



Gay Community Periodic Survey

SYDNEY, February 2008

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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 February 2008, 2222 men were recruited to the Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey at 20 data collection sites which included social venues, gay sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and Mardi Gras Fair Day.

Demographic profile

- As with previous surveys, men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan Sydney, were well educated and in full-time employment.
- Since 2002 there have been significant increases in the proportions of men in the sample who were recruited from sexual health clinics and gay social venues, with corresponding decreases in the proportions of men recruited from sex-on-premises venues and Fair Day (see Table 1).
- The age distribution of the sample has changed significantly over time. Since 2002 there have been downward trends in the proportions of men in the sample aged between 25 and 29, and 30 and 39 (see Table 2). Over the same period, the proportion of men aged over 40 has increased significantly.
- Over time, there has been a steady increase in the ethnic diversity of the sample. Since 2002 the proportion of men of Anglo-Australian background has decreased significantly and there has been a corresponding upward trend in the proportion of men of 'other' ethnic backgrounds.

HIV serostatus and testing

- In February 2008 the majority (93.4%) of men reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV (see Table 3). Of the entire sample, 82.9% of men reported being HIV-negative, 9.6% reported being HIV-positive and 7.5% were unsure of their HIV serostatus (see Table 4).
- Since 2002 there has also been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who did not know their HIV serostatus or who had not been tested (see Table 4).
- The proportion of men who reported having 'ever' been tested for HIV has remained stable over time. Since 2002 the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported that their most recent HIV test was in the 12 months prior to the survey has increased significantly (see Table 5).

Sexual practices

- In February 2008, 30% of men reported having a regular partner only, 23% had had casual partners only and 31.8% had had both regular and casual partners (see Table 8). About 15% of men had no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey.
- Of those men with regular partners, most (65.9%) were in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships, while smaller proportions were in HIV-positive seroconcordant (5.9%), HIV-serodiscordant (12%) or HIV-serononconcordant (16.2%) relationships (see Table 11). Since 2002 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships, while the proportion of men in HIV-serononconcordant relationships has fallen.

- Over half (58.2%) of all men with regular partners reported some unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner; just under a third (30.9%) reported that condoms were always used for anal intercourse (see Table 12).
- The occurrence of unprotected anal intercourse with regular partners varied according to the match of HIV serostatus between partners. Men in HIV-positive seroconcordant relationships were the most likely to report having had UAIR (80.3% had done so), while 66.4% of men in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships reported having had UAIR (see Table 13). Smaller proportions of men in relationships in which there was a potentially greater risk of HIV transmission (i.e. 56.2% of men in relationships that were HIV-serononconcordant and 40.8% of men in relationships that were HIV-serodiscordant) reported having had UAIR.
- Among men who had had casual partners, 51.6% had always used condoms for anal intercourse with these partners and 29.1% reported that they had had unprotected anal intercourse with their casual partners (see Table 16). Since 2002 the proportion of men who reported any UAIC has decreased significantly.
- Over time there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men who reported having always used condoms for anal intercourse with casual partners (see Table 16).
- More HIV-positive men (54.4%) than HIV-negative men (24.9%) and men of unknown serostatus (20.2%) reported having engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners (see Table 17).
- The proportion of men with casual partners who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to any of those partners has been continually increasing since 2002. A greater proportion of HIV-positive men (76.7%) than HIV-negative men (50.7%) reported having disclosed their HIV serostatus (see Table 19). Despite the overall increase in disclosure, among those who reported any UAIC, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men who disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'all' of their casual partners (see Table 21).
- Since 2002 there has been a shift away from looking for sexual partners at sites such as gay bars and beats, and a significant increase in the proportion of men who had used the internet or private sex parties to look for partners (see Table 24).

Sexual health

- In February 2008, HIV-positive men reported higher rates of testing for STIs other than HIV than HIV-negative men, with the most common tests being blood and urine-sample tests (see Tables 26 and 27). Since 2002 the proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having been tested for STIs other than HIV has increased significantly.
- Since 2002, respondents have been reporting more comprehensive STI testing, with anal, throat and penile swabs as well as urine sample tests increasingly common (see Tables 26 and 27).

Drug use

- Drug use was common within the sample, with commonly used drugs being amyl/poppers (used by 41.7%), ecstasy (by 38.6%), marijuana (by 33.7%), Viagra (by 20.9%) and cocaine (by 17.6%) (see Table 28). HIV-positive men continued to report higher rates of drug use than HIV-negative men (see Tables 29 and 30).
- Since 2002 the use of Viagra, crystal meth and GHB has increased (see Table 28). Over the same period the use of marijuana, amyl, ecstasy, speed, Special K and LSD has decreased. Very few men (5.7%) reported any injecting drug use (see Table 31).

Reporting

This report presents the results from the February 2008 survey and compares them with the results from previous surveys conducted from 2002 to 2007. Except where indicated, data are provided for all sites. All trends over time were analysed using the χ^2 test for trend and only *p*-values for this test are reported (*p*-trend). The differences in the proportions were assessed using Pearson's χ^2 test for independence and, similarly, only *p*-values are reported (*p*). To allow the results from the 2008 survey to be directly compared to those from previous years, only data from the February surveys each year are presented below. Each table includes the statistical significance, if any, of the change in a given variable in 2008 compared to the previous year, and over time. Where *p*-values are provided, the difference is statistically significant. In each case the direction of the change (i.e. increase or decrease) is also shown. Where there is no significant change, this is indicated by 'ns' (non-significant).

Tables

The findings of the survey are presented in tables 1 to 33 below.

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Sexual health clinics	155 (7.6)	182 (9.8)	171 (9.0)	205 (9.2)	266 (10.3)	266 (11.4)	199 (9.0)	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .01)	Increase (<i>p</i> < .01)
Gay social venues	232 (11.3)	302 (16.3)	383 (20.1)	458 (20.5)	627 (24.2)	511 (21.8)	481 (21.7)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)
Sex-on-premises venues	231 (11.3)	304 (16.4)	213 (11.2)	244 (10.9)	216 (8.3)	152 (6.5)	240 (10.8)	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Fair Day	1432 (69.9)	1066 (57.5)	1141 (59.8)	1323 (59.3)	1485 (57.3)	1413 (60.3)	1302 (58.6)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Total	2050 (100)	1854 (100)	1908 (100)	2230 (100)	2594 (100)	2342 (100)	2222 (100)		

Table 2: Age

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Under 25	205 (10.3)	179 (10.5)	205 (12.0)	253 (12.5)	340 (13.3)	245 (10.7)	268 (12.3)	ns	ns
25–29	325 (16.3)	263 (15.5)	248 (14.5)	325 (16.1)	381 (14.9)	327 (14.2)	302 (13.8)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .05)
30–39	841 (42.2)	693 (40.7)	647 (37.7)	746 (36.9)	965 (37.6)	805 (35.1)	705 (32.3)	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .05)	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
40–49	431 (21.6)	404 (23.8)	441 (25.7)	515 (25.5)	613 (23.9)	639 (27.8)	630 (28.8)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)
50 and over	191 (9.6)	162 (9.5)	174 (10.2)	184 (9.1)	266 (10.4)	280 (12.2)	281 (12.9)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)
Total	1993 (100)	1701 (100)	1715 (100)	2023 (100)	2565 (100)	2296 (100)	2186 (100)		

Table 3: Proportion of men who had never been tested for HIV, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Never tested for HIV	109 (5.8)	131 (7.8)	123 (7.1)	124 (6.1)	99 (4.3)	158 (7.6)	133 (6.6)	ns	ns
Ever tested for HIV	1786 (94.3)	1541 (92.2)	1614 (92.9)	1901 (93.9)	2229 (95.8)	1918 (92.4)	1878 (93.4)	ns	ns
Total	1895 (100)	1672 (100)	1737 (100)	2025 (100)	2328 (100)	2076 (100)	2011 (100)		

Table 4: Reported HIV test results among men, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive	193 (10.3)	171 (10.3)	186 (11.0)	157 (7.9)	199 (8.6)	190 (9.4)	192 (9.6)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	1493 (79.5)	1287 (77.3)	1363 (80.4)	1630 (81.7)	1905 (82.7)	1652 (82.0)	1652 (82.9)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .05)
Not tested/No results	193 (10.3)	208 (12.5)	147 (8.7)	209 (10.5)	200 (8.7)	173 (8.6)	150 (7.5)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Total	1879 (100)	1666 (100)	1696 (100)	1996 (100)	2304 (100)	2015 (100)	1994 (100)		

Table 5: Among men who had ever been tested, excluding men recruited from sexual health clinics, proportion of non-HIV-positive men tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	1025 (65.2)	889 (65.7)	970 (70.0)	1166 (68.5)	1436 (71.9)	1212 (72.3)	1191 (71.8)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)
Tested for HIV more than 12 months ago	546 (34.8)	464 (34.3)	416 (30.0)	536 (31.5)	560 (28.1)	464 (27.7)	469 (28.2)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Total	1571 (100)	1353 (100)	1386 (100)	1702 (100)	1996 (100)	1676 (100)	1660 (100)		

Table 6: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
On treatment	185 (69.8)	157 (68.3)	160 (63.0)	148 (63.8)	209 (63.1)	191 (66.8)	216 (73.5)	ns	ns
Not on treatment	80 (30.2)	73 (31.7)	94 (37.0)	84 (36.2)	122 (36.9)	95 (33.2)	78 (26.5)	ns	ns
Total	265 (100)	230 (100)	254 (100)	232 (100)	331 (100)	286 (100)	294 (100)		

Table 7: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) and viral load (VL)

	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Using ART								
Undetectable viral load	116 (75.3)	116 (74.4)	124 (84.9)	171 (85.1)	159 (85.0)	185 (88.1)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)
Detectable viral load	35 (22.7)	35 (22.4)	19 (13.0)	26 (12.9)	23 (12.3)	22 (10.5)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Don't know/Unsure	3 (2.0)	5 (3.2)	3 (2.1)	4 (2.0)	5 (2.7)	3 (1.4)	ns	ns
Total	154 (100)	156 (100)	146 (100)	201 (100)	187 (100)	210 (100)		
Not using ART								
Undetectable viral load	17 (23.6)	22 (23.4)	19 (22.9)	22 (18.2)	20 (22.4)	10 (13.2)	ns	ns
Detectable viral load	51 (70.8)	61 (64.9)	57 (68.7)	89 (73.5)	62 (69.7)	61 (80.2)	ns	ns
Don't know/Unsure	4 (5.6)	11 (11.7)	7 (8.4)	10 (8.3)	7 (7.9)	5 (6.6)	ns	ns
Total	72 (100)	94 (100)	83 (100)	121 (100)	89 (100)	76 (100)		

Table 8: Sexual relationships with men at the time of completing the survey

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
None	212 (11.2)	186 (10.8)	231 (13.0)	259 (12.7)	319 (13.4)	329 (15.2)	309 (15.2)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
Casual only	450 (23.8)	482 (27.8)	438 (24.6)	511 (25.0)	619 (26.0)	510 (23.5)	466 (23.0)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	639 (33.8)	548 (31.7)	585 (32.8)	656 (32.1)	715 (30.0)	653 (30.1)	644 (31.8)	ns	Decrease ($p < .05$)
Regular only (monogamous)	588 (31.1)	515 (29.8)	529 (29.7)	616 (30.2)	727 (30.6)	675 (31.2)	608 (30.0)	ns	ns
Total	1889 (100)	1731 (100)	1783 (100)	2042 (100)	2380 (100)	2167 (100)	2027 (100)		

Table 9: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No spoken agreement about anal intercourse	243 (22.0)	182 (19.3)	186 (19.5)	252 (23.9)	293 (22.3)	216 (21.5)	239 (20.2)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse is permitted	68 (6.2)	60 (6.4)	46 (4.8)	59 (5.6)	71 (5.4)	71 (7.1)	77 (6.5)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse is permitted only with a condom	322 (29.1)	307 (32.5)	302 (31.6)	297 (28.1)	432 (32.8)	312 (31.1)	366 (31.0)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse without a condom is permitted	472 (42.7)	395 (41.8)	421 (44.1)	447 (42.4)	520 (39.5)	405 (40.3)	500 (42.3)	ns	ns
Total	1105 (100)	944 (100)	955 (100)	1055 (100)	1316 (100)	1004 (100)	1182 (100)		

Table 10: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship, among men who had regular partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No spoken agreement about casual sex	307 (28.4)	242 (26.5)	282 (30.3)	304 (29.8)	397 (30.7)	291 (29.3)	324 (27.6)	ns	ns
No sexual contact with casual partners is permitted	346 (32.0)	311 (34.0)	291 (31.3)	323 (31.6)	410 (31.8)	317 (32.0)	376 (32.0)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted	61 (5.6)	39 (4.3)	52 (5.6)	48 (4.7)	73 (5.6)	48 (4.8)	49 (4.2)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted only with a condom	328 (30.3)	285 (31.2)	280 (30.1)	312 (30.5)	370 (28.7)	297 (29.9)	386 (32.9)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners is permitted without a condom	40 (3.7)	37 (4.0)	25 (2.7)	35 (3.4)	41 (3.2)	39 (3.9)	39 (3.3)	ns	ns
Total	1082 (100)	914 (100)	930 (100)	1022 (100)	1291 (100)	992 (100)	1174 (100)		

Table 11: Match of HIV serostatus between regular partners

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	58 (5.7)	49 (5.8)	55 (6.6)	50 (5.3)	66 (5.5)	68 (7.6)	61 (5.9)	ns	ns
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	610 (59.8)	497 (58.5)	548 (66.0)	619 (66.0)	777 (64.8)	558 (62.8)	687 (65.9)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .01)
Serodiscordant	126 (12.3)	124 (14.6)	87 (10.5)	85 (9.1)	144 (12.0)	122 (13.7)	125 (12.0)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	227 (22.2)	179 (21.1)	140 (16.9)	184 (19.6)	213 (17.7)	141 (15.9)	169 (16.2)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Total	1021 (100)	849 (100)	830 (100)	938 (100)	1200 (100)	889 (100)	1042 (100)		

Table 12: Anal intercourse with regular partners and condom use, among men who reported having regular partners

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	154 (11.4)	123 (10.9)	115 (9.5)	128 (9.2)	161 (9.7)	159 (10.4)	154 (10.9)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	408 (30.1)	367 (32.4)	371 (30.6)	425 (30.4)	569 (34.1)	496 (32.4)	436 (30.9)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	792 (58.8)	641 (56.7)	726 (59.9)	842 (60.4)	936 (56.2)	877 (57.2)	820 (58.2)	ns	ns
Total	1354 (100)	1131 (100)	1212 (100)	1395 (100)	1666 (100)	1532 (100)	1410 (100)		

Table 13: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIR, by match of HIV serostatus in regular relationships

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-positive	45 (77.6)	40 (81.6)	42 (76.4)	41 (82.0)	51 (77.3)	58 (85.3)	49 (80.3)	ns	ns
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	428 (70.2)	354 (71.2)	383 (69.9)	434 (70.1)	527 (67.8)	376 (67.4)	456 (66.4)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .05)
Serodiscordant	47 (37.3)	45 (36.3)	38 (43.7)	40 (47.1)	55 (38.2)	57 (46.7)	51 (40.8)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	117 (51.5)	96 (53.6)	75 (53.6)	86 (46.7)	99 (46.5)	66 (46.8)	95 (56.2)	ns	ns

Table 14: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR that included ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	282 (47.7)	239 (49.1)	256 (47.2)	292 (48.8)	358 (47.9)	249 (46.5)	298 (45.2)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant	41 (20.5)	33 (21.0)	23 (20.0)	26 (16.6)	29 (15.8)	24 (17.8)	47 (29.9)	Increase (<i>p</i> < .05)	ns

Table 15: Proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in receptive UAIR with withdrawal prior to ejaculation, by match of HIV serostatus

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Seroconcordant, HIV-negative	251 (43.9)	186 (39.2)	223 (41.8)	254 (43.3)	290 (40.1)	217 (41.3)	237 (36.7)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant/Serononconcordant	51 (25.9)	48 (30.2)	26 (22.4)	42 (27.3)	38 (20.7)	32 (23.7)	53 (33.5)	ns	ns

Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners, among men who reported having had casual partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
No anal intercourse	287 (20.4)	243 (18.9)	286 (22.2)	318 (21.2)	302 (17.3)	333 (21.9)	284 (19.3)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	678 (48.3)	623 (48.4)	611 (47.4)	746 (49.7)	908 (51.9)	737 (48.4)	758 (51.6)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	439 (31.3)	422 (32.8)	391 (30.4)	437 (29.1)	539 (30.8)	453 (29.7)	428 (29.1)	ns	Decrease (p < .01)
Total	1404 (100)	1288 (100)	1288 (100)	1501 (100)	1749 (100)	1523 (100)	1470 (100)		

Table 17: Proportion of men who had engaged in UAIC in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	112 (56.9)	111 (56.9)	107 (54.0)	110 (57.9)	135 (53.4)	121 (58.2)	117 (54.4)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	290 (27.1)	269 (28.4)	255 (26.3)	288 (24.7)	363 (27.0)	280 (23.9)	287 (24.9)	ns	Decrease (p < .05)
HIV serostatus unknown	35 (26.9)	40 (28.6)	24 (24.7)	35 (28.0)	36 (27.7)	40 (39.2)	18 (20.2)	Decrease (p < .01)	ns

Table 18: 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

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	62 (35.6)	60 (35.1)	62 (36.7)	51 (31.7)	87 (39.2)	51 (29.7)	73 (38.4)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	559 (65.8)	499 (65.0)	495 (66.0)	634 (68.8)	751 (67.4)	629 (69.2)	640 (69.0)	ns	Increase (p < .05)
HIV serostatus unknown	55 (61.1)	63 (61.2)	47 (66.2)	54 (60.7)	62 (63.3)	39 (49.4)	43 (70.5)	Increase (p < .05)	ns
All men	678 (60.7)	623 (59.6)	611 (61.0)	746 (63.1)	908 (62.8)	737 (61.9)	758 (63.9)	ns	Increase (p < .05)

Table 19: Proportion of men who had disclosed their HIV serostatus to 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent, among men who reported having had casual partners

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	131 (68.6)	135 (72.2)	136 (70.5)	139 (76.0)	198 (79.5)	145 (72.5)	161 (76.7)	ns	Increase (p < .05)
HIV-negative	466 (46.1)	426 (47.0)	475 (51.8)	591 (53.6)	660 (52.3)	526 (48.6)	550 (50.7)	ns	Increase (p < .05)
All men	622 (46.8)	595 (48.9)	643 (52.7)	763 (54.0)	899 (54.8)	721 (51.3)	735 (53.2)	ns	Increase (p < .001)

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

Table 20: Proportion of men who reported that 'some' or 'all' of their casual partners had disclosed their HIV serostatus, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
HIV-positive	109 (57.1)	120 (64.2)	108 (56.5)	117 (64.3)	157 (63.8)	122 (61.0)	139 (66.5)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	459 (45.3)	423 (46.5)	460 (50.0)	573 (51.5)	682 (53.9)	536 (49.4)	542 (49.9)	ns	Increase (p < .01)
All men	600 (45.0)	583 (47.6)	601 (49.2)	728 (51.2)	880 (53.6)	709 (50.3)	704 (50.9)	ns	Increase (p < .001)

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

Table 21: Disclosure of HIV serostatus to casual partners, among men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 ¹ n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Disclosed to all	350 (82.0)	333 (80.8)	282 (73.4)	305 (71.4)	365 (69.9)	320 (72.9)	315 (74.5)	ns	Decrease (p < .001)
Disclosed to none/some	77 (18.0)	79 (19.2)	102 (26.6)	122 (28.6)	157 (30.1)	119 (27.1)	108 (25.5)	ns	Increase (p < .001)
Total	427 (100)	412 (100)	384 (100)	427 (100)	522 (100)	439 (100)	423 (100)		

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

Table 22: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-positive men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Receptive only	25 (22.5)	13 (12.0)	16 (15.2)	23 (21.5)	23 (17.6)	19 (16.0)	17 (14.9)	ns	ns
Insertive only	8 (7.2)	10 (9.3)	11 (10.5)	12 (11.2)	13 (9.9)	13 (10.9)	9 (7.9)	ns	ns
Reciprocal	78 (70.3)	85 (78.7)	78 (74.3)	72 (67.3)	95 (72.5)	87 (73.1)	88 (77.2)	ns	ns
Total	111 (100)	108 (100)	105 (100)	107 (100)	131 (100)	119 (100)	114 (100)		

Table 23: Positioning in anal intercourse among HIV-negative men who reported having engaged in UAIC

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Receptive only	37 (13.4)	31 (11.8)	36 (14.3)	43 (15.3)	39 (11.1)	45 (16.4)	32 (11.4)	ns	ns
Insertive only	99 (35.9)	106 (40.3)	100 (39.8)	109 (38.8)	141 (40.3)	90 (32.7)	96 (34.0)	ns	ns
Reciprocal	140 (50.7)	126 (47.9)	115 (45.8)	129 (45.9)	170 (48.6)	140 (50.9)	154 (54.6)	ns	ns
Total	276 (100)	263 (100)	251 (100)	281 (100)	350 (100)	275 (100)	282 (100)		

Table 24: Where men looked for male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Internet	747 (49.0)	873 (48.6)	1070 (56.7)	1298 (58.7)	1149 (57.5)	1240 (63.2)	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)
Gay bar	1133 (69.9)	1141 (63.4)	1338 (68.9)	1572 (70.1)	1257 (62.8)	1303 (66.6)	Increase (<i>p</i> < .05)	ns
Beat	497 (33.3)	488 (27.3)	556 (31.0)	593 (28.6)	479 (26.1)	499 (27.3)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Sex venue	891 (56.0)	868 (48.5)	988 (51.8)	1090 (49.8)	604 (32.8)	613 (33.7)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Dance party	851 (55.7)	837 (46.7)	967 (52.6)	1166 (54.5)	923 (48.5)	898 (48.1)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .01)
Gym	368 (25.4)	401 (22.5)	431 (24.6)	553 (26.9)	434 (23.8)	465 (25.6)	ns	ns
Private sex party			254 (14.6)	307 (15.0)	292 (16.3)	310 (17.4)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .05)
Gay sauna					945 (47.9)	1008 (51.9)	Increase (<i>p</i> < .05)	-

Table 25: Proportion of respondents who used the internet to look for male sex partners, by HIV serostatus of respondent

	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive	117 (59.4)	127 (52.3)	129 (67.5)	170 (59.7)	141 (56.0)	161 (62.4)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	547 (47.0)	670 (48.7)	826 (55.2)	1018 (58.8)	892 (58.1)	986 (63.6)	Increase (<i>p</i> < .01)	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)
HIV serostatus unknown	81 (50.6)	65 (44.8)	105 (59.0)	104 (57.8)	92 (55.4)	85 (61.6)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .05)

Table 26: Trends in testing for STIs other than HIV among HIV-positive men

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	90 (38.1)	101 (39.8)	105 (45.1)	159 (47.2)	153 (52.2)	149 (49.3)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
Throat swab	106 (44.9)	121 (47.6)	128 (54.9)	178 (52.8)	160 (54.6)	165 (54.6)	ns	Increase ($p < .05$)
Penile swab	84 (35.6)	91 (35.8)	90 (38.6)	130 (38.6)	120 (41.0)	133 (44.0)	ns	Increase ($p < .05$)
Urine sample	127 (53.8)	132 (52.0)	120 (51.5)	188 (55.8)	177 (60.4)	183 (60.6)	ns	Increase ($p < .05$)
Blood test other than for HIV	180 (76.3)	193 (76.0)	173 (74.3)	248 (73.6)	216 (73.7)	237 (78.5)	ns	ns
Any STI test	200 (84.7)	211 (83.1)	192 (82.4)	283 (84.0)	250 (85.3)	260 (86.1)	ns	ns

Table 27: Trends in testing for STIs other than HIV among HIV-negative men

	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Anal swab	325 (23.2)	449 (30.9)	651 (37.2)	836 (41.5)	782 (43.6)	796 (45.9)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
Throat swab	477 (34.1)	554 (38.2)	739 (42.3)	940 (46.7)	841 (46.9)	853 (49.1)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
Penile swab	365 (26.1)	446 (30.7)	593 (33.9)	735 (36.5)	645 (36.0)	669 (38.5)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
Urine sample	597 (42.7)	676 (46.6)	868 (49.7)	1114 (55.3)	972 (54.2)	1000 (57.6)	Increase ($p < .05$)	Increase ($p < .001$)
Blood test other than for HIV	783 (56.0)	763 (52.6)	982 (56.2)	1161 (57.6)	1001 (55.9)	1034 (59.6)	Increase ($p < .05$)	Increase ($p < .01$)
Any STI test	931 (66.6)	957 (65.9)	1197 (68.5)	1402 (65.6)	1225 (68.4)	1230 (70.8)	ns	Increase ($p < .01$)

Table 28: Trends in drug use among all men

	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (p-value)
Marijuana	916 (44.7)	829 (44.7)	804 (42.1)	879 (39.4)	976 (37.6)	808 (34.5)	749 (33.7)	ns	Decrease ($p < .001$)
Ecstasy	932 (45.5)	884 (47.7)	805 (42.2)	1021 (45.8)	1206 (46.5)	981 (41.9)	857 (38.6)	Decrease ($p < .05$)	Decrease ($p < .001$)
Amyl	920 (44.9)	881 (47.5)	833 (43.7)	929 (41.7)	1092 (42.1)	1003 (42.8)	927 (41.7)	ns	Decrease ($p < .001$)
Speed	586 (28.6)	580 (31.3)	545 (28.6)	602 (27.0)	668 (25.8)	444 (19.0)	351 (15.8)	Decrease ($p < .01$)	Decrease ($p < .001$)
Crystal	244 (11.9)	267 (14.4)	344 (18.0)	374 (16.8)	563 (21.7)	394 (16.8)	344 (15.5)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
Viagra	306 (14.9)	352 (19.0)	346 (18.1)	411 (18.4)	524 (20.2)	477 (20.4)	465 (20.9)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
Cocaine	444 (21.7)	308 (16.6)	301 (15.8)	404 (18.1)	566 (21.8)	478 (20.4)	392 (17.6)	Decrease ($p < .05$)	ns
Special K			392 (20.6)	454 (20.4)	544 (21.0)	364 (15.5)	282 (12.7)	Decrease ($p < .01$)	Decrease ($p < .001$)
LSD		122 (6.6)	100 (5.2)	94 (4.2)	155 (6.0)	97 (4.1)	102 (4.6)	ns	Decrease ($p < .01$)
GHB			168 (8.8)	224 (10.0)	335 (12.9)	297 (12.7)	309 (13.9)	ns	Increase ($p < .001$)
Steroids		55 (3.0)	64 (3.4)	45 (2.0)	78 (3.0)	61 (2.6)	51 (2.3)	ns	ns
Heroin		16 (0.9)	26 (1.4)	13 (0.6)	21 (0.8)	19 (0.8)	15 (0.7)	ns	ns

Table 29: Trends in drug use among HIV-positive men

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 ¹ <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Amyl	151 (56.3)	133 (56.4)	151 (59.5)	140 (60.1)	172 (51.0)	167 (57.0)	165 (54.6)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	136 (50.8)	110 (46.6)	124 (48.8)	113 (48.5)	172 (51.0)	139 (47.4)	131 (43.4)	ns	ns
Speed	88 (32.8)	81 (34.3)	90 (35.4)	62 (26.6)	96 (28.5)	65 (22.2)	64 (21.2)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Crystal meth	61 (22.8)	60 (25.4)	81 (31.9)	65 (27.9)	117 (34.7)	98 (33.5)	86 (28.5)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .05)
Viagra	76 (28.4)	87 (36.9)	82 (32.3)	96 (41.2)	121 (35.9)	114 (38.9)	116 (38.4)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .05)

¹In 2006, questions relating to drug use were modified to elicit information on the frequency of drug use.

Table 30: Trends in drug use among HIV-negative men

	2002 <i>n</i> (%)	2003 <i>n</i> (%)	2004 <i>n</i> (%)	2005 <i>n</i> (%)	2006 <i>n</i> (%)	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time χ^2 test for trend (<i>p</i> -value)
Amyl	707 (45.1)	670 (47.9)	624 (43.0)	727 (41.6)	850 (42.2)	759 (42.4)	716 (41.2)	ns	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Ecstasy	731 (46.6)	697 (49.8)	618 (42.6)	824 (47.1)	958 (47.5)	764 (42.6)	683 (39.3)	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .05)	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Speed	455 (29.0)	450 (32.2)	409 (28.2)	492 (28.2)	523 (26.0)	339 (18.9)	264 (15.2)	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .01)	Decrease (<i>p</i> < .001)
Crystal meth	168 (10.7)	192 (13.7)	237 (16.3)	290 (16.6)	419 (20.8)	267 (14.9)	240 (13.8)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)
Viagra	216 (13.8)	243 (17.4)	245 (16.9)	300 (17.2)	375 (18.6)	335 (18.7)	331 (19.1)	ns	Increase (<i>p</i> < .001)

Table 31: Frequency of injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 <i>n</i> (%)	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (<i>p</i> -value)
Never	2099 (93.8)	2044 (94.3)	ns
Once or a few times	60 (2.7)	53 (2.5)	ns
Every 3 months	19 (0.8)	11 (0.5)	ns
At least monthly	28 (1.2)	26 (1.2)	ns
Every week	33 (1.5)	33 (1.5)	ns
Total	2239 (100)	2167 (100)	

Table 32: Use of party drugs for the purposes of sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)
Never	1615 (71.6)	1547 (71.5)	ns
Once or a few times	372 (16.5)	345 (16.0)	ns
Every 3 months	83 (3.7)	92 (4.3)	ns
At least monthly	148 (6.6)	136 (6.3)	ns
Every week	38 (1.7)	42 (1.9)	ns
Total	2256 (100)	2162 (100)	

Table 33: Use of party drugs before or during group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	Change from last year χ^2 test (p-value)
Never	1878 (82.9)	1805 (83.5)	ns
Once or a few times	239 (10.6)	221 (10.2)	ns
Every 3 months	53 (2.3)	67 (3.1)	ns
At least monthly	80 (3.5)	49 (2.3)	Decrease ($p < .05$)
Every week	16 (0.7)	20 (0.9)	ns
Total	2266 (100)	2162 (100)	