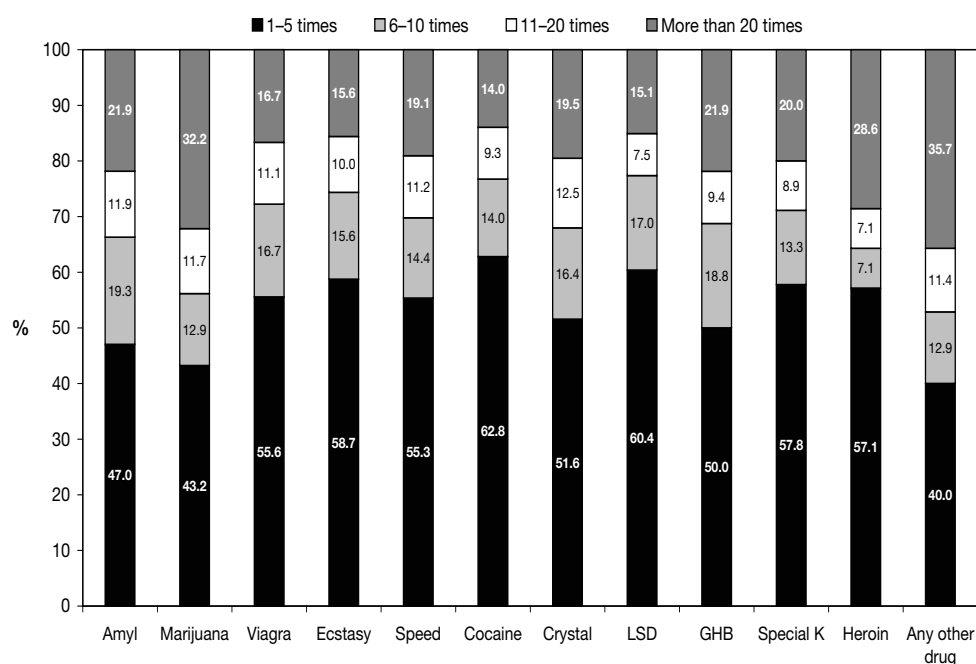


Figure 34: Number of times men had used a particular drug in the six months prior to the survey

In 2006 a question was introduced to address the use of party drugs for the purpose of sex (see Table 10). The majority of men had not used party drugs for this purpose in the six months prior to the survey. A small proportion (13.7%) had done so less often than monthly. Very few men had used drugs for this purpose on a monthly (2.4%) or weekly (3.3%) basis.

Table 10: Use of party drugs for sex

| | Weekly <i>n</i> (%) | Monthly <i>n</i> (%) | Less often than monthly <i>n</i> (%) | Never <i>n</i> (%) | Total <i>n</i> (%) |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2006 | 29 (3.3) | 21 (2.4) | 122 (13.7) | 717 (80.7) | 889 (100) |



Discussion

The results of the fifth Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey conducted in 2006 provide an important update on the sexual practices of Perth gay men related to the transmission of HIV and sexually transmissible infections. The use of a consistent methodology throughout the history of the survey allows for the identification of changes in these practices over time. Many of the findings in 2006 are consistent with previous surveys, although there are several important trends and differences.

The 927 participants were recruited at seven gay venues and at the City of Perth Pride Fair Day. The majority of men lived in the Perth metropolitan area, were of Anglo-Australian background and in full-time employment. As in previous surveys, most men identified as gay or homosexual. A significant shift was noticed in self-reported community involvement, with an increasing proportion of men reporting that 'some' rather than 'most' of their friends were gay. A similar trend was noted in the amount of free time respondents spent with gay men, with more men reporting that they spent 'some' rather than 'most' of their free time with gay men.

As in previous years, slightly over 80% of the men had been tested for HIV and 4.9% of the sample were HIV-positive. More than three-quarters of HIV-positive respondents reported using combination antiretroviral therapies.

Nearly 10% of respondents were in serodiscordant relationships, in which one partner was HIV-positive and the other was HIV-negative. Nearly a quarter of respondents were in serononconcordant relationships, where at least one partner did not know his HIV status. The proportion of men in serononconcordant relationships has decreased significantly over time, with a parallel increase in the proportion of men in seroconcordant relationships in which both partners are HIV-negative.

As in previous surveys, nearly two-thirds (64.9%) of respondents had had sexual contact with a regular male partner, while a similar proportion (61.9%) had had sex with a casual male partner in the six months prior to the survey. The majority of respondents who had had sexual contact with a regular partner had engaged in anal intercourse in the six months prior to the survey, with 61% of these men having engaged in some anal intercourse without a condom. There was a noticeable difference in the proportions of men who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners (UAIR), based on the match of HIV status between regular partners. A greater proportion (73.5%) of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships reported having had UAIR, while a lesser but substantial proportion (41.5%) of those in HIV serodiscordant relationships, where there is a higher risk of HIV transmission, had had UAIR.

Fewer men had engaged in oral or anal intercourse with casual partners than with regular partners, although the proportion of men who had engaged in oral intercourse with casual

partners has increased significantly over time. A significant increase over time was also observed in the proportion of men who had engaged in anal intercourse with casual partners. A third of all respondents who had had sex with a casual partner in the six months prior to the survey had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse; this proportion has also increased significantly over time.

In 2006, questions relating to disclosure of HIV status were changed to collect information specifically about disclosure that occurred before sex. More than half the respondents indicated that they had not disclosed their HIV status to any of their casual partners. A higher proportion of HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men or men of unknown HIV status had disclosed their status to casual partners. HIV-positive men were also more likely than the other groups to have initiated discussion about HIV status. Men of unknown HIV status were the least likely to have disclosed; just over a third had told their casual partners that they were untested or did not know their HIV status.

When asked where they had looked for male sex partners, the majority of men reported that they had visited gay bars (57.9%) or used the internet (56.33%). Over time there has been a decrease in the proportion of men who had looked for sex partners at 'gay venues' such as gay bars, saunas and beats, and a parallel increase in the proportion who had used the internet, which suggests that the internet is becoming a more popular method of locating sex partners. Of those who had used the internet for this purpose, the majority (69.8%) had found at least one partner online.

More than half the respondents (56.4%) had had some form of STI test in the 12 months prior to the survey. Blood tests for HIV and other STIs were the most commonly reported tests. The overall pattern of STI testing was consistent with the previous survey, apart from a slight increase in the proportion of men who had had an anal swab.

Among the HIV-positive men who were using combination antiretroviral therapies, 93% reported an undetectable viral load. Just under half of all respondents had heard of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and knew that it was readily available. This proportion has been steadily increasing over time.

Patterns of drug use in 2006 were largely consistent with those in previous surveys. The most commonly used drugs were marijuana, amyl, ecstasy and speed. Over time there have been significant increases in the proportions of men using Viagra and LSD, while the proportion using marijuana has decreased. Most participants who had used a particular drug had used it between one and five times in the six months prior to the survey.

In conclusion, the 2006 Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey collected evidence on sexual and health-related practices of gay men in Perth that can be used by community members, educators, policy makers and others to develop programs aimed at sustaining and improving gay men's sexual and social health. This evidence can also be used to track trends in sexual behaviours of gay men over time and compare them with similar trends in other states of Australia and elsewhere.

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Appendix 1

Tables corresponding to the figures

Table corresponding to Figure 1: Residential location

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Perth metropolitan | 753 (89.0) | 936 (90.4) | 719 (91.0) | 902 (89.0) | 800 (86.3) |
| Other WA | 32 (3.8) | 34 (3.3) | 29 (3.7) | 28 (2.8) | 46 (5.0) |
| Elsewhere | 61 (7.2) | 65 (6.3) | 42 (5.3) | 84 (8.3) | 81 (8.7) |
| Total | 846 (100) | 1035 (100) | 790 (100) | 1014 (100) | 927 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 2: Age

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Under 25 | 119 (14.5) | 198 (19.9) | 175 (22.8) | 218 (21.9) | 206 (23.3) |
| 25–29 | 147 (17.9) | 157 (15.8) | 113 (14.7) | 140 (14.1) | 128 (14.4) |
| 30–39 | 309 (37.6) | 336 (33.7) | 256 (33.3) | 301 (30.2) | 248 (28.0) |
| 40–49 | 146 (17.8) | 215 (21.6) | 133 (17.3) | 220 (22.1) | 181 (20.4) |
| 50 and over | 101 (12.3) | 90 (9.0) | 92 (12.0) | 117 (11.7) | 123 (13.9) |
| Total | 822 (100) | 996 (100) | 769 (100) | 996 (100) | 886 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 3: Ethnicity

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Anglo-Australian | 676 (79.9) | 836 (80.8) | 611 (77.3) | 789 (77.8) | 578 (70.6) |
| European | 91 (10.8) | 108 (10.4) | 89 (11.3) | 111 (10.9) | 111 (13.6) |
| Other | 79 (9.3) | 70 (6.8) | 78 (9.9) | 90 (8.9) | 103 (12.6) |
| ATSI | – | 21 (2.0) | 12 (1.5) | 24 (2.4) | 27 (3.3) |
| Total | 846 (100) | 1035 (100) | 790(100) | 1014 (100) | 819 (100) |

ATSI = Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Table corresponding to Figure 4: Employment status

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Full-time | 508 (61.9) | 698 (68.6) | 494 (63.1) | 655 (66.3) | 621 (70.6) |
| Part-time | 114 (13.9) | 128 (12.6) | 87 (11.1) | 115 (11.6) | 110 (12.5) |
| Student | 59 (7.2) | 72 (7.1) | 89 (11.4) | 84 (8.5) | 71 (8.1) |
| Unemployed/Other | 140 (17.1) | 120 (11.8) | 113 (14.4) | 134 (13.6) | 77 (8.8) |
| Total | 821 (100) | 1018 (100) | 783 (100) | 988 (100) | 879 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 5: Current relationships with men

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| None | 143 (17.4) | 159 (16.7) | 149 (19.5) | 178 (18.8) | 189 (21.6) |
| Casual only | 172 (21.0) | 234 (24.6) | 187 (24.4) | 215 (22.7) | 189 (21.6) |
| Regular plus casual* | 289 (35.2) | 279 (29.4) | 183 (23.9) | 246 (26.0) | 227 (26.0) |
| Regular only (monogamous) | 217 (26.4) | 278 (29.3) | 246 (32.2) | 308 (32.5) | 268 (30.7) |
| Total | 821 (100) | 950 (100) | 765 (100) | 947 (100) | 873 (100) |

*This category includes either or both of the partners having had casual sex.

Table corresponding to Figure 6: Length of relationships with men, among men with regular male partners at the time of completing the survey

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Less than one year | 166 (37.1) | 199 (35.4) | 192 (43.8) | 202 (35.3) | 157 (30.7) |
| At least one year | 281 (62.9) | 363 (64.6) | 246 (56.2) | 370 (64.7) | 355 (69.3) |
| Total | 447 (100) | 562 (100) | 438 (100) | 572 (100) | 512 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 7: Sexual identity

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Gay/Homosexual/Queer | 728 (87.2) | 892 (86.9) | 685 (86.7) | 835 (83.4) | 793 (86.5) |
| Bisexual | 71 (8.5) | 96 (9.4) | 80 (10.1) | 114 (11.4) | 84 (9.2) |
| Heterosexual/Other | 36 (4.3) | 38 (3.7) | 25 (3.2) | 52 (5.2) | 40 (4.4) |
| Total | 835 (100) | 1026 (100) | 790 (100) | 1001 (100) | 917 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 8: Proportion of friends who are gay

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| None | 23 (2.7) | 26 (2.5) | 16 (2.0) | 30 (3.0) | 27 (2.9) |
| Some or a few | 376 (44.7) | 501 (48.5) | 418 (53.0) | 585 (57.9) | 523 (56.6) |
| Most or all | 442 (52.6) | 505 (48.9) | 355 (45.0) | 395 (39.1) | 374 (40.5) |
| Total | 841 (100) | 1032 (100) | 789 (100) | 1010 (100) | 924 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 9: Proportion of free time spent with gay men

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| None | 15 (1.8) | 16 (1.5) | 9 (1.1) | 19 (1.9) | 20 (2.2) |
| A little | 126 (14.9) | 186 (18.0) | 145 (18.4) | 241 (23.9) | 218 (23.8) |
| Some | 332 (39.4) | 378 (36.6) | 307 (38.9) | 380 (37.7) | 351 (38.4) |
| A lot | 370 (43.9) | 453 (43.9) | 328 (41.6) | 367 (36.4) | 326 (35.6) |
| Total | 843 (100) | 1033 (100) | 789 (100) | 1007 (100) | 915 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 10: HIV test results

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Not tested/No results | 123 (14.8) | 182 (17.8) | 162 (20.6) | 180 (17.8) | 136 (15.5) |
| HIV-negative | 662 (79.8) | 792 (77.3) | 596 (75.9) | 780 (77.3) | 698 (79.6) |
| HIV-positive | 45 (5.4) | 51 (5.0) | 27 (3.4) | 49 (4.9) | 43 (4.9) |
| Total | 830 (100) | 1025 (100) | 785 (100) | 1009 (100) | 877 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 11: Time since most recent HIV test, among men who had not tested HIV-positive

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Less than 6 months ago | 309 (45.2) | 347 (40.9) | 279 (44.2) | 333 (42.5) | 287 (40.7) |
| 7–12 months ago | 116 (17.0) | 164 (19.3) | 114 (18.1) | 153 (19.5) | 149 (21.5) |
| 1–2 years ago | 131 (19.2) | 144 (17.0) | 117 (18.5) | 137 (17.5) | 124 (17.5) |
| Over 2 years ago | 128 (18.7) | 194 (22.9) | 121 (19.2) | 161 (20.5) | 142 (20.3) |
| Total | 684 (100) | 849 (100) | 631 (100) | 784 (100) | 824 (100) |

Note: Includes only non-HIV-positive men who had ever been tested for HIV.

Table corresponding to Figure 12: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies

| | 1998 <i>n</i> (%) | 2000 <i>n</i> (%) | 2002 <i>n</i> (%) | 2004 <i>n</i> (%) | 2006 <i>n</i> (%) |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| On treatment | 28 (62.2) | 37 (74.0) | 20 (74.1) | 35 (71.4) | 32 (78.0) |
| Not on treatment | 17 (37.8) | 13 (26.0) | 7 (25.9) | 14 (28.6) | 9 (22.0) |
| Total | 45 (100) | 50 (100) | 27 (100) | 49 (100) | 41 (100) |

Note: Includes only HIV-positive men.

Table corresponding to Figure 13: HIV status of regular partner

| | 1998 <i>n</i> (%) | 2000 <i>n</i> (%) | 2002 <i>n</i> (%) | 2004 <i>n</i> (%) | 2006 <i>n</i> (%) |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| HIV-positive | 23 (5.8) | 31 (5.8) | 20 (5.4) | 31 (5.6) | 37 (7.7) |
| HIV-negative | 272 (68.0) | 346 (64.6) | 259 (69.6) | 396 (72.1) | 342 (71.3) |
| Unknown | 105 (26.3) | 159 (29.7) | 93 (25.0) | 122 (22.2) | 101 (21.0) |
| Total | 400 (100) | 536 (100) | 372 (100) | 549 (100) | 480 (100) |

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

Table corresponding to Figure 14: Match of HIV status in regular relationships

| | 1998 <i>n</i> (%) | 2000 <i>n</i> (%) | 2002 <i>n</i> (%) | 2004 <i>n</i> (%) | 2006 <i>n</i> (%) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Seroconcordant, HIV-positive | 9 (2.5) | 7 (1.4) | 3 (0.9) | 9 (1.8) | 5 (1.2) |
| Seroconcordant, HIV-negative | 215 (59.9) | 271 (56.1) | 201 (59.1) | 323 (65.9) | 272 (65.5) |
| Serodiscordant | 30 (8.4) | 37 (7.7) | 27 (7.9) | 38 (7.8) | 41 (9.9) |
| Serononconcordant | 105 (29.2) | 168 (34.8) | 109 (32.1) | 120 (24.5) | 97 (23.4) |
| Total | 359 (100) | 483 (100) | 340 (100) | 490 (100) | 415 (100) |

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

Table corresponding to Figure 15: Sex with male partners in the six months prior to the survey—all men

| | 1998 <i>n</i> (%) | 2000 <i>n</i> (%) | 2002 <i>n</i> (%) | 2004 <i>n</i> (%) | 2006 <i>n</i> (%) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Any sexual contact with regular partners | 527 (62.3) | 679 (65.6) | 500 (63.3) | 662 (65.3) | 602 (64.9) |
| Any sexual contact with casual partners | 551 (65.1) | 683 (66.0) | 494 (62.5) | 621 (61.2) | 574 (61.9) |
| Total | 846 (100) | 1035 (100) | 790 (100) | 1014 (100) | 927 (100) |

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table corresponding to Figure 16: Number of male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

| | 1998 <i>n</i> (%) | 2000 <i>n</i> (%) | 2002 <i>n</i> (%) | 2004 <i>n</i> (%) | 2006 <i>n</i> (%) |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| None | 73 (8.6) | 64 (6.2) | 55 (7.0) | 80 (8.0) | 73 (8.0) |
| One | 217 (25.7) | 285 (27.8) | 225 (28.7) | 300 (30.1) | 294 (32.1) |
| 2–10 | 366 (43.4) | 470 (45.8) | 365 (46.5) | 427 (42.8) | 370 (40.4) |
| 11–50 | 151 (17.9) | 166 (16.2) | 114 (14.5) | 154 (15.4) | 147 (16.1) |
| More than 50 | 37 (4.4) | 42 (4.1) | 26 (3.3) | 37 (3.7) | 31 (3.4) |
| Total | 844 (100) | 1027 (100) | 785 (100) | 998 (100) | 915 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figures 17 & 18: Positioning in oral intercourse with ejaculation, and anal intercourse, with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

| | Total sample <i>n</i> (%) | Those with regular partners <i>n</i> (%) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1998 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 339 (40.1) | 339 (64.3) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 261 (30.9) | 261 (49.5) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 277 (32.7) | 277 (52.6) |
| Any anal intercourse | 435 (51.4) | 435 (82.5) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 376 (44.4) | 376 (71.3) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 351 (41.5) | 351 (66.6) |
| Total | 846 | 527 |
| 2000 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 408 (39.4) | 408 (60.1) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 337 (32.6) | 337 (49.6) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 337 (32.6) | 337 (49.6) |
| Any anal intercourse | 577 (55.7) | 577 (85.0) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 508 (49.1) | 508 (74.8) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 470 (45.4) | 470 (69.2) |
| Total | 1035 | 679 |
| 2002 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 326 (41.3) | 326 (65.2) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 276 (34.9) | 276 (55.2) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 276 (34.9) | 276 (55.2) |
| Any anal intercourse | 423 (53.5) | 423 (84.6) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 370 (46.8) | 370 (74.0) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 349 (44.2) | 349 (69.8) |
| Total | 790 | 500 |
| 2004 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 426 (42.0) | 426 (64.4) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 352 (34.7) | 352 (53.2) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 345 (34.0) | 345 (52.1) |
| Any anal intercourse | 576 (56.8) | 576 (87.0) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 507 (50.0) | 507 (76.6) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 480 (47.3) | 480 (72.5) |
| Total | 1014 | 662 |
| 2006 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 400 (43.1) | 400 (66.4) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 323 (34.8) | 323 (53.7) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 337 (36.4) | 337 (56.0) |
| Any anal intercourse | 540 (58.3) | 540 (89.7) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 476 (51.3) | 476 (79.1) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 458 (49.4) | 458 (76.1) |
| Total | 927 | 602 |

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

Table corresponding to Figures 19 & 20: Positioning in oral intercourse with ejaculation, and anal intercourse, with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

| | Total sample n (%) | Those with casual partners n (%) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1998 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 269 (31.8) | 269 (47.4) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 209 (24.7) | 209 (36.9) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 188 (22.2) | 188 (33.2) |
| Any anal intercourse | 355 (42.0) | 355 (62.6) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 305 (36.1) | 305 (53.8) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 257 (30.4) | 257 (45.3) |
| Total | 846 | 567 |
| 2000 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 303 (29.3) | 303 (42.4) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 258 (24.9) | 258 (36.1) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 210 (20.3) | 210 (29.4) |
| Any anal intercourse | 489 (47.2) | 489 (68.5) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 433 (41.8) | 433 (60.6) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 363 (35.1) | 363 (50.8) |
| Total | 1035 | 714 |
| 2002 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 231 (29.2) | 231 (45.7) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 192 (24.3) | 192 (38.0) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 160 (20.3) | 160 (31.7) |
| Any anal intercourse | 353 (44.7) | 353 (69.9) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 314 (39.7) | 314 (62.2) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 265 (33.5) | 265 (52.5) |
| Total | 790 | 505 |
| 2004 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 301 (29.7) | 295 (47.5) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 257 (25.3) | 254 (40.9) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 200 (19.7) | 195 (31.4) |
| Any anal intercourse | 488 (48.1) | 476 (76.7) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 442 (43.6) | 431 (69.4) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 358 (35.3) | 347 (55.9) |
| Total | 1014 | 621 |
| 2006 | | |
| Any oral intercourse with ejaculation | 325 (29.7) | 322 (56.1) |
| Insertive fellatio with ejaculation | 270 (29.1) | 269 (46.9) |
| Receptive fellatio with ejaculation | 232 (25.0) | 229 (39.9) |
| Any anal intercourse | 451 (48.7) | 444 (77.4) |
| Insertive anal intercourse | 391 (42.2) | 384 (66.9) |
| Receptive anal intercourse | 342 (36.9) | 336 (58.5) |
| Total | 927 | 574 |

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

Table corresponding to Figure 21: Condom use with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey

| | Total sample n (%) | Those with regular partners n (%) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1998 | | |
| No regular partner | 319 (37.7) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 92 (10.9) | 92 (17.5) |
| Always uses a condom | 181 (21.4) | 181 (34.3) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 254 (30.0) | 254 (48.2) |
| Total | 846 (100) | 527 (100) |
| 2000 | | |
| No regular partner | 356 (34.4) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 102 (9.9) | 102 (15.0) |
| Always uses a condom | 201 (19.4) | 201 (29.6) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 376 (36.3) | 376 (55.4) |
| Total | 1035 (100) | 679 (100) |
| 2002 | | |
| No regular partner | 290 (36.7) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 77 (9.7) | 77 (15.4) |
| Always uses a condom | 149 (18.9) | 149 (29.8) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 274 (34.7) | 274 (54.8) |
| Total | 790 (100) | 500 (100) |
| 2004 | | |
| No regular partner | 352 (34.7) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 86 (8.5) | 86 (13.0) |
| Always uses a condom | 205 (20.2) | 205 (31.0) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 371 (36.6) | 371 (56.0) |
| Total | 1014 (100) | 662 (100) |
| 2006 | | |
| No regular partner | 325 (35.1) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 62 (6.7) | 62 (10.3) |
| Always uses a condom | 173 (18.7) | 173 (28.7) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 367 (39.6) | 367 (61.0) |
| Total | 927 (100) | 602 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 22: Unprotected anal intercourse with regular male partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

| | HIV-positive <i>n</i> (%) | HIV-negative <i>n</i> (%) | HIV status unknown <i>n</i> (%) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1998 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 4 (13.3) | 75 (18.0) | 9 (12.9) |
| Always uses a condom | 11 (36.7) | 140 (33.6) | 29 (41.4) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 15 (50.0) | 202 (48.4) | 32 (45.7) |
| Total | 30 (100) | 417 (100) | 70 (100) |
| 2000 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 3 (9.4) | 72 (13.8) | 25 (21.6) |
| Always uses a condom | 11 (34.4) | 160 (30.7) | 29 (25.0) |
| Sometimes does not use condom | 18 (56.3) | 290 (55.6) | 62 (53.4) |
| Total | 32 (100) | 522 (100) | 116 (100) |
| 2002 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 1 (5.3) | 52 (13.4) | 24 (26.7) |
| Always uses a condom | 8 (42.1) | 116 (29.9) | 24 (26.7) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 10 (52.6) | 220 (56.7) | 42 (46.7) |
| Total | 19 (100) | 388 (100) | 90 (100) |
| 2004 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 2 (6.3) | 64 (12.1) | 18 (18.8) |
| Always uses a condom | 14 (43.8) | 160 (30.1) | 31 (32.3) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 16 (50.0) | 307 (57.8) | 47 (49.0) |
| Total | 32 (100) | 531 (100) | 96 (100) |
| 2006 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 5 (16.7) | 42 (9.2) | 11 (13.1) |
| Always uses a condom | 13 (43.3) | 129 (28.2) | 25 (29.8) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 12 (40.0) | 286 (62.6) | 48 (57.1) |
| Total | 30 (100) | 457 (100) | 84 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 23: Unprotected anal intercourse and match of HIV status in regular relationships

| | Serostatus | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | Concordant, HIV-positive n (%) | Concordant, HIV-negative n (%) | Discordant n (%) | Nonconcordant n (%) |
| 1998 | | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 1 (11.1) | 42 (19.5) | 6 (20.0) | 18 (17.1) |
| Always uses a condom | 0 (0.0) | 46 (21.4) | 15 (50.0) | 39 (37.1) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 8 (89.9) | 127 (59.1) | 9 (30.0) | 48 (45.7) |
| Total | 9 (100) | 215 (100) | 30 (100) | 105 (100) |
| 2000 | | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 1 (14.3) | 32 (11.8) | 2 (5.4) | 31 (18.5) |
| Always uses a condom | 1 (14.3) | 66 (24.4) | 17 (45.9) | 41 (24.4) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 5 (71.4) | 173 (63.8) | 18 (48.6) | 96 (57.1) |
| Total | 7 (100) | 271 (10) | 37 (100) | 168 (100) |
| 2002 | | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 0 (0.0) | 21 (10.4) | 3 (11.1) | 27 (24.8) |
| Always uses a condom | 0 (0.0) | 48 (23.9) | 10 (37.0) | 26 (23.9) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 3 (100) | 132 (65.7) | 14 (51.9) | 56 (51.4) |
| Total | 3 (100) | 201 (100) | 27 (100) | 109 (100) |
| 2004 | | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 0 (0.0) | 37 (11.5) | 5 (13.2) | 22 (18.3) |
| Always uses a condom | 0 (0.0) | 73 (22.6) | 20 (52.6) | 35 (29.2) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 9 (100) | 213 (65.9) | 13 (34.2) | 63 (52.5) |
| Total | 9 (100) | 323 (100) | 38 (100) | 120 (100) |
| 2006 | | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 1 (20.0) | 25 (9.2) | 6 (14.6) | 14 (14.4) |
| Always uses a condom | 1 (20.0) | 47 (17.3) | 18 (43.9) | 28 (28.9) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 3 (60.0) | 200 (73.5) | 17 (41.5) | 55 (56.7) |
| Total | 5 (100) | 272 (100) | 41 (100) | 97 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 24: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship

| | 1998 n (%) | 2000 n (%) | 2002 n (%) | 2004 n (%) | 2006 n (%) |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| No spoken agreement about anal intercourse | 88 (22.3) | 140 (26.5) | 89 (23.9) | 139 (25.2) | 106 (22.5) |
| No anal intercourse between regular partners permitted | 40 (10.1) | 39 (7.4) | 30 (8.0) | 39 (7.1) | 33 (7.0) |
| Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom | 111 (28.1) | 137 (25.9) | 115 (30.8) | 155 (28.1) | 123 (26.1) |
| Anal intercourse without a condom permitted | 156 (39.5) | 213 (40.3) | 139 (37.3) | 219 (39.7) | 209 (44.4) |
| Total | 395 (100) | 529 (100) | 373 (100) | 552 (100) | 471 (100) |

Note: Percentages are based on men who had a regular partner at the time of completing the survey.

Table corresponding to Figure 25: Agreements with regular male partners about sex outside the relationship

| | 1998 <i>n</i> (%) | 2000 <i>n</i> (%) | 2002 <i>n</i> (%) | 2004 <i>n</i> (%) | 2006 <i>n</i> (%) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| No spoken agreement about sex | 108 (28.1) | 164 (32.3) | 152 (35.2) | 160 (29.9) | 117 (25.3) |
| No sexual contact with casual partners permitted | 124 (32.3) | 163 (32.1) | 149 (34.5) | 189 (35.3) | 173 (37.4) |
| No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted | 34 (8.9) | 27 (5.3) | 23 (5.3) | 35 (6.5) | 24 (5.2) |
| Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom | 113 (29.4) | 148 (29.2) | 95 (22.0) | 143 (26.7) | 133 (28.7) |
| Anal intercourse without a condom permitted | 5 (1.3) | 5 (1.0) | 13 (3.0) | 9 (1.7) | 16 (3.5) |
| Total | 384 (100) | 507 (100) | 432 (100) | 536 (100) | 463 (100) |

Note: Percentages are based on men who had a regular partner at the time of completing the survey.

Table corresponding to Figure 26: Condom use with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey

| | Total sample <i>n</i> (%) | Those with casual partners <i>n</i> (%) |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| 1998 | | |
| No casual partner | 295 (34.9) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 201 (23.8) | 201 (36.5) |
| Always uses a condom | 250 (29.6) | 250 (45.4) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 100 (11.8) | 100 (18.1) |
| Total | 846 (100) | 551 (100) |
| 2000 | | |
| No casual partner | 352 (34.0) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 204 (19.7) | 204 (29.9) |
| Always uses a condom | 292 (28.2) | 292 (42.8) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 187 (18.1) | 187 (27.4) |
| Total | 1035 (100) | 683 (100) |
| 2002 | | |
| No casual partner | 296 (37.5) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 146 (18.5) | 146 (29.6) |
| Always uses a condom | 202 (25.6) | 202 (40.9) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 146 (18.5) | 146 (29.6) |
| Total | 790 (100) | 494 (100) |
| 2004 | | |
| No casual partner | 393 (38.8) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 145 (14.3) | 145 (23.3) |
| Always uses a condom | 300 (29.6) | 300 (48.3) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom ¹ | 176 (17.4) | 176 (28.3) |
| Total | 1014 (100) | 621 (100) |
| 2006 | | |
| No casual partner | 353 (38.1) | — |
| No anal intercourse | 130 (14.0) | 130 (22.6) |
| Always uses a condom | 252 (27.2) | 252 (43.9) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom ¹ | 192 (20.7) | 192 (33.4) |
| Total | 927 (100) | 574 (100) |

¹ Of the 192 men who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, 66 had practised only withdrawal prior to ejaculation, 37 had consistently ejaculated inside and 89 had engaged in both withdrawal and ejaculation inside.

Table corresponding to Figure 27: Unprotected anal intercourse with casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

| | HIV-positive n (%) | HIV-negative n (%) | HIV status unknown n (%) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1998 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 6 (18.2) | 164 (37.3) | 27 (37.5) |
| Always uses a condom | 16 (48.5) | 205 (46.6) | 28 (38.9) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 11 (33.3) | 71 (16.1) | 17 (23.6) |
| Total | 33 (100) | 440 (100) | 72 (100) |
| 2000 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 9 (21.4) | 152 (28.7) | 42 (38.5) |
| Always uses a condom | 22 (52.4) | 230 (43.4) | 40 (36.7) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 11 (26.2) | 148 (27.9) | 27 (24.8) |
| Total | 42 (100) | 530 (100) | 109 (100) |
| 2002 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 5 (27.8) | 105 (27.6) | 36 (38.3) |
| Always uses a condom | 7 (38.9) | 166 (43.6) | 29 (30.9) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 6 (33.3) | 110 (28.9) | 29 (30.9) |
| Total | 18 (100) | 381 (100) | 94 (100) |
| 2004 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 3 (10.3) | 106 (21.9) | 35 (33.0) |
| Always uses a condom | 9 (31.0) | 249 (51.4) | 41 (38.7) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 17 (58.6) | 129 (26.7) | 30 (28.3) |
| Total | 29 (100) | 484 (100) | 106 (100) |
| 2006 | | | |
| No anal intercourse | 7 (20.0) | 95 (21.5) | 20 (27.0) |
| Always uses a condom | 12 (34.3) | 206 (46.7) | 30 (40.5) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 16 (45.7) | 140 (31.7) | 24 (32.4) |
| Total | 35 (100) | 441 (100) | 74 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 28: Participants' disclosure of HIV status to casual male partners before sex in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

| | HIV-positive n (%) | HIV-negative n (%) | HIV status unknown n (%) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| None | 12 (34.3) | 221 (54.7) | 40 (61.5) |
| Some | 10 (28.6) | 91 (22.5) | 12 (18.5) |
| All | 13 (37.1) | 92 (22.8) | 13 (20.0) |
| Total | 35 (100) | 404 (100) | 65 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 29: Casual male partners' disclosure of HIV status to participants before sex in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of respondent

| | HIV-positive n (%) | HIV-negative n (%) | HIV status unknown n (%) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| None | 18 (51.4) | 235 (57.5) | 41 (61.2) |
| Some | 15 (42.9) | 114 (27.9) | 17 (25.4) |
| All | 2 (5.7) | 60 (14.7) | 9 (13.4) |
| Total | 35 (100) | 409 (100) | 67 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 30: Who talked about HIV status first, by HIV status of respondent

| | HIV-positive n (%) | HIV-negative n (%) | HIV status unknown n (%) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| I did | 14 (41.2) | 118 (28.9) | 12 (18.8) |
| My casual partners did | 0 (0.0) | 14 (3.4) | 3 (4.7) |
| Equally often them or me | 12 (35.3) | 102 (25.0) | 12 (18.8) |
| We didn't | 8 (23.5) | 174 (42.6) | 37 (57.8) |
| Total | 34 (100) | 408 (100) | 64 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figures 31 & 32: Where men looked for male sex partners, and how often they looked

| Venue | | Never n (%) | Occasionally n (%) | Often n (%) | Total n (%) |
|-------------------|------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Internet | 2002 | 394 (53.5) | 264 (35.8) | 79 (10.7) | 737 (100) |
| | 2004 | 375 (44.8) | 332 (39.7) | 130 (15.5) | 837 (100) |
| | 2006 | 347 (43.7) | 303 (38.2) | 144 (18.1) | 794 (100) |
| Gay bar | 1998 | 147 (20.1) | 385 (52.7) | 198 (27.1) | 730 (100) |
| | 2000 | 149 (16.7) | 468 (52.5) | 274 (30.8) | 891 (100) |
| | 2002 | 214 (28.8) | 372 (50.0) | 158 (21.2) | 744 (100) |
| | 2004 | 318 (36.5) | 436 (50.1) | 117 (13.4) | 871 (100) |
| | 2006 | 337 (42.1) | 354 (44.2) | 110 (13.7) | 801 (100) |
| Other bar | 2004 | 506 (64.5) | 249 (31.8) | 29 (3.7) | 784 (100) |
| | 2006 | 493 (67.3) | 200 (27.3) | 39 (5.3) | 732 (100) |
| Beat | 1998 | 352 (55.4) | 218 (34.3) | 65 (10.2) | 635 (100) |
| | 2000 | 460 (58.1) | 257 (32.4) | 75 (9.5) | 792 (100) |
| | 2002 | 526 (72.2) | 165 (22.6) | 38 (5.2) | 729 (100) |
| | 2004 | 577 (72.9) | 171 (21.6) | 43 (5.4) | 791 (100) |
| | 2006 | 563 (75.5) | 142 (19.1) | 41 (5.5) | 746 (100) |
| Sauna | 1998 | 323 (47.2) | 268 (39.2) | 93 (13.6) | 684 (100) |
| | 2000 | 398 (46.7) | 315 (37.0) | 139 (16.3) | 852 (100) |
| | 2002 | 440 (60.1) | 215 (29.4) | 77 (10.5) | 732 (100) |
| | 2004 | 483 (56.2) | 269 (31.3) | 107 (12.5) | 859 (100) |
| | 2006 | 481 (61.7) | 202 (25.9) | 96 (12.3) | 779 (100) |
| Private sex party | 1998 | 524 (87.0) | 72 (12.0) | 6 (1.0) | 602 (100) |
| | 2000 | 634 (85.6) | 88 (11.9) | 19 (2.6) | 741 (100) |
| | 2002 | 652 (89.6) | 61 (8.4) | 15 (2.1) | 728 (100) |
| | 2004 | 670 (86.3) | 87 (11.2) | 19 (2.4) | 776 (100) |
| | 2006 | 623 (86.3) | 91 (12.6) | 8 (1.1) | 722 (100) |
| Sex worker | 1998 | 548 (90.7) | 48 (7.9) | 8 (1.3) | 604 (100) |
| | 2000 | 683 (92.5) | 46 (6.2) | 9 (1.2) | 738 (100) |
| | 2002 | 696 (95.6) | 30 (4.1) | 2 (0.3) | 728 (100) |
| | 2004 | 718 (93.0) | 46 (6.0) | 8 (1.0) | 772 (100) |
| Interstate | 2004 | 561 (71.5) | 192 (24.5) | 32 (4.1) | 785 (100) |
| | 2006 | 512 (69.7) | 200 (27.2) | 23 (3.1) | 735 (100) |
| Overseas | 2006 | 546 (74.0) | 164 (22.2) | 28 (3.8) | 738 (100) |

Table corresponding to Figure 33: Number of sexual health tests in the 12 months prior to the survey

| | None n (%) | One n (%) | Two n (%) | 3 or more n (%) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Anal swab | 743 (80.2) | 112 (12.1) | 44 (4.7) | 28 (3.0) |
| Throat swab | 711 (76.7) | 138 (14.9) | 50 (5.4) | 28 (3.0) |
| Penile swab | 759 (81.9) | 108 (11.7) | 34 (3.7) | 26 (2.8) |
| Urine sample | 575 (62.0) | 203 (21.9) | 100 (10.8) | 49 (5.3) |
| Blood test for HIV | 441 (47.6) | 266 (28.7) | 122 (13.2) | 98 (10.6) |
| Blood test other than for HIV | 483 (52.1) | 227 (24.5) | 123 (13.3) | 94 (10.1) |

Table corresponding to Figure 34: Number of times men had used a particular drug in the six months prior to the survey

| | 1-5 times n (%) | 6-10 times n (%) | 11-20 times n (%) | Over 20 times n (%) |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Amyl | 127 (47.0) | 52 (19.3) | 32 (11.9) | 59 (21.9) |
| Marijuana | 137 (43.2) | 41 (12.9) | 37 (11.7) | 102 (32.2) |
| Viagra | 60 (65.6) | 18 (16.7) | 12 (11.1) | 18 (16.7) |
| Ecstasy | 158 (58.7) | 42 (15.6) | 27 (10.0) | 42 (15.6) |
| Speed | 119 (55.3) | 31 (14.4) | 24 (11.2) | 41 (19.1) |
| Cocaine | 54 (62.8) | 12 (14.0) | 8 (9.3) | 12 (14.0) |
| Crystal | 66 (51.6) | 21 (16.4) | 16 (12.5) | 25 (19.5) |
| LSD | 32 (60.4) | 9 (17.0) | 4 (7.5) | 8 (15.1) |
| GHB | 16 (50.0) | 6 (18.8) | 3 (9.4) | 7 (21.9) |
| Special K | 26 (57.8) | 6 (13.3) | 4 (8.9) | 9 (20.0) |
| Heroin | 8 (57.1) | 1 (7.1) | 1 (7.1) | 4 (28.6) |
| Any other drug | 28 (40.0) | 9 (12.9) | 8 (11.4) | 25 (35.7) |

Note: Figures are based on men who reported any use of each type of drug, not on the entire 2006 sample.

Appendix 2

Questionnaire

**WA Centre for Health Promotion Research,
National Centre in HIV Social Research,
National Centre in HIV Epidemiological and
Clinical Research & WA AIDS Council**

Perth 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 MONTH.**

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

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

LAST SIX MONTHS

8. 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

9. How many different **women** have you had sex with in the past six months?

- None _1 6–10 women _4
One _2 More than 10 women _5
2–5 women _3

Regular male partners — last 6 months

10. Have you had sex with regular male partners in the last six months? Yes _1 No _2 Go directly to Question 21.

in the past SIX MONTHS which of the following have you done with any of your **REGULAR** 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

15. 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

Casual male partners — last 6 months

21. Have you had any sex with any casual male partner/s in the last six months? Yes _1 No _2 Go directly to Question 35 on next page

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

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

35. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test? No _1_ Yes _2_

36. 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_

37. 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.
 38. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?
 No _1_ Yes _2_

39. 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:

40. 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_

41. 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_

42. 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_

43. Men who **always** use condoms for anal intercourse **don't** need to have regular sexual health check-ups.
 strongly disagree _1_ disagree _2_ agree _3_ strongly agree _4_

44. 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_

45. What do you know about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) (medication to prevent HIV transmission after unsafe sex)?
 It's readily available now _1_
 It will be available in the future _2_
 I've never heard about it _3_ (go directly to Question 48)

46. Have you heard about the PEP Line? No _1_ Yes _2_

47. **At most**, PEP must be commenced within what period of time after the risk event?
 12 hours _1_ 1 week _3_
 72 hours _2_ Don't know / unsure _4_

48. What country were you born in? Australia _01_
 Other (please specify) _____ years

49. How old are you? _____ years

50. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
 No _1_ Yes _2_

51. What is your ethnic background? (eg Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)
 Anglo-Australian only _01_
 Other (please specify) _____

52. Are you: (tick one only)
 Employed full-time _1_ A student _4_
 Employed part-time _2_ Unemployed _5_
 On pension / social security _3_ Retired _6_
 Other _7_

53. 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 / HSC _2_
 Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE _3_
 University or CAE _4_

54. Where do you live? Postcode

OR Suburb/Town: _____

55. Where do you look for male sex partners?
 Internet Never _1_ Occasionally _2_ Often _3_
 Gay bar / club Never _1_ Occasionally _2_ Often _3_
 Other bars Never _1_ Occasionally _2_ Often _3_
 Beat Never _1_ Occasionally _2_ Often _3_
 Sauna Never _1_ Occasionally _2_ Often _3_
 Private sex party Never _1_ Occasionally _2_ Often _3_
 Interstate Never _1_ Occasionally _2_ Often _3_
 Overseas Never _1_ Occasionally _2_ Often _3_

56. In the last 6 months, how many of your male sexual partners did you find on the Internet?
 None _1_ 6-10 men _4_
 One _2_ 11-50 men _5_
 2-5 men _3_ More than 50 men _6_

57. Do you regularly read gay publications or gay news websites?
 Gay publications _1_ specify: _____
 Gay news websites _2_ specify: _____

58. How often have you used these drugs in the past **6 months**?
 1-5 times 6-10 times 11-20 times More than 20 times
 Never _1_ _2_ _3_ _4_ _5_
 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_
 Any other drug _1_ _2_ _3_ _4_ _5_

59. How often have you injected drugs in the past **6 months**?
 Weekly _1_ Less often than monthly _3_
 Monthly _2_ Never _4_

60. How often do you use party drugs for the purpose of sex?
 Weekly _1_ Less often than monthly _3_
 Monthly _2_ Never _4_

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME 2006 -