# Gay Community Periodic Survey: Melbourne 2007

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NCHSR

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GCPS Report 4/2007

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## Venues

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

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# Glossary

**AIDS** acquired immune deficiency syndrome

**ART** antiretroviral treatment

**HIV** human immunodeficiency virus

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

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

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

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

**MSM** men who have sex with men

**STI** sexually transmissible infection

**UAIC** unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners

**UAIR** unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners

# Executive summary

In 2007, 2043 men were recruited at eight data collection sites in Melbourne: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Midsumma Carnival.

## Demographic profile

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

## HIV testing and serostatus

- In 2007 the majority (87.2%) of participants had 'ever' been tested for HIV. Of the total sample, 75.1% were HIV-negative, 6.7% were HIV-positive and 18.2% were unsure of their HIV serostatus.
- Since 2001 an increasing proportion of men have reported that their most recent HIV test was in the 12 months prior to the survey.

## Sexual practices

- In 2007, 30% of men reported having a regular partner, 24.6% a casual partner and 28.5% both regular and casual partners, and 16.9% had no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey.
- Among men who had regular partners, most were in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships (59.8%), while smaller proportions were in HIV-positive seroconcordant (3.4%), HIV-serodiscordant (7.5%) or HIV-serononconcordant relationships (29.3%).
- The occurrence of unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners (UAIR) varied according to the match of HIV serostatus between partners. Fewer men in HIV-serodiscordant relationships (31.4%) than in the other categories reported having engaged in UAIR; men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships were the most likely to report having had UAIR (78.1%).
- Over half (53.7%) of all men with regular partners indicated that some unprotected anal intercourse had taken place in the six months prior to the survey; 35% reported that condoms were always used. Since 2001 an increasing proportion of men in relationships reported having *always* used condoms for anal intercourse with their regular partners.

- Use of condoms for anal intercourse was more likely with casual partners than with regular partners. Less than a third (28.4%) of all men with casual partners had had unprotected anal intercourse with these partners, while nearly half (48.4%) reported having always used condoms.
- More HIV-positive men (53.5%) than HIV-negative men (25.5%) and men of unknown serostatus (24.6%) reported having engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC).
- Less than half (40.7%) of all participants who reported having had casual partners reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to any of their casual partners in the six months prior to the survey. However, 65.6% of HIV-positive men reported having done so.
- The majority of respondents reported having visited gay bars (65.8%) or used the internet (61%) to find sexual partners. Since 2001 there has been a shift away from using sites such as beats, sex-on-premises venues and dance parties to find partners, with a significant increase in the proportion who reported having used the internet.

## Drug use

- In 2007 drug use was common within the sample, with the most commonly used drugs being amyl/poppers (reported by 34.2%), ecstasy (32.6%), marijuana (32.5%) and speed (20.8%). Very few men (4.9%) reported any injecting drug use.
- Since 2001 there have been significant increases in the use of cocaine, Viagra and GHB, while use of marijuana, amyl, LSD and Special K has decreased.

## Sexual health

- In 2007, HIV-positive men reported higher rates of testing for sexually transmissible infections (STIs) than in the past, with 75.5% having had blood tests and 60.6% having provided urine samples for testing.
- Fewer HIV-negative men had had STI testing than HIV-positive men, with 52.9% of HIV-negative men having undergone blood tests and 50.7% having provided urine samples.
- Since 2001, respondents have been reporting more comprehensive testing for STIs, with testing of anal, throat and penile swabs and urine samples increasingly common.

# 1 About the study

## Introduction

The Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey is an annual cross-sectional survey of gay and other homosexually active men recruited from a range of gay community sites in Melbourne. The major aim of the survey is to provide a snapshot of gay men's sexual practices related to the transmission of sexually transmissible infections including HIV. Similar recruitment strategies and questionnaires have been used since the first survey in 1998, making it possible to examine changes and trends in these practices over time (Hull et al., 2006a; Hull et al., 2006b).

The survey uses a short, self-administered questionnaire that takes about 10 minutes to complete (see Appendix). It collects information on types of sexual relationships and number of partners, anal and oral intercourse, unprotected anal intercourse, testing for HIV and other STIs, HIV serostatus, recreational drug use, as well as demographic characteristics such as sexual identity and age. To compare gay men's sexual practices across different states and territories of Australia, similar gay community periodic surveys have been regularly carried out in other state capital cities using questionnaires designed to maximise comparability (Zablotska et al., 2007).

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

## Methods

### Study design

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

## Sample

In 2007, 2043 men were recruited at eight data collection sites: social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Midsumma Carnival. This survey employed the same recruitment distribution that has been used in previous years.

Sample sizes of men recruited from all sites, and from gay social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Midsumma Carnival, are presented in Table 1. In 2007, 3525 men were asked to complete the questionnaire and 2043 did so, providing a response rate of 58%. The 2007 sample therefore consisted of 2043 men.

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

| Year | Total no. of men approached | Total response rate (%) | Total no. of surveys completed | | Gay social venues | | Gay sex-on-premises venues | | Sexual health clinics | | Midsumma Carnival | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *N* | % | *n* | % | *n* | % | *n* | % | *n* | % |
| **2001** | 2336 | 78.3 | 1830 | 100 | 255 | 13.9 | 224 | 12.2 | 68 | 3.7 | 1283 | 70.1 |
| **2002** | 2336 | 80.0 | 1877 | 100 | 199 | 10.6 | 346 | 18.4 | 82 | 4.4 | 1250 | 66.6 |
| **2003** | 3115 | 66.3 | 2064 | 100 | 208 | 10.1 | 345 | 16.7 | 82 | 4.0 | 1429 | 69.2 |
| **2004** | 3394 | 57.8 | 1962 | 100 | 220 | 11.2 | 269 | 13.7 | 88 | 4.5 | 1385 | 70.6 |
| **2005** | 2794 | 64.4 | 1804 | 100 | 194 | 10.8 | 336 | 18.6 | 90 | 5.0 | 1184 | 65.6 |
| **2006** | 2897 | 68.8 | 1988 | 100 | 269 | 13.5 | 282 | 14.2 | 68 | 3.4 | 1369 | 68.9 |
| **2007** | 3525 | 58.0 | 2043 | 100 | 338 | 16.5 | 269 | 13.2 | 74 | 3.6 | 1362 | 66.7 |

## Reporting

This report presents the results from the 2007 survey and compares them with the results from previous surveys conducted from 2001 to 2006. Except where indicated, data are provided for all sites.

The tables corresponding to Figures 1 to 27 in this report are available appended to the .pdf version of the report on the NCHSR website. See http://nchsr.arts.unsw.edu.au then go to 'Publications'.

# 2 Demographic profile

In 2007 the Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey recruited 2043 men. Their sociodemographic characteristics are presented below.

## Residential location

In 2007 the majority of participants came from the Melbourne metropolitan region: 46% came from 'gay Melbourne' and 39% came from other urban areas.[1] About 15% of respondents lived either in rural Victoria (6.6%) or outside the state (8.0%). There were no significant changes in the residential location of participants since the previous survey in 2006.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there has been a small but significant decrease in the proportion of respondents from 'gay Melbourne' ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .01$) and an increase in those from outside the state ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$).

## Age

In 2007 the median age of participants was 34 years and the maximum age was 80. Nearly two-thirds of respondents were over the age of 30, 19% were between the ages of 25 and 29 and 17.9% were under the age of 25. Compared with the previous survey there was a significantly greater proportion of men aged 30 to 39 ($p < .05$) and a smaller proportion of men aged over 50 ($p < .01$). Some changes in behaviours observed over time may be attributable to such changes in the age distribution of the sample.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there have been significant increases in the proportions of respondents aged under 25 years ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .01$), 25 to 29 years ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$) and over 50 years of age ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .01$). In the same period there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents aged between 30 and 39 years ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$).

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

## Ethnicity

As in all previous surveys, the sample in 2007 was predominantly of Anglo-Australian background. Compared with the 2006 sample there were no significant changes in the proportions of men in any of the ethnicity categories.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 the proportion of men of Anglo-Australian background has decreased significantly ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$). During the same period there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men from 'other' ethnic backgrounds ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$). These changes suggest an increasing ethnic diversity in the samples over time.

## Education

As in previous surveys, this sample was relatively well educated in comparison with the general population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007). In 2007 just over half of the sample reported having completed a university degree or CAE course, while 16.6% had obtained some other form of tertiary education such as a trade certificate. About 21% reported having completed secondary education and the remaining 10% had completed Year 10. There was no overall change in these proportions compared with the previous survey.

*Trend over time:* From 2002, when the question about education was reintroduced, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who had completed a university degree or CAE course ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$) and a decrease in the proportion of men who had been educated up to Year 10 ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .01$).

## Employment

In 2007 almost 70% of respondents reported being in full-time employment, with another 12% employed part-time. The proportion of men who were not in the workforce was fairly high compared with the general population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007) and can be attributed in part to a relatively high percentage of HIV-positive men who did not participate in the workforce and received some form of social security payment. In 2007, 30.7% of HIV-positive men and 15.8% of HIV-negative men were unemployed. These figures are consistent with those from the previous survey.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the patterns of employment as reported by participants.

# 3 HIV testing, treatment and serostatus

## HIV testing and serostatus of participants

In 2007, 12.8% of all respondents reported that they had never been tested for HIV (see Figure 1). This proportion has not changed since the previous survey. Men recruited from sexual health clinics were excluded from this analysis, as these men differ considerably from the general sample in that they are being tested while attending the clinic.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there has been a slight increase in the proportion of men who reported never having been tested for HIV ($p < .05$).

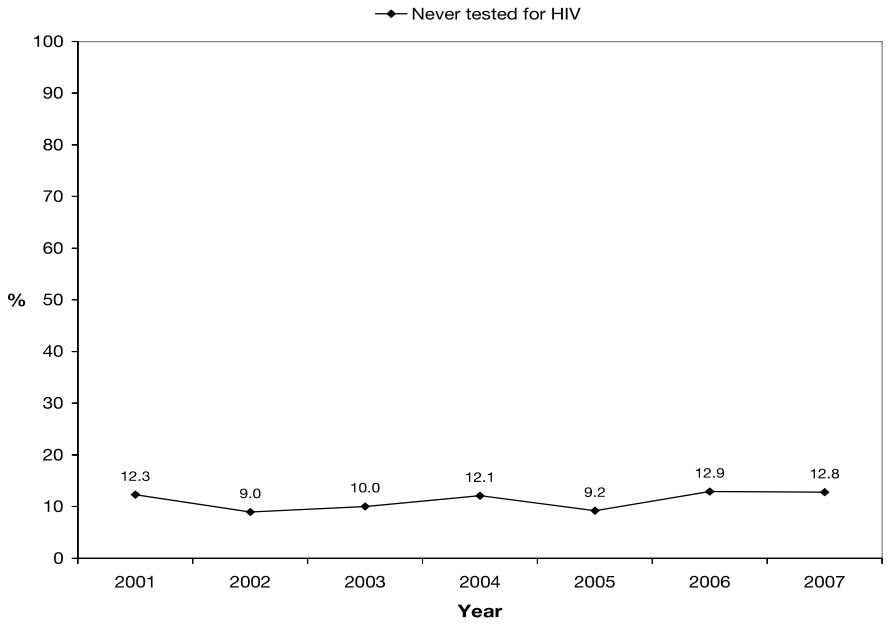


**Figure 1: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics**

Figure 2 shows the HIV serostatus of men recruited from social venues, sex-on-premises venues and the Midsumma Carnival. In 2007, 75.1% of the sample reported that they were HIV-negative, 6.7% that they were HIV-positive and 18.2% did not know their HIV serostatus. There have been no significant changes in the HIV serostatus of respondents since the previous survey.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the reported HIV serostatus of respondents.

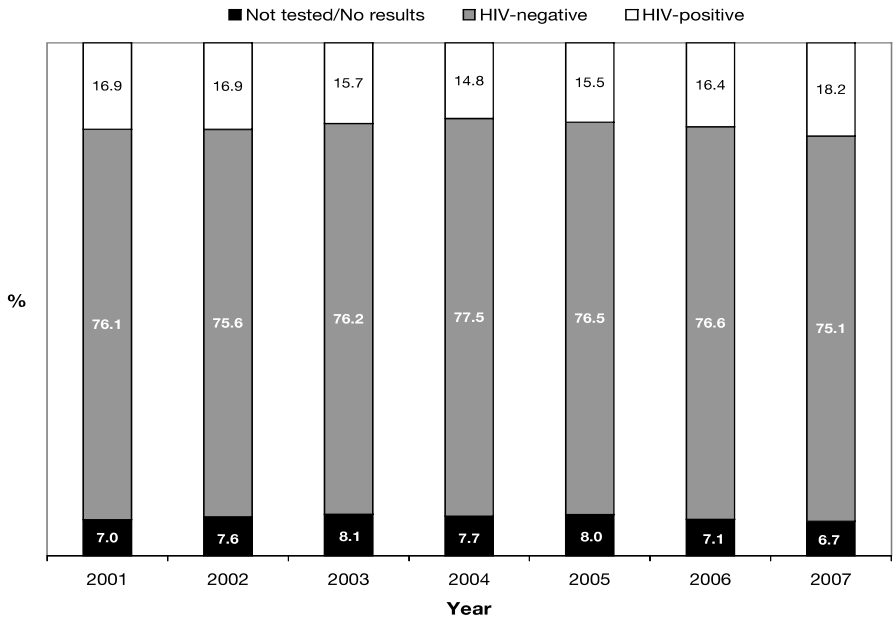


**Figure 2: Reported HIV test results among all men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics**

In 2007 over two-thirds of all non-HIV-positive respondents who had ever been tested for HIV reported that their most recent HIV test had been in the 12 months prior to the survey (see Figure 3). No significant changes were noted from the previous year.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who reported that they had been tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$).

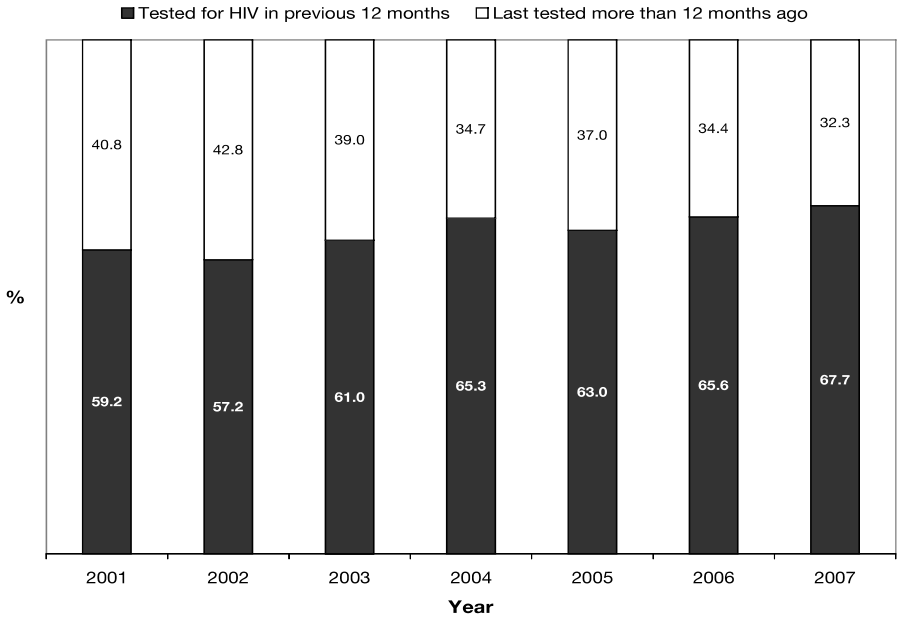


**Figure 3: Proportion of non-HIV-positive men tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey, among men who had ever been tested, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics**

## HIV-positive men: antiretroviral treatment and viral load

Among HIV-positive respondents surveyed in 2007, 64% indicated that they were taking combination antiretroviral therapies (see Figure 4). This proportion has not changed significantly since the previous survey.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 the proportion of HIV-positive men taking combination antiretroviral therapies has remained stable.

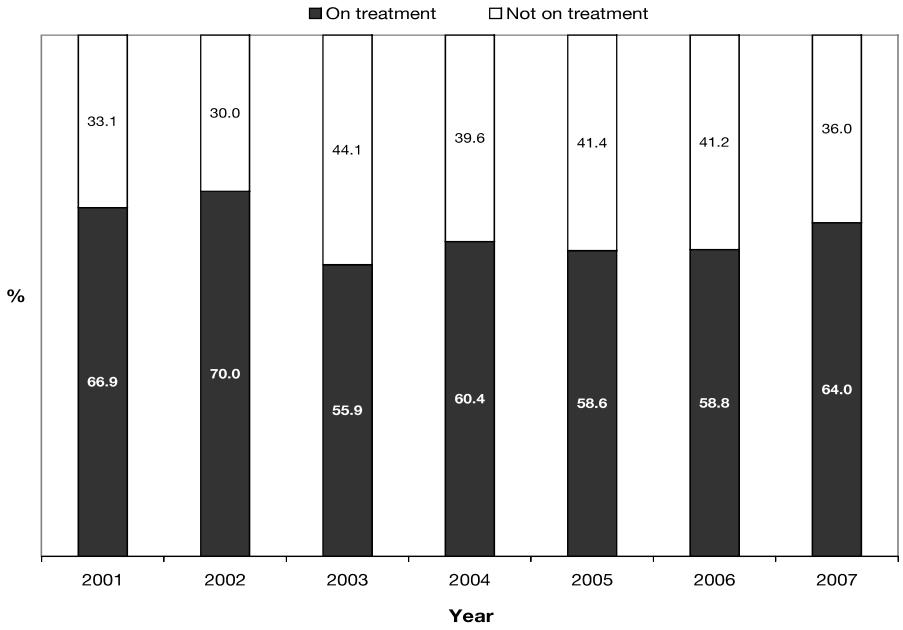


**Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies**

In 2007, 84.4% of the men who were using antiretroviral therapies reported having an undetectable viral load (see Table 2). In comparison, 34.9% of those who were not on treatment had an undetectable viral load ($p < .001$).

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

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

## Awareness of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

In 2007 over half (52.9%) of all respondents reported being aware that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was currently available; 44.8% had not heard of PEP and 2.3% believed it would become available in the future (see Figure 5). These proportions are consistent with those reported in 2006.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 the proportion of men who knew that PEP was readily available has increased significantly, while the proportions of men who had never heard of it or thought that it would become available in the future have decreased ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$ for each).

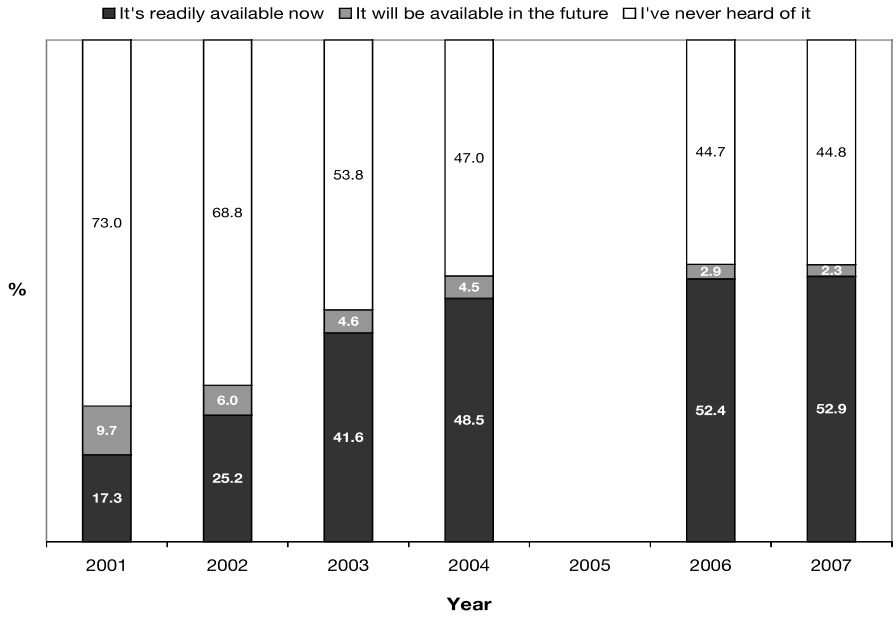


**Figure 5: Knowledge of the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis**

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

# 4 Sexual practices

## Sexual contact with other men

In 2007, as was consistent with previous surveys, 58.5% of men reported being in a regular relationship with a man at the time of completing the survey (see Figure 6). Just under a third (30%) reported having had sex with regular partners only, while 28.5% reported having had sex with both regular and casual partners. About a quarter (24.6%) had had sex with casual partners only. The remaining 16.9% had no sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey. These figures are similar to those from the previous survey.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there has been a slight increase in the proportion of men who reported having no sexual relationships at the time of completing the survey ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .05$).

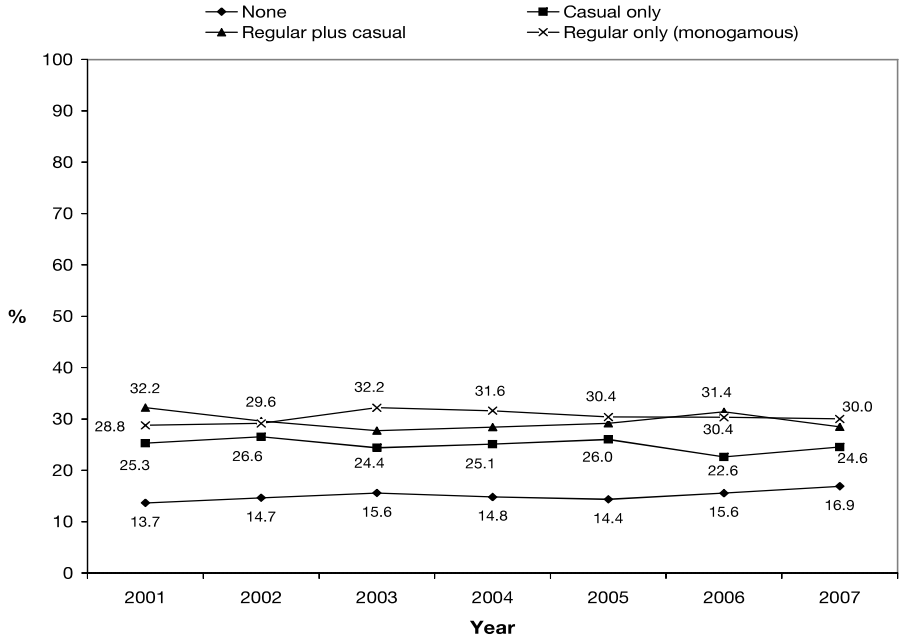


**Figure 6: Relationships with men at the time of completing the survey**

In 2007 two questions were introduced to elicit information about group sex with regular and casual partners. Among men with regular partners, 25.7% had engaged in group sex involving their partner and at least one other man. Among those with casual partners, a much higher proportion (51.5%) reported that they had engaged in group sex involving at least two other men.

## Agreements about sex

Among men who reported having a regular partner, the majority reported having a clear, spoken agreement with their partner about sex within the relationship (see Figure 7). There were no significant changes in this proportion from the previous survey.

*Trend over time*: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of men who reported having no formal agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .01$).

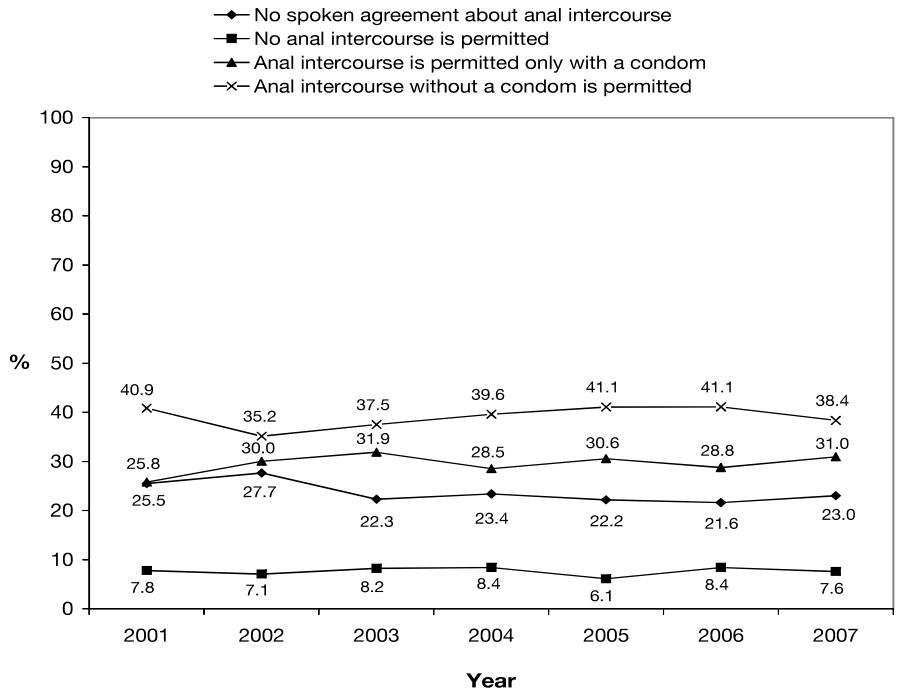


**Figure 7: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship, among men who had regular partners**

In 2007 nearly a third (29.9%) of men reported that they had no spoken agreement with their regular partner about sex *outside* the relationship (see Figure 8). Over a third (34.4%) reported having an agreement that permitted no sexual contact with other men, while 27.5% had an agreement that permitted anal intercourse with other men as long as condoms were used. No significant changes were observed since the previous survey.

*Trend over time:* There have been no changes in these proportions from 2001.

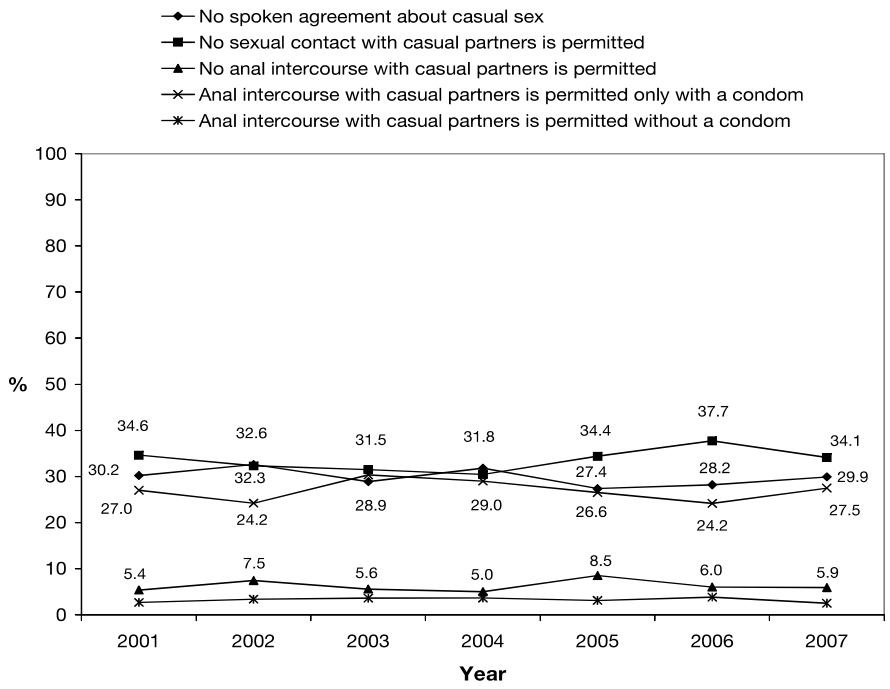


**Figure 8: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship, among men who had regular partners**

# Sexual practices within regular relationships

## Match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

In 2007 the majority (59.8%) of men in regular relationships reported being in an HIV-negative seroconcordant relationship (see Figure 9). Smaller proportions of men were in HIV-serononconcordant relationships (29.3%) or HIV-serodiscordant relationships (7.5%). Since the previous survey there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who reported being in an HIV-positive seroconcordant relationship ($p < .05$).

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in match of HIV serostatus among partners in regular relationships.

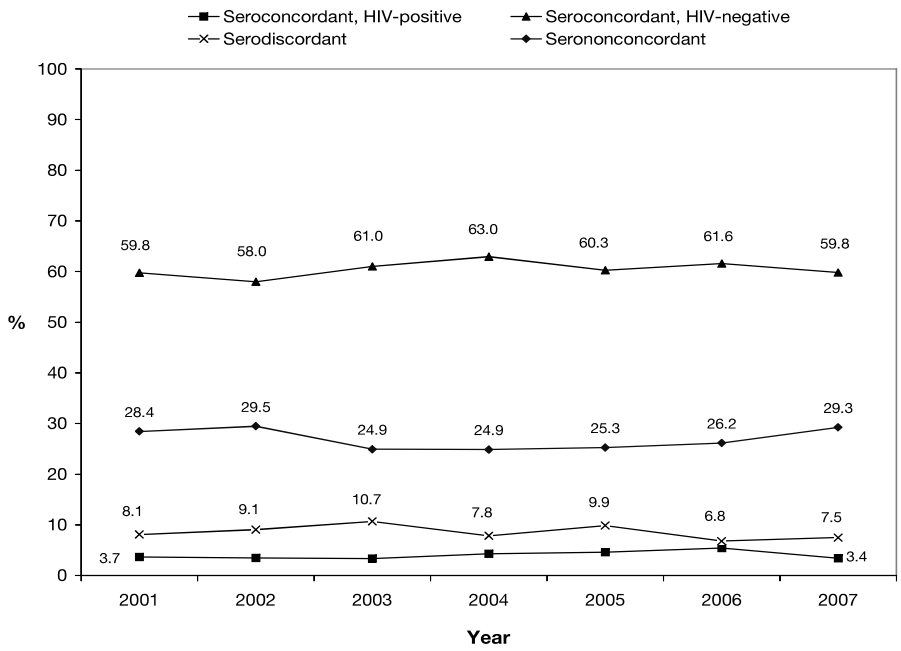


**Figure 9: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners**

## Anal intercourse with regular partners

Among men who reported having a regular partner in the six months prior to the survey, 11.2% indicated that they had had no anal intercourse with their partner (see Figure 10). Just over a third reported having always used a condom for anal intercourse, while 53.7% reported having sometimes engaged in anal intercourse without a condom. Compared with the previous survey, significantly more men in 2007 reported having always used a condom during anal intercourse ($p < .05$), while significantly fewer men reported having had any unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners (UAIR) ($p < .05$).

*Trend over time*: From 2001 to 2007 the proportion of men with regular partners who reported having had no anal intercourse has significantly decreased ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$), while there has been an upward trend in the proportion of men reporting having always used a condom during anal intercourse ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .01$).

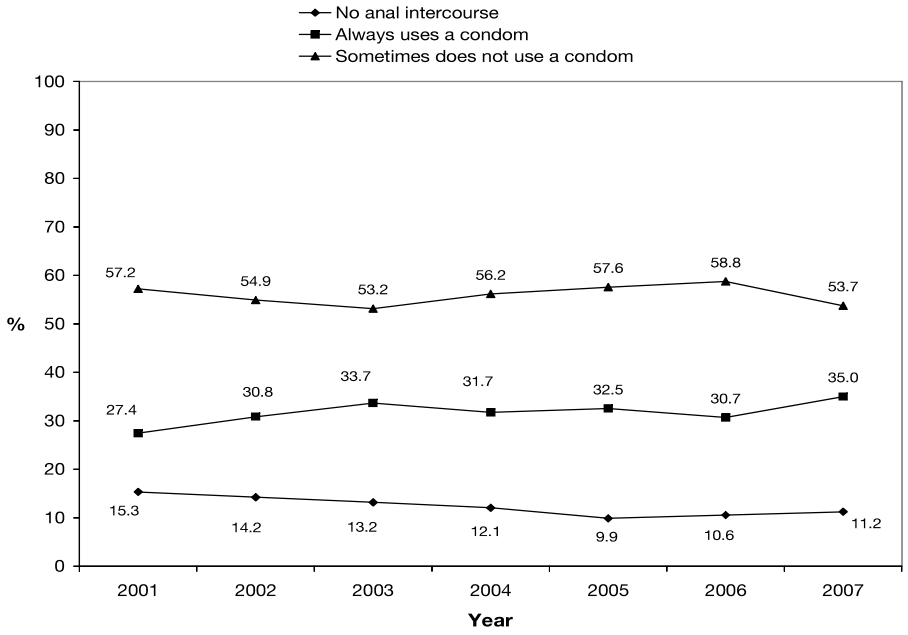


**Figure 10: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners, among men who reported having regular partners**

Figure 11 shows the proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, based on the match of HIV serostatus between regular partners. In 2007, 78.1% of men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships had had UAIR, as had 64.5% of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships. In the two remaining categories, where there was a potentially greater risk of HIV transmission, noticeably smaller proportions of men reported having had UAIR. Since the previous survey there have been no significant changes in these figures.

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

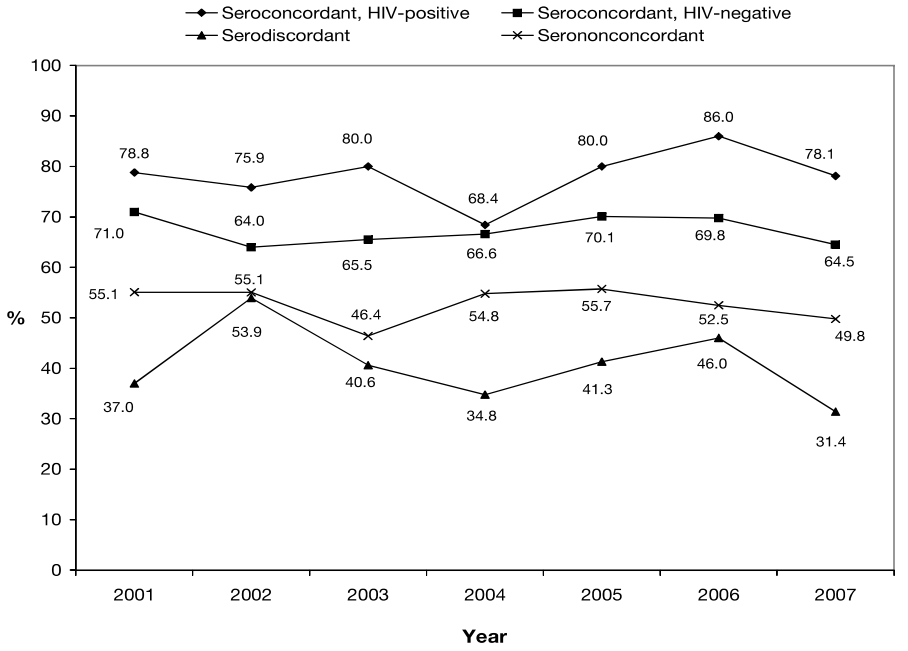


**Figure 11: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships**

In 2007, 43.5% of all HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships reported having had receptive UAIR that included ejaculation (see Figure 12). This was a significant decrease from the previous survey ($p < .05$). In comparison, only 22.4% of HIV-negative respondents in HIV-serononconcordant relationships reported having had any receptive UAIR that included ejaculation.

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

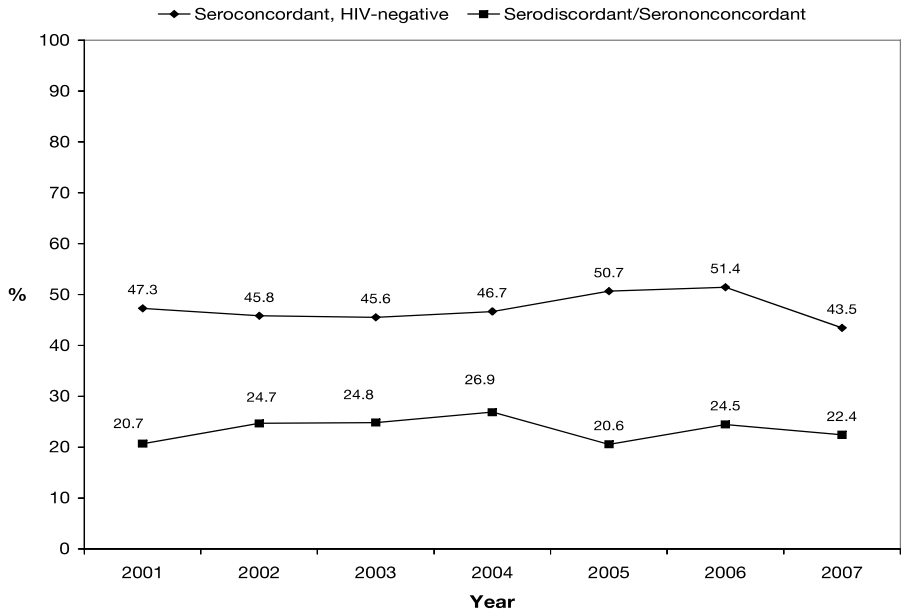


**Figure 12: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus**

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

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

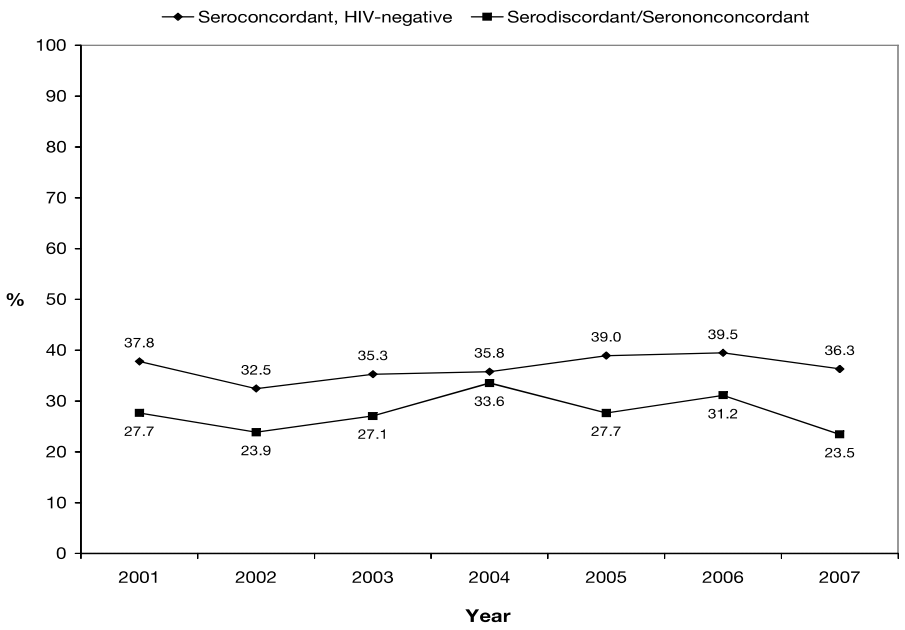


**Figure 13: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus**

# Sexual practices with casual partners

## Unprotected anal intercourse

In 2007, among those who reported having had casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, 23.5% indicated that they had not engaged in anal intercourse with a casual partner (see Figure 14), 48.1% reported that they had *always* used a condom during anal intercourse, and the remaining 28.4% reported that they had engaged in some unprotected anal intercourse. These proportions have not changed from the previous survey. As in previous surveys, a higher proportion of men used condoms during sex with casual partners than with regular partners.

*Trend over time*: There have been no changes in these proportions from 2001.

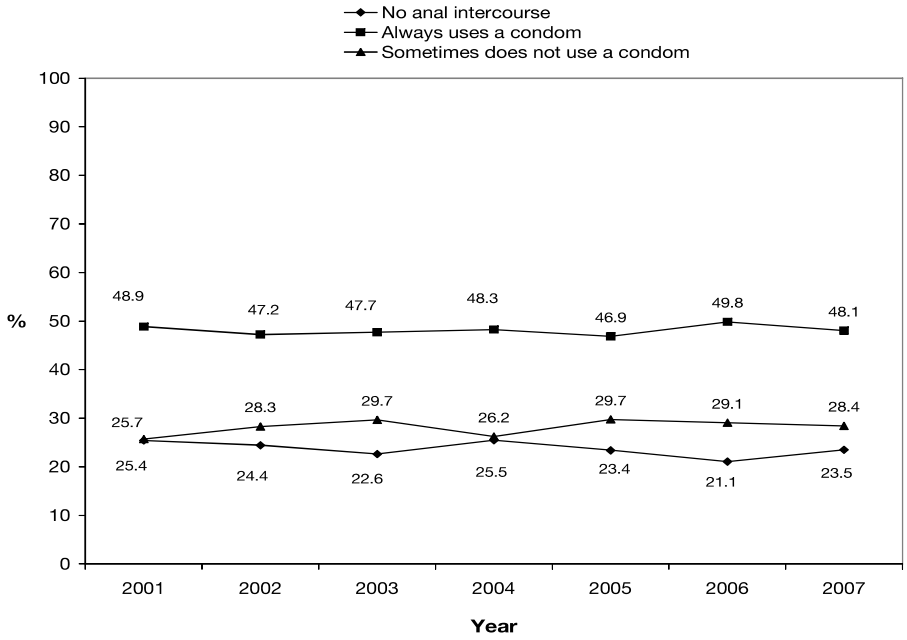


**Figure 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners, among men who reported having had casual partners**

Figure 15 shows the proportion of men who had had casual partners and who had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (UAIC) in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus. In 2007, 53.5% of HIV-positive men, 25.5% of HIV-negative men and 24.6% of men of unknown HIV serostatus reported having engaged in any UAIC. These proportions have not changed significantly from the previous survey.

*Trend over time*: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of men who reported having had UAIC, based on the HIV serostatus of the respondent.

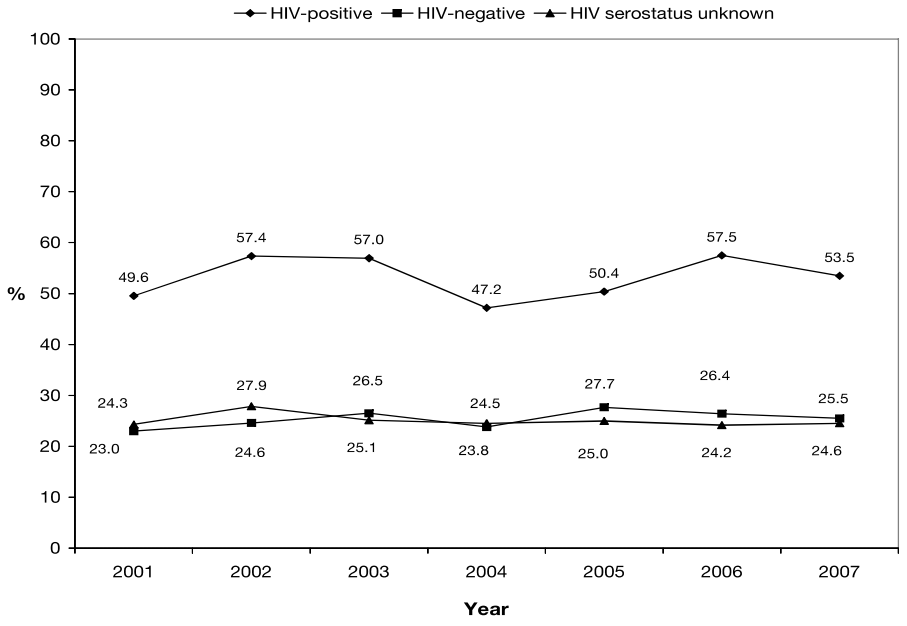


**Figure 15: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent**

## Safer sex practices with casual partners

In 2007 just under half of all respondents who had had casual partners reported having always used condoms when engaging in anal intercourse (see Figure 16). When examined by HIV serostatus, more HIV-negative men (66.8%) had always used condoms than HIV-positive men (37.8%) or men of unknown HIV serostatus (60.8%). There have been no changes in these figures from the previous survey.

*Trend over time*: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant changes in the proportions of men, by HIV serostatus, who reported always having used condoms when engaging in anal intercourse with casual partners.

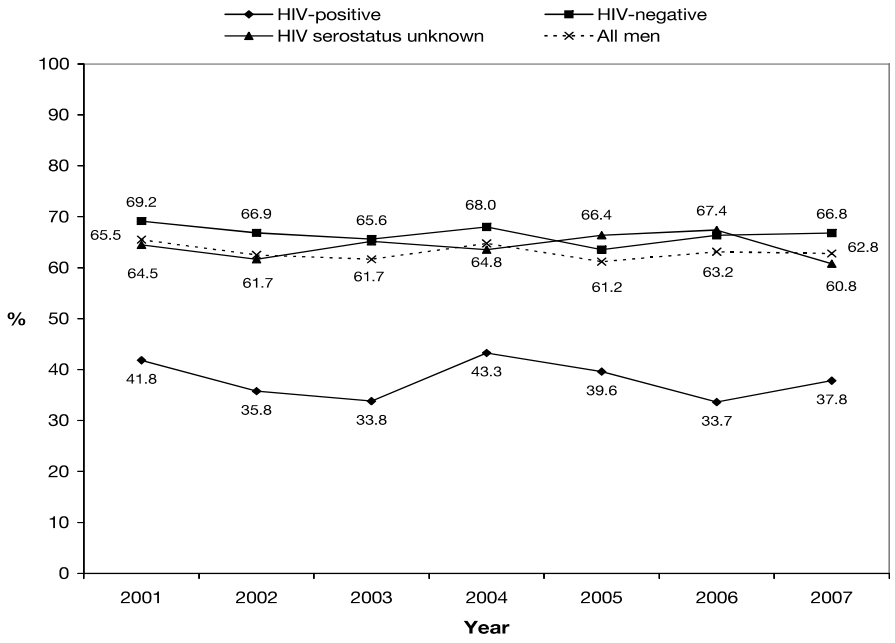


**Figure 16: Proportion of men who had always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had anal intercourse with casual partners**

In 2007, 40.7% of all respondents who had had casual partners reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'some' or 'all' of these partners (see Figure 17). Disclosure was highest among HIV-positive men, nearly two-thirds of whom had disclosed their HIV serostatus to some of their casual partners. Since the previous survey there has been a decrease in the proportion of all men who made 'any' disclosure of HIV serostatus to their casual partners ($p < .01$), as well as in the proportion of HIV-negative men who did so ($p < .01$).

*Trend over time*: From 2001 to 2007 the proportion of all men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to casual partners has increased slightly, as has the proportion of HIV-negative men ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .05$ for each). The proportion of HIV-positive men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus has not changed significantly over this period.

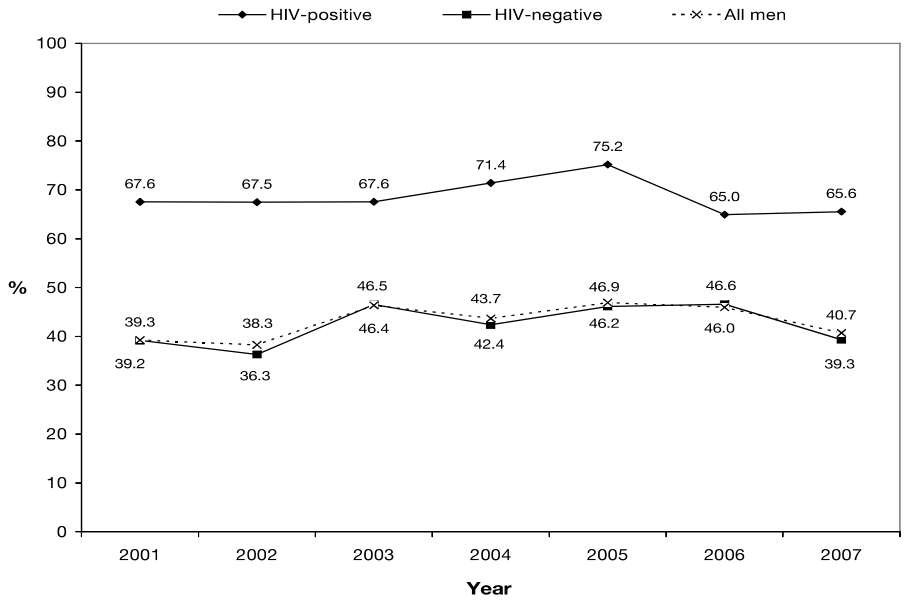


**Figure 17: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners**

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

When asked about disclosure *by* casual partners, just over half of all HIV-positive men reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus to respondents before sex (see Figure 18). In comparison, only 37.8% of HIV-negative respondents reported having been disclosed to by their casual partners. Since the previous survey there has been a decrease in 'any' disclosure from casual partners reported by all participants ($p < .01$) and by HIV-negative participants ($p < .01$).

*Trend over time*: From 2001 to 2007 there have been no significant trends in the proportions of casual partners who disclosed their HIV serostatus to participants.

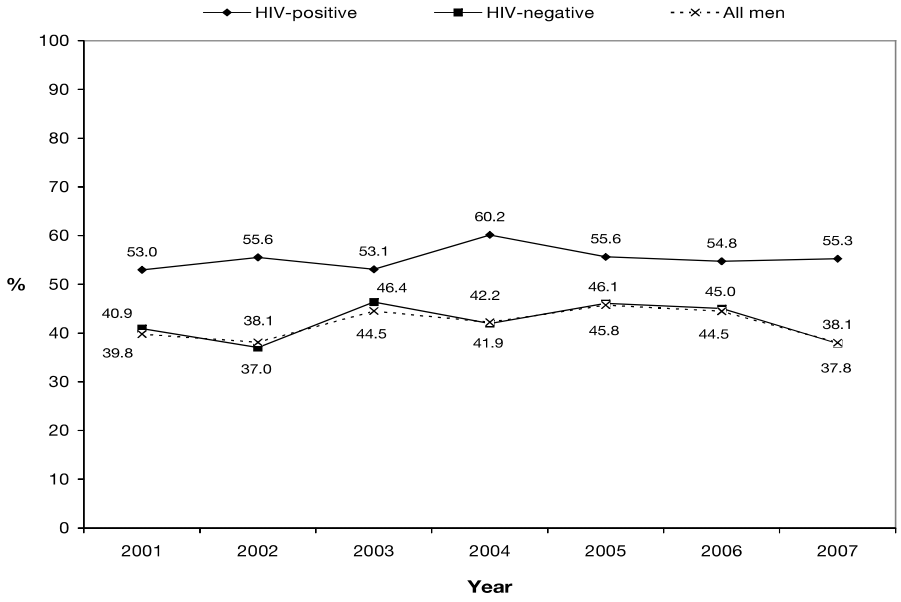


**Figure 18: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent**

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

In 2007, among men who reported having engaged in some UAIC, 21.5% indicated that they had disclosed their serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners (see Figure 19). This proportion has not changed significantly from the previous survey.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC and who reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .01$).

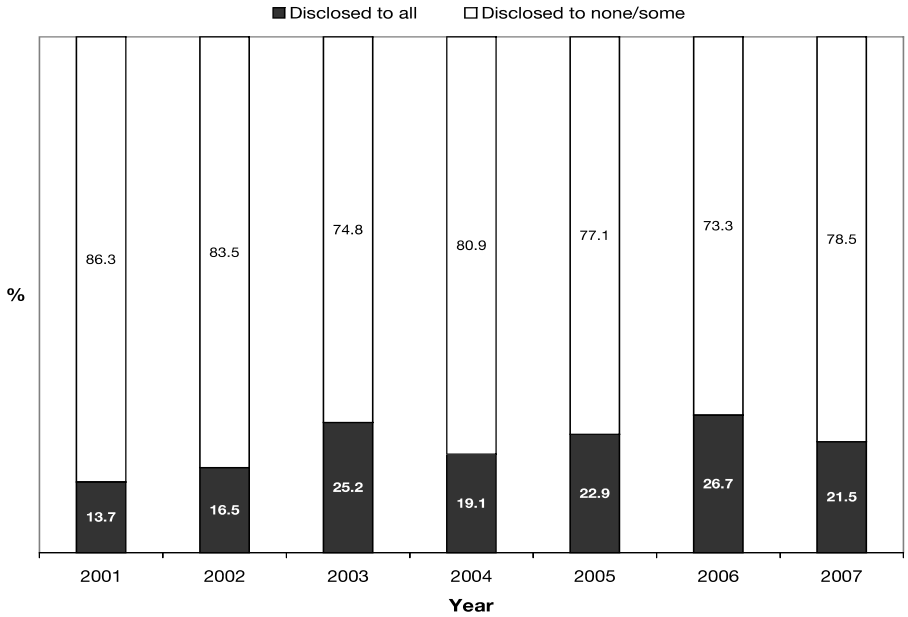


**Figure 19: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC**

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

In 2007, among HIV-positive men who reported having had casual partners, the majority reported having engaged in reciprocal (both receptive and insertive) unprotected anal intercourse (see Figure 20). Since the previous survey there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported insertive-only UAIC ($p < .05$) and a decrease in the proportion who reported reciprocal UAIC ($p < .05$).

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

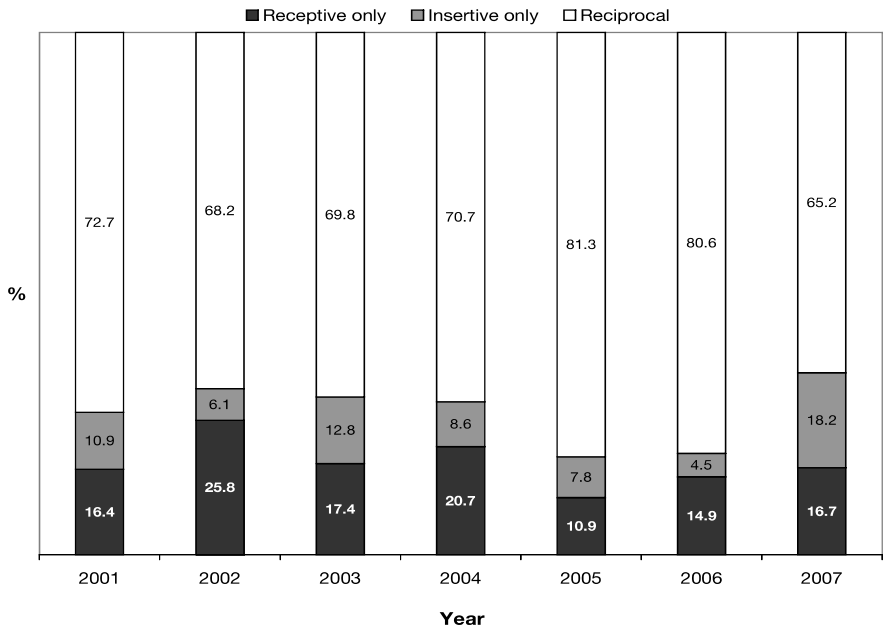


**Figure 20: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-positive men who reported having engaged in UAIC**

In 2007, among HIV-negative men who had had casual partners, just over half reported having engaged in reciprocal UAIC (see Figure 21). A greater proportion of HIV-negative men than HIV-positive men reported having had insertive-only UAIC. These figures have not changed significantly since 2006.

*Trend over time:* From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having had insertive-only UAIC ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .05$).

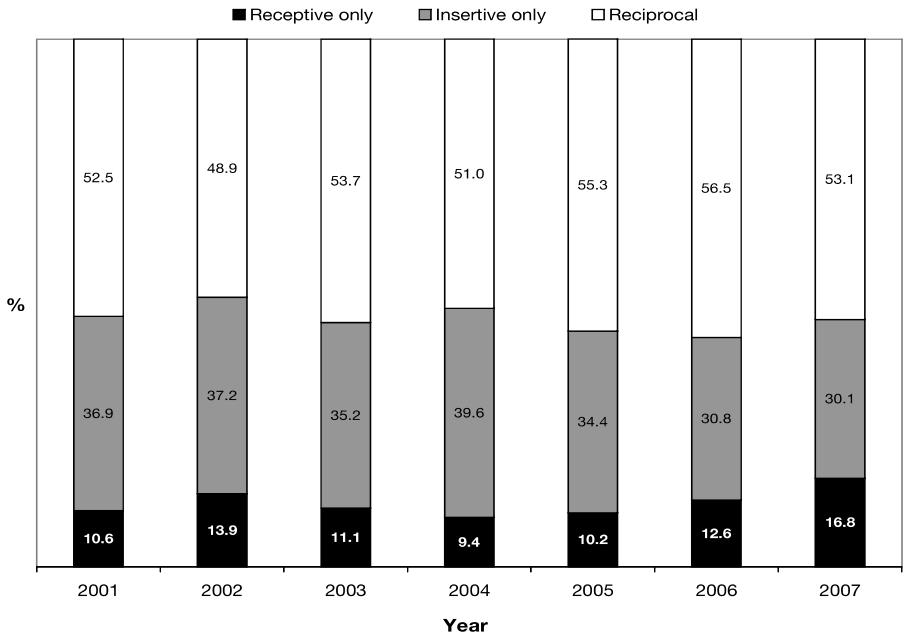


**Figure 21: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC**

## Where men looked for sex partners

In 2007 the majority of participants reported having visited gay bars (65.8%) or used the internet (61%) to find sexual partners (see Table 3). A large proportion also reported having visited gay saunas (49%) and dance parties (44.9%) for this purpose. The only significant change from the previous survey was a slight increase in the proportion of men who had used the internet to find sex partners ($p < .05$).

*Trend over time*: From 2002, when this information was first collected, to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who reported having used the internet to find sex partners ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$). Over the same period there have been significant decreases in the proportions of men who had visited beats ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$), sex venues ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$), gay saunas ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .05$) and dance parties ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .05$) to look for partners.

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

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

In 2007 a greater proportion of HIV-positive men (67.6%) than HIV-negative men (60.9%) and men of unknown HIV serostatus (57.4%) reported having used the internet to find male sex partners (see Figure 22). There were no significant changes from the previous survey.

*Trend over time:* From 2002 to 2007 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-positive men ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .05$) and HIV-negative men ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$) who reported having used the internet to find sex partners.

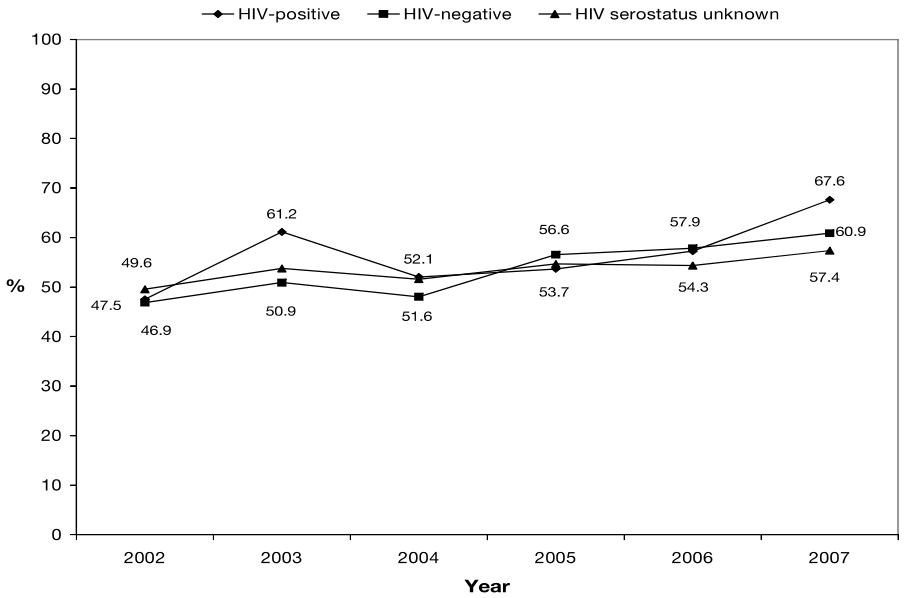


**Figure 22: Use of the internet to find male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent**

Among those men who reported having used the internet to look for sex partners, the majority (71.3%) reported having found at least one sex partner via the internet. About half (50.5%) indicated that they had found between one and five partners, while smaller proportions reported having found between six and 10 partners (9.7%) and more than 10 partners (11.1%).

In 2007 over 25% of the men who had sought out sex partners online reported having engaged in some UAIC, compared with 11.6% of those who had not used the internet to search for partners. Reported UAIC was also higher among men who had visited sex-on-premises venues to look for partners (29.3% had engaged in UAIC) than among men who had not looked for partners at sex-on-premises venues (9.9% had had UAIC).

# 5 Sexual health

In 2007, HIV-positive men reported high rates of testing for sexually transmissible infections (STIs) (see Figure 23). Blood tests for STIs other than HIV were the most common tests undertaken (by 75.5%), followed by urine sample tests (by 60.6%). There have been no changes in these proportions from the previous survey.

*Trend over time*: From 2003, when the question about sexual health tests was first asked, to 2007 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-positive men reporting having had anal, throat and penile swabs ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .01$ for each) and urine samples ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$) tested.

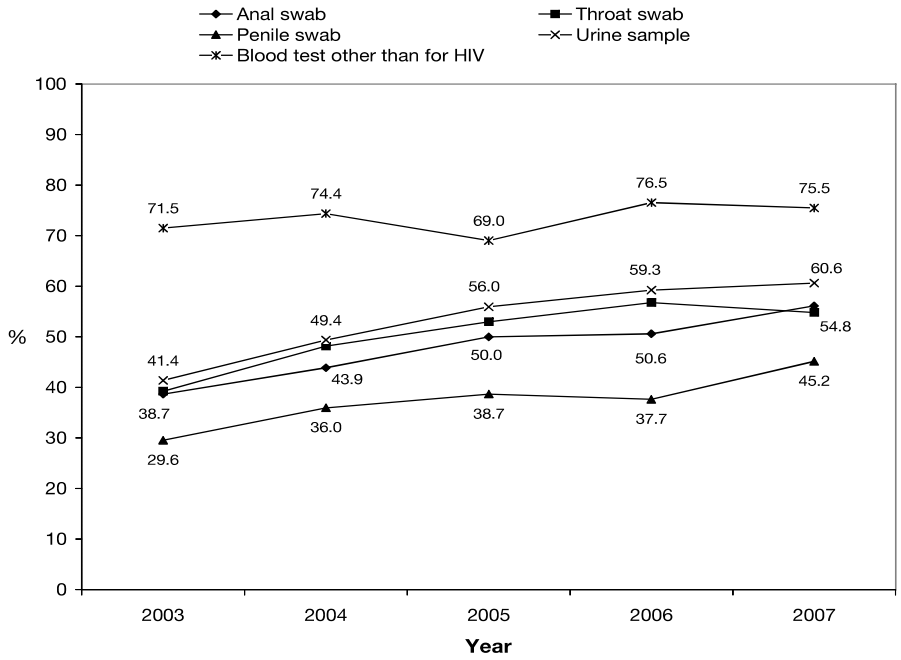


**Figure 23: Trends in STI testing among HIV-positive men**

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

*Trend over time*: From 2003 to 2007 there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-negative men who reported having undertaken each of the aforementioned tests for STIs ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$ for each).

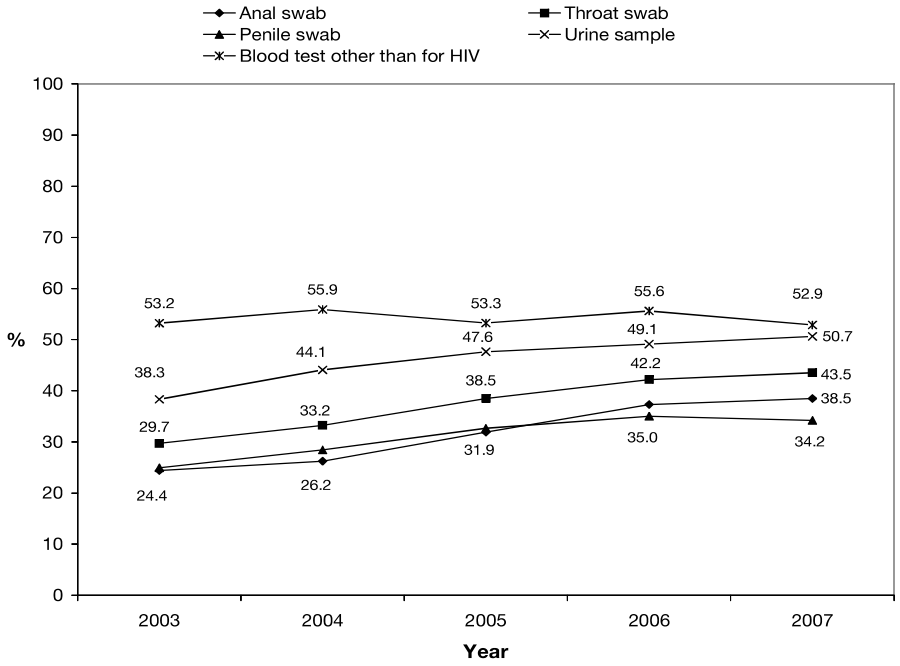


**Figure 24: Trends in STI testing among HIV-negative men**

# 6 Drug use

In 2007 the drugs most commonly used in the six months prior to the survey were amyl/poppers (by 34.2% of men), ecstasy (by 32.6%) and marijuana (by 32.5%). Smaller proportions of men reported having used speed (20.8%), cocaine (14.0%), Viagra (13.9%), crystal meth (10.5%) and Special K (10.1%). Very few men reported any recent use of GHB (5.5%), LSD (4.9%), heroin (1.8%) or steroids (10.1%). Since the previous survey there have been significant decreases in the reported use of Special K and crystal meth ($p < .001$ for each), as well as marijuana and speed ($p < .01$ for each).

In 2007, among HIV-positive participants, use of party drugs was generally higher than among the total sample (see Figure 25). Amyl was used by 58.1% of all HIV-positive men, crystal meth by 31.6% and Viagra by 23.2% in the six months prior to the survey. Since the previous survey the proportions of HIV-positive men who had used speed and crystal meth have increased significantly ($p < .05$ for each).

*Trend over time*: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a significant increase in the reported use of Viagra among HIV-positive men ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .01$).

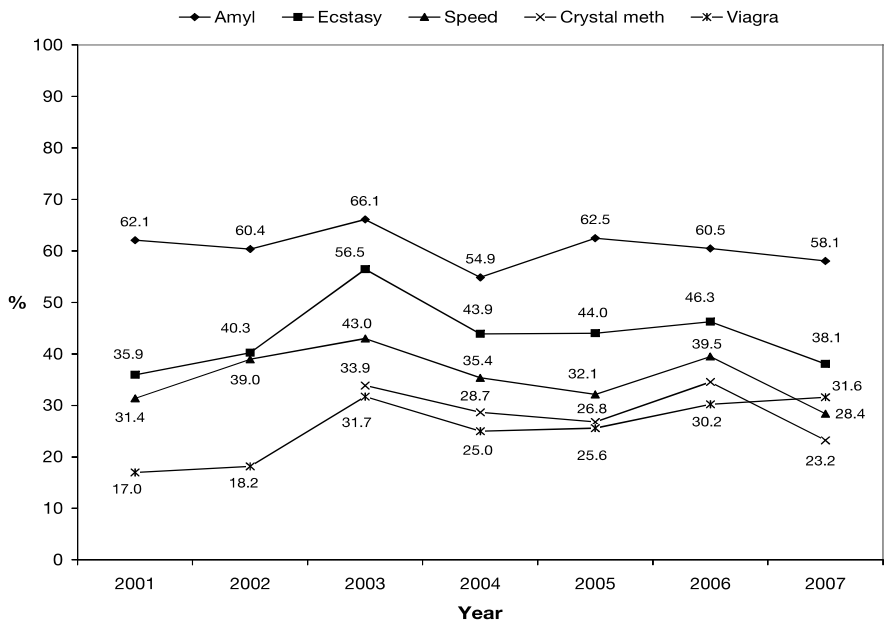


**Figure 25: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men**

In 2007, patterns of reported drug use among HIV-negative participants were consistent with those of the overall sample (see Figure 26). Since the previous survey there have been significant decreases in the reported use of speed ($p < .05$) and crystal meth ($p < .001$) by HIV-negative men.

*Trend over time*: From 2001 to 2007 there has been a downward trend in the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having used amyl ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .05$) and an upward trend in the proportion who reported the use of Viagra ($\chi^2$ test for trend, $p < .001$).

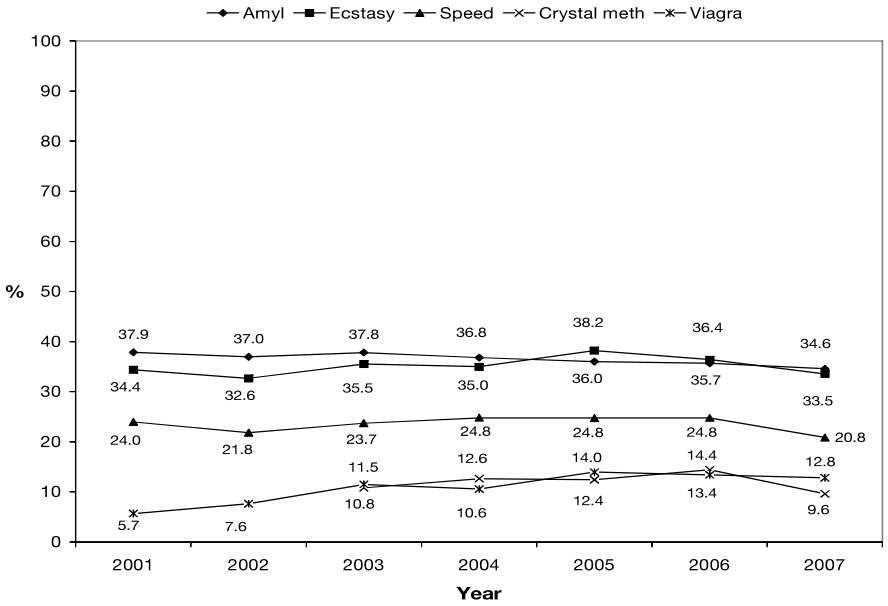


**Figure 26: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men**

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

In 2007, respondents were asked about their use of party drugs for the purposes of sex (see Figure 27). Over three-quarters (79%) had not used any party drugs for this purpose in the six months prior to the survey, 11.5% had done so 'once or a few times' and only 1.8% had done so on a weekly basis.

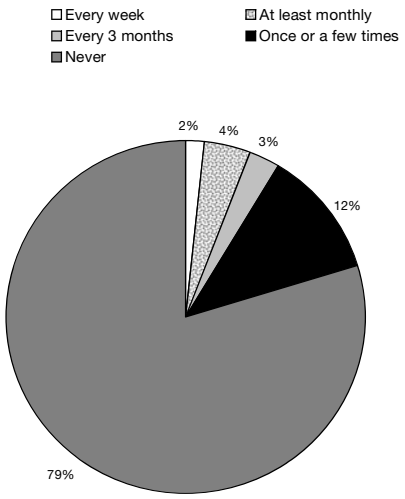


**Figure 27: Use of party drugs for the purposes of sex**

In 2007 an additional question was introduced to ask about group sex that occurred while, or as a result of, using party drugs. Only 13.6% of the total sample reported that group sex involving drugs had taken place in the six months prior to the survey, with most of these men reporting that it had occurred only 'once or a few times'.

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# Appendix
## Questionnaire

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

VAC/GMHC PLWHA (VIC)

## Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey

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

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

For each question, please TICK one box only.

1. How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?
None ☐1 A few ☐2 Some ☐3 Most ☐4 All ☐5

2. How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?
None ☐1 A little ☐2 Some ☐3 A lot ☐4

3. 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 . . .*

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

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

6. 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

7. 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

### *Regular male partners — last 6 months*

9. Have you had sex with regular male partner/s **in the last six months?** Yes ☐1 ↓ No ☐2 *Go directly to Q. 21*

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

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

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

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

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

***Anal sex***

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. How often did **you and your regular partner** have ***group sex*** that included at least one other man in the past six months?
Every week ☐1 At least monthly ☐2
Every 3 months ☐3 Once or a few times ☐4 Never ☐5

### *Casual male partners — last 6 months*

21. Have you had any sex with any casual male partner/s **in the last six months?** Yes ☐1 ↓ No ☐2 *Go directly to Q. 36*

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

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

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

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

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

***Anal sex***

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

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

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

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

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

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

32. How often did you have ***group sex*** involving at least two other men (**apart from your regular partner**) in the past six months?
Every week ☐1 At least monthly ☐2
Every 3 months ☐3 Once or a few times ☐4 Never ☐5

**In the last 6 months:**

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

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

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

*Continues on other side* ↪

36. How old are you? _____ years

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

38. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?
Never tested ☐1 | 7–12 months ago ☐5
Less than a week ago ☐2 | 1–2 years ago ☐6
1–4 weeks ago ☐3 | 2–4 years ago ☐7
1–6 months ago ☐4 | More than 4 years ago ☐8

39. Based on the results of your HIV antibody tests, what is your HIV status?
No test/Don't know ☐1
Negative ☐2
Positive ☐3

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

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

41. Is your viral load?
Undetectable ☐1
Detectable ☐2
Don't know / unsure ☐3

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

42. Do you know the result of your regular partner's HIV antibody test?
Yes—Positive ☐1
Yes—Negative ☐2
I don't know/He hasn't had a test ☐3

43. Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about anal sex (fucking) within your relationship?
No agreement ☐1
Agreement: No anal sex at all ☐2
Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom ☐3
Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom ☐4

44. Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner about sex with casual partners?
No agreement ☐1
Agreement: No sex at all ☐2
Agreement: No anal sex at all ☐3
Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom ☐4
Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom ☐5

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

46. What is your ethnic background? (*e.g. Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chinese)*
Anglo-Australian only ☐01 Other:_____

47. Are you: (tick one only)
Employed full-time ☐1
Employed part-time ☐2
Unemployed ☐3
A student ☐4
A pensioner or on social security benefits ☐5
Other ☐6

48. What is your occupation? _____

49. What is the highest level of education you have had?
Less than or up to 3 years of high school / Year 10 ☐1
Year 12 / VCE / HSC ☐2
Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE ☐3
University or CAE ☐4

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

51. Where do you look for male sex partners?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Internet* | Never ☐1 | Occasionally ☐2 | Often ☐3 |
| *Gay bar* | Never ☐1 | Occasionally ☐2 | Often ☐3 |
| *Dance party* | Never ☐1 | Occasionally ☐2 | Often ☐3 |
| *Gym* | Never ☐1 | Occasionally ☐2 | Often ☐3 |
| *Beat* | Never ☐1 | Occasionally ☐2 | Often ☐3 |
| *Gay sauna* | Never ☐1 | Occasionally ☐2 | Often ☐3 |
| *Other sex venue* | Never ☐1 | Occasionally ☐2 | Often ☐3 |
| *Sex workers* | Never ☐1 | Occasionally ☐2 | Often ☐3 |
| *Private sex parties* | Never ☐1 | Occasionally ☐2 | Often ☐3 |

52. **In the last 6 months**, how many of your male sex partners did you find on the internet?
None ☐1 | One ☐2
2–5 men ☐3 | 6–10 men ☐4
11–50 men ☐5 | More than 50 men ☐6

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

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

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Anal swab* | None ☐1 | Once ☐2 | Twice ☐3 | 3 or more ☐4 |
| *Throat swab* | None ☐1 | Once ☐2 | Twice ☐3 | 3 or more ☐4 |
| *Penile swab* | None ☐1 | Once ☐2 | Twice ☐3 | 3 or more ☐4 |
| *Urine sample* | None ☐1 | Once ☐2 | Twice ☐3 | 3 or more ☐4 |
| *Blood test for HIV* | None ☐1 | Once ☐2 | Twice ☐3 | 3 or more ☐4 |
| *Other blood test* | None ☐1 | Once ☐2 | Twice ☐3 | 3 or more ☐4 |

55. 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

56. HIV infections among gay men
in ***Sydney*** are … Decreasing ☐1 Stable ☐2 Increasing ☐3
in ***Melbourne*** are… Decreasing ☐1 Stable ☐2 Increasing ☐3

57. Please look at the resource materials on the reverse side of the Information Sheet. Which ones have you **seen** before?
**A**: No ☐1 Yes ☐2 **B**: No ☐1 Yes ☐2

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

| | Never | 1-5 times | 6-10 times | 11-20 times | More than 20 times |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Amyl/Poppers* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Marijuana* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Viagra/Cialis etc.* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Ecstasy* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Speed* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Cocaine* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Crystal Meth* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *LSD / trips* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *GHB* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Special K* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Heroin* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Steroids* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |
| *Any other drug* | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5 |

59. How often have you **injected** drugs in the past **6 months**?
Every week ☐1 At least monthly ☐2
Every 3 months ☐3 Once or a few times ☐4 Never ☐5

60. How often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex in the **past 6 months**? Every week ☐ 1 At least monthly ☐ 2
Every 3 months ☐3 Once or a few times ☐4 Never ☐5

61. In the past **6 months**, how often have you had **group sex** after or while using party drugs? Every week ☐ 1 At least monthly ☐ 2
Every 3 months ☐3 Once or a few times ☐4 Never ☐5

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME** 2007/

# Supplement

## Tables corresponding to the figures

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Never tested for HIV | 217 (12.3) | 161 (9.0) | 199 (10.0) | 227 (12.1) | 158 (9.2) | 248 (12.9) | 252 (12.8) |
| Total | 1762 (100) | 1795 (100) | 1982 (100) | 1874 (100) | 1714 (100) | 1920 (100) | 1969 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not tested/No results | 290 (16.9) | 281 (16.9) | 305 (15.7) | 271 (14.8) | 256 (15.5) | 305 (16.4) | 347 (18.2) |
| HIV-negative | 1310 (76.1) | 1260 (75.6) | 1477 (76.2) | 1424 (77.5) | 1265 (76.5) | 1428 (76.6) | 1435 (75.1) |
| HIV-positive | 121 (7.0) | 126 (7.6) | 157 (8.1) | 142 (7.7) | 133 (8.0) | 132 (7.1) | 128 (6.7) |
| Total | 1721 (100) | 1667 (100) | 1939 (100) | 1837 (100) | 1654 (100) | 1865 (100) | 1910 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tested for HIV in previous 12 months | 833 (59.2) | 845 (57.2) | 989 (61.0) | 978 (65.3) | 889 (63.0) | 1004 (65.6) | 1071 (67.7) |
| Last tested for HIV more than 12 months ago | 575 (40.8) | 631 (42.8) | 631 (39.0) | 519 (34.7) | 523 (37.0) | 527 (34.4) | 510 (32.3) |
| Total | 1408 (100) | 1476 (100) | 1620 (100) | 1497 (100) | 1412 (100) | 1531 (100) | 1581 (100) |

**Table corresponding to Figure 4: Use of combination antiretroviral therapies**

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On treatment | 101 (66.9) | 105 (70.0) | 99 (55.9) | 96 (60.4) | 95 (58.6) | 90 (58.8) | 96 (64.0) |
| Not on treatment | 50 (33.1) | 45 (30.0) | 78 (44.1) | 63 (39.6) | 67 (41.4) | 63 (41.2) | 54 (36.0) |
| Total | 151 (100) | 150 (100) | 177 (100) | 159 (100) | 162 (100) | 153 (100) | 150 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005[1] *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| It's readily available now | 317 (17.3) | 473 (25.2) | 859 (41.6) | 951 (48.5) | - | 1041 (52.4) | 1080 (52.9) |
| It will be available in the future | 177 (9.7) | 112 (6.0) | 95 (4.6) | 88 (4.5) | - | 58 (2.9) | 48 (2.3) |
| I've never heard of it | 1336 (73.0) | 1292 (68.8) | 1110 (53.8) | 923 (47.0) | - | 889 (44.7) | 915 (44.8) |
| Total | 1830 (100) | 1887 (100) | 2064 (100) | 1962 (100) | - | 1988 (100) | 2043 (100) |

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

**Table corresponding to Figure 6: Relationships with men at the time of completing the survey**

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | 227 (13.7) | 248 (14.7) | 294 (15.6) | 270 (14.8) | 238 (14.4) | 283 (15.6) | 321 (16.9) |
| Casual only | 420 (25.3) | 449 (26.6) | 460 (24.4) | 457 (25.1) | 431 (26.0) | 411 (22.6) | 466 (24.6) |
| Regular plus casual | 478 (28.8) | 493 (29.2) | 607 (32.2) | 576 (31.6) | 503 (30.4) | 551 (30.4) | 570 (30.0) |
| Regular only (monogamous) | 535 (32.2) | 501 (29.6) | 523 (27.8) | 518 (28.4) | 483 (29.2) | 570 (31.4) | 541 (28.5) |
| Total | 1660 (100) | 1691 (100) | 1884 (100) | 1821 (100) | 1655 (100) | 1815 (100) | 1898 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No spoken agreement about anal intercourse | 268 (25.5) | 281 (27.7) | 222 (22.3) | 228 (23.4) | 188 (22.2) | 221 (21.6) | 239 (23.0) |
| No anal intercourse is permitted | 82 (7.8) | 72 (7.1) | 82 (8.2) | 82 (8.4) | 52 (6.1) | 86 (8.4) | 79 (7.6) |
| Anal intercourse is permitted only with a condom | 271 (25.8) | 305 (30.0) | 317 (31.9) | 278 (28.5) | 259 (30.6) | 294 (28.8) | 321 (31.0) |
| Anal intercourse without a condom is permitted | 429 (40.9) | 357 (35.2) | 373 (37.5) | 386 (39.6) | 348 (41.1) | 420 (41.1) | 398 (38.4) |
| Total | 1050 (100) | 1015 (100) | 994 (100) | 974 (100) | 847 (100) | 1021 (100) | 1037 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No spoken agreement about casual sex | 303 (30.2) | 315 (32.6) | 279 (28.9) | 304 (31.8) | 228 (27.4) | 285 (28.2) | 308 (29.9) |
| No sexual contact with casual partners is permitted | 347 (34.6) | 312 (32.3) | 304 (31.5) | 291 (30.5) | 286 (34.4) | 381 (37.7) | 351 (34.1) |
| No anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted | 54 (5.4) | 72 (7.5) | 54 (5.6) | 48 (5.0) | 71 (8.5) | 61 (6.0) | 61 (5.9) |
| Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted only with a condom | 271 (27.0) | 234 (24.2) | 293 (30.4) | 277 (29.0) | 221 (26.6) | 244 (24.2) | 283 (27.5) |
| Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted without a condom | 27 (2.7) | 33 (3.4) | 35 (3.6) | 35 (3.7) | 26 (3.1) | 39 (3.9) | 26 (2.5) |
| Total | 1002 (100) | 966 (100) | 965 (100) | 955 (100) | 832 (100) | 1010 (100) | 1029 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seroconcordant, HIV-positive | 33 (3.7) | 29 (3.5) | 30 (3.3) | 38 (4.3) | 35 (4.6) | 50 (5.4) | 32 (3.4) |
| Seroconcordant, HIV-negative | 538 (59.8) | 486 (58.0) | 548 (61.0) | 554 (63.0) | 458 (60.3) | 569 (61.6) | 558 (59.8) |
| Serodiscordant | 73 (8.1) | 76 (9.1) | 96 (10.7) | 69 (7.8) | 75 (9.9) | 63 (6.8) | 70 (7.5) |
| Serononconcordant | 256 (28.4) | 247 (29.5) | 224 (24.9) | 219 (24.9) | 192 (25.3) | 242 (26.2) | 273 (29.3) |
| Total | 900 (100) | 838 (100) | 898 (100) | 880 (100) | 760 (100) | 924 (100) | 933 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No anal intercourse | 184 (15.3) | 170 (14.2) | 171 (13.2) | 154 (12.1) | 115 (9.9) | 138 (10.6) | 147 (11.2) |
| Always uses a condom | 329 (27.4) | 369 (30.8) | 437 (33.7) | 405 (31.7) | 379 (32.5) | 401 (30.7) | 458 (35.0) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 686 (57.2) | 655 (54.9) | 690 (53.2) | 717 (56.2) | 671 (57.6) | 768 (58.8) | 703 (53.7) |
| Total | 1199 (100) | 1194 (100) | 1298 (100) | 1276 (100) | 1165 (100) | 1307 (100) | 1308 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seroconcordant, HIV-positive | 26 (78.8) | 22 (75.9) | 24 (80.0) | 26 (68.4) | 28 (80.0) | 43 (86.0) | 25 (78.1) |
| Seroconcordant, HIV-negative | 382 (71.0) | 311 (64.0) | 359 (65.5) | 369 (66.6) | 321 (70.1) | 397 (69.8) | 360 (64.5) |
| Serodiscordant | 27 (37.0) | 41 (43.9) | 39 (40.6) | 24 (34.8) | 31 (41.3) | 29 (46.0) | 22 (31.4) |
| Serononconcordant | 141 (55.1) | 136 (55.1) | 104 (46.4) | 120 (54.8) | 107 (55.7) | 127 (52.5) | 136 (49.8) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seroconcordant, HIV-negative | 246 (47.3) | 220 (45.8) | 241 (45.6) | 253 (46.7) | 224 (50.7) | 286 (51.4) | 236 (43.5) |
| Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant | 37 (20.7) | 39 (24.7) | 40 (24.8) | 39 (26.9) | 29 (20.6) | 34 (24.5) | 37 (22.4) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seroconcordant, HIV-negative | 191 (37.8) | 152 (32.5) | 184 (35.3) | 188 (35.8) | 166 (39.0) | 211 (39.5) | 194 (36.3) |
| Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant | 49 (27.7) | 38 (23.9) | 42 (27.1) | 48 (33.6) | 39 (27.7) | 43 (31.2) | 38 (23.5) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No anal intercourse | 307 (25.4) | 310 (24.4) | 323 (22.6) | 341 (25.5) | 289 (23.4) | 276 (21.1) | 327 (23.5) |
| Always uses a condom | 591 (48.9) | 599 (47.2) | 682 (47.7) | 646 (48.3) | 579 (46.9) | 653 (49.8) | 669 (48.1) |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 311 (25.7) | 359 (28.3) | 424 (29.7) | 351 (26.2) | 367 (29.7) | 381 (29.1) | 396 (28.4) |
| Total | 1209 (100) | 1268 (100) | 1429 (100) | 1338 (100) | 1235 (100) | 1310 (100) | 1392 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIV-positive | 57 (49.6) | 70 (57.4) | 90 (57.0) | 59 (47.2) | 64 (50.4) | 69 (57.5) | 69 (53.5) |
| HIV-negative | 209 (23.0) | 239 (24.6) | 287 (26.5) | 250 (23.8) | 258 (27.7) | 268 (26.4) | 266 (25.5) |
| HIV serostatus unknown | 44 (24.3) | 46 (27.9) | 47 (25.1) | 39 (24.5) | 43 (25.0) | 43 (24.6) | 58 (26.9) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIV-positive | 41 (41.8) | 39 (35.8) | 46 (33.8) | 45 (43.3) | 42 (39.6) | 35 (33.7) | 42 (37.8) |
| HIV-negative | 469 (69.2) | 482 (66.9) | 548 (65.6) | 532 (68.0) | 450 (63.6) | 529 (66.4) | 536 (66.8) |
| HIV serostatus unknown | 80 (64.5 ) | 74 (61.7) | 88 (65.2) | 68 (63.6) | 85 (66.4) | 89 (67.4) | 90 (60.8) |
| All men | 591 (65.5) | 599 (62.5) | 682 (61.7) | 646 (64.8) | 579 (61.2) | 653 (63.2) | 669 (62.8) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007[1] *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIV-positive | 75 (67.6) | 81 (67.5) | 98 (67.6) | 85 (71.4) | 88 (75.2) | 76 (65.0) | 80 (65.6) |
| HIV-negative | 331 (39.2) | 330 (36.3) | 464 (46.5) | 409 (42.4) | 399 (46.2) | 445 (46.6) | 369 (39.3) |
| All men[2] | 441 (39.3) | 453 (38.3) | 611 (46.4) | 538 (43.7) | 535 (46.9) | 567 (46.0) | 504 (40.7) |

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

[2]All men includes those men whose HIV serostatus was unknown.

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007[1] *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIV-positive | 62 (53.0) | 70 (55.6) | 77 (53.1) | 74 (60.2) | 69 (55.6) | 69 (54.8) | 68 (55.3) |
| HIV-negative | 349 (40.9) | 336 (37.0) | 462 (46.4) | 405 (41.9) | 398 (46.1) | 429 (45.0) | 356 (37.8) |
| All men[2] | 450 (39.8) | 449 (38.1) | 583 (44.5) | 519 (42.2) | 519 (45.8) | 546 (44.5) | 473 (38.1) |

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

[2]All men includes those men whose HIV serostatus was unknown.

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disclosed to all | 41 (13.7) | 57 (16.5) | 102 (25.2) | 64 (19.1) | 81 (22.9) | 99 (26.7) | 82 (21.5) |
| Disclosed to none/some | 258 (86.3) | 289 (83.5) | 302 (74.8) | 271 (80.9) | 272 (77.1) | 272 (73.3) | 299 (78.5) |
| Total | 299 (100) | 346 (100) | 404 (100) | 335 (100) | 353 (100) | 371 (100) | 381 (100) |

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

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receptive only | 9 (16.4) | 17 (25.8) | 15 (17.4) | 12 (20.7) | 7 (10.9) | 10 (14.9) | 11 (16.7) |
| Insertive only | 6 (10.9) | 4 (6.1) | 11 (12.8) | 5 (8.6) | 5 (7.8) | 3 (4.5) | 12 (18.2) |
| Reciprocal | 40 (72.7) | 45 (68.2) | 60 (69.8) | 41 (70.7) | 52 (81.3) | 54 (80.6) | 43 (65.2) |
| Total | 55 (100) | 66 (100) | 86 (100) | 58 (100) | 64 (100) | 67 (100) | 66 (100) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receptive only | 21 (10.6) | 32 (13.9) | 30 (11.1) | 23 (9.4) | 25 (10.2) | 32 (12.6) | 43 (16.8) |
| Insertive only | 73 (36.9) | 86 (37.2) | 95 (35.2) | 97 (39.6) | 84 (34.4) | 78 (30.8) | 77 (30.1) |
| Reciprocal | 104 (52.5) | 113 (48.9) | 145 (53.7) | 125 (51.0) | 135 (55.3) | 143 (56.5) | 136 (53.1) |
| Total | 198 (100) | 231 (100) | 270 (100) | 245 (100) | 244 (100) | 253 (100) | 256 (100) |

**Table corresponding to Figure 22: Use of the internet to find male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent**

| | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIV-positive | 64 (47.5) | 54 (61.2) | 70 (52.1) | 63 (53.7) | 53 (57.3) | 44 (67.6) |
| HIV-negative | 522 (46.9) | 612 (50.9) | 658 (48.1) | 658 (56.6) | 729 (57.9) | 815 (60.9) |
| HIV serostatus unknown | 113 (49.6) | 128 (53.8) | 129 (51.6) | 111 (54.7) | 125 (54.3) | 140 (57.4) |

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

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

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

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

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amyl | 95 (62.1) | 93 (60.4) | 123 (66.1) | 90 (54.9) | 105 (62.5) | 98 (60.5) | 90 (58.1) |
| Ecstasy | 55 (35.9) | 62 (40.3) | 105 (56.5) | 72 (43.9) | 74 (44.0) | 75 (46.3) | 59 (38.1) |
| Speed | 48 (31.4) | 60 (39.0) | 80 (43.0) | 58 (35.4) | 54 (32.1) | 64 (39.5) | 44 (28.4) |
| Crystal meth | | | 63 (33.9) | 47 (28.7) | 45 (26.8) | 56 (34.6) | 36 (23.2) |
| Viagra | 26 (17.0) | 28 (18.2) | 59 (31.7) | 41 (25.0) | 43 (25.6) | 49 (30.2) | 49 (31.6) |

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

| | 2001 *n* (%) | 2002 *n* (%) | 2003 *n* (%) | 2004 *n* (%) | 2005 *n* (%) | 2006 *n* (%) | 2007 *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amyl | 520 (37.9) | 522 (37.0) | 592 (37.8) | 557 (36.8) | 493 (36.0) | 540 (35.7) | 529 (34.6) |
| Ecstasy | 472 (34.4) | 461 (32.6) | 556 (35.5) | 529 (35.0) | 523 (38.2) | 551 (36.4) | 513 (33.5) |
| Speed | 329 (24.0) | 308 (21.8) | 371 (23.7) | 375 (24.8) | 339 (24.8) | 375 (24.8) | 319 (20.8) |
| Crystal meth | | | 169 (10.8) | 191 (12.6) | 170 (12.4) | 218 (14.4) | 147 (9.6) |
| Viagra | 78 (5.7) | 108 (7.6) | 180 (11.5) | 160 (10.6) | 191 (14.0) | 203 (13.4) | 196 (12.8) |

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

| | Never *n* (%) | Once or a few times *n* (%) | Every 3 months *n* (%) | At least monthly *n* (%) | Every week *n* (%) | Total *n* (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007 | 1545 (79.8) | 223 (11.5) | 56 (2.9) | 77 (4.0) | 34 (1.8) | 1935 (100) |