



Gay Community Periodic Survey: Perth 2016

Never Stand Still

Art & Social Sciences

Centre for Social Research in Health

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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 status, 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 status, e.g. HIV-positive and HIV-negative

HIV-serononconcordant relationship a relationship in which the HIV status 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 status a person's antibody status established by HIV testing, e.g. HIV-negative, HIV-positive, or unknown (untested)

PEP post-exposure prophylaxis, a course of antiretroviral drugs used to reduce the risk of HIV infection after potential exposure has occurred

PrEP pre-exposure prophylaxis, antiretroviral drugs used to reduce the risk of HIV infection before a potential exposure

STI sexually transmissible infection

CAIC condomless anal intercourse with casual partners

CAIR condomless anal intercourse with regular partners

Executive Summary

The Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey is a longitudinal and cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men in Perth. The project is funded by the Department of Health, Western Australia and supported by the Western Australian AIDS Council. The Centre for Social Research in Health coordinates the survey, with support from the Kirby Institute.

The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual, drug use and testing practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay men. The most recent survey, the tenth in Perth, was conducted in February 2016. A total of 900 men were recruited for the survey.

Online recruitment was conducted for the first time in 2016 through the social networking site Facebook. Men were directed to a website with an online version of the GCPS questionnaire (<http://gcpsonline.net>). The advertisements were targeted to all men aged 16 and above who were located in Western Australia and indicated in their Facebook profile that they were 'interested' in men.

The majority of men in the 2016 survey (72%) were recruited from gay social venues and community sites, e.g. bars, sex-on-premises venues, a sexual health clinic and Perth Pride Fair Day. The remainder (28.0%) participated through the online version of the survey. Since 2008, there have been significant increases in the proportions of men recruited at social venues and sexual health clinics and corresponding decreases in the proportions of men recruited from Fair Day and sex-on-premises venues. The decline in men recruited from Fair Day has been particularly noticeable (from 73.6% in 2008 to 27.8% in 2016).

The online sample was analyzed before it was incorporated into the survey database. There were a number of differences between men recruited online and men recruited through venues and events. Men in the online sample were younger, were more likely to be born in Australia, more likely to live outside the Perth metropolitan area and more likely to report that they did not know their HIV status. Compared to men recruited through venues and events, men recruited online were more likely to report being in monogamous relationships than other relationship types. When they had regular partners, men who were recruited online were more likely to report condomless anal intercourse with those partners than men recruited face-to-face. Men recruited online were also more likely to report condomless anal intercourse with casual partners and were less likely to report HIV and STI testing than men recruited offline.

However, despite these differences, when the online and offline samples were merged, the majority of key indicators did not appear to be affected by the change in sampling methods. Therefore, the online sample was incorporated into the combined database and the reporting of trends. However, the impact of online recruitment on the sample will continue to be monitored over time.

The data presented in this report are based on the last five surveys conducted between 2008 and 2016. The overall response rate for the 2016 survey was 86.2%.

Key points

- There were significant improvements in HIV testing between 2014 and 2016, with increases in the proportions of non-HIV-positive men who were tested in the previous year and who reported three or more tests in the previous year.
- Nearly all the HIV-positive men in the 2016 survey reported being on treatment (90%) and nearly all the men on treatment reported an undetectable viral load (96%).
- The proportion of men with regular partners who reported CAIR in the previous six months increased in the 2016 survey (to 64%), although this increase was concentrated among men recruited online and those in HIV-negative seroconcordant relationships.
- The proportion of men with casual partners who reported CAIC in the previous six months reached its highest recorded level in the 2016 survey (42%). The increase has occurred gradually among HIV-negative men and more noticeably among HIV-positive men. This is in the context of increased HIV status disclosure between casual partners and the increased use of undetectable viral load as a risk reduction strategy during CAIC.
- Recent PEP and PrEP use remained at low levels in the 2016 survey, reported by 1.5% and 1.2% of non-HIV-positive men, respectively.
- The use of mobile apps to meet male partners continues to increase in popularity, and was reported by 49% of men in 2016.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the sample were primarily gay-identified, of Anglo-Australian background, were well-educated and in full-time employment. The proportion of men who identified as gay or homosexual has remained unchanged since 2008 (from 86.9% in 2008 to 86.8% in 2016). The majority of the sample lived in the Perth metropolitan area, although this decreased from 92.1% to 89.1% between 2014 and 2016. Only a small proportion of men reported that they lived in regional or rural areas of Western Australia, although this increased from 3.4% in 2014 to 7.4% in 2016, primarily due to online recruitment.

More than two-thirds of men (70.8%) were born in Australia. In 2016, 2.4% (n=22) of the sample reported an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background. There has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander men over the last five surveys.

Between 2008 and 2016, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of younger men aged 25 to 29 years old (from 14.5% to 23.1%). The proportions of men in the other age categories remained relatively unchanged.

In 2016, survey participants were asked about their gender identity. The majority of participants indicated that they only identified as male (n=872, 96.9%) with a small number of participants identifying as trans men (n=14, 1.6%) or intersex and male (n=7, 0.8%).

HIV testing, status and treatment

In 2016, more than eight in ten men reported having ever been tested for HIV (84.7%). The proportion of men who report ever having been tested for HIV has increased since 2008. The proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has increased significantly since from 63.6% in 2008 to 72.7% in 2016.

Compared to the previous survey in 2014, the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who report three or more HIV tests in the 12 months prior to the survey has increased significantly from 11.7% in 2014 to 17.2% in 2016.

In 2016, two in five non-HIV-positive men who had ever tested for HIV reported that their last HIV test was at a general practice (42.6%) and a quarter reported testing at a sexual health clinic or hospital (28.6%). Another quarter (26.0%) reported using a community-based service for testing, e.g. M Clinic. Between 2014 and 2016, the proportion of men reporting testing at a sexual health clinic or hospital increased significantly.

Of the participants who had been tested, most reported they were HIV-negative (94.9%), with smaller proportions reporting that they were HIV-positive (4.2%) or did not know their HIV status (0.9%). The proportion of men who reported being tested but not knowing their HIV status has decreased from 3.2% in 2008 to 0.9% in 2016.

From 2012 to 2016, the proportion of HIV-positive men taking combination antiretroviral treatment at the time of the survey increased from 74.2% to 90.0%, although this was not a statistically significant change (due to the small number of HIV-positive participants). Almost over two-thirds of HIV-positive men who were on treatment in the 2016 survey reported a CD4 count of more than 500 and nearly all (96.3%) had an undetectable viral load. The majority of HIV-positive men (n=22, 64.7%) reported attending at least three clinical appointments to manage their HIV in the last year. Compared to the previous survey in 2014, the proportion of men who reported attending at least three clinical appointments remained unchanged.

Sexual partnerships and practices

At the time of the 2016 survey, one in five men reported having casual partners only (20.2%). There were larger proportions of men who reported being in monogamous relationships (32.5%) or having both regular and casual male partners (30.2%). A smaller proportion (17.1%) reported having no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. Over time there has been an increase in the proportion of men reporting having both regular and casual male partners and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men reporting no sexual relationships with men.

In 2016, almost half the sample reported using mobile applications (e.g. Grindr) to meet male sex partners (49.0%). The next most common way was through the internet (32.3%). Other less common methods to meet male sex partners were gay bars (21.1%), saunas (16.2%), in other Australian cities (16.1%) and meeting men while travelling overseas (15.4%). There has been a large and consistent increase in the proportion of men who meet partners through mobile applications between 2012 and 2016 while at the same time the use of most physical venues and locations to meet partners has significantly declined.

Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, slightly more than half (57.5%) reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship and a slightly smaller proportion (53.4%) reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship. In 2016, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (35.7%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (15.0%). Between 2012 and 2016, the proportions of men who reported no anal intercourse was permitted within the relationship or could only occur with a condom declined significantly.

The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship were that casual sex was not allowed (27.0%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (20.4%). The proportion of men in relationships with or without an agreement about casual sex remained unchanged between 2012 and 2016.

Among HIV-positive men who had regular partners in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, almost one in four men were in a seroconcordant relationship (23.1%), about two in five men were in serodiscordant relationships (42.3%) and the remaining one third of men (34.6%) reported being in a serononconcordant relationship.

HIV-negative men with regular partners were more likely to be in seroconcordant relationships, compared with HIV-positive men. In 2016, nearly three-quarters of HIV-negative men with regular partners were in a seroconcordant relationship (74.4%) and one fifth reported being in a serononconcordant relationship (22.8%). In 2016, fifteen HIV-negative men (or 2.8%) reported having a serodiscordant partner. There has been an increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of HIV-negative men in serononconcordant relationships between 2012 and 2016.

In 2016, nearly two out of three men with a regular partner reported any condomless anal intercourse (CAIR) with their partner (64.2%) in the six months prior to the survey, while less than one in five men reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (17.2%) or avoiding anal intercourse with their regular partner (18.6%). Between 2012 and 2016, the proportion of men with regular partners who reported always using condoms for anal intercourse decreased significantly while the proportion reporting any condomless anal intercourse increased. The increase in CAIR in 2016 was concentrated among men recruited online (78.7% among men recruited online vs 58.6% among men recruited face-to-face), so it may be an artefact of the change in recruitment strategy.

In 2016, among HIV-positive participants with regular partners, almost two in three reported CAIR that was not concordant (65.4%) in the six months prior to the survey, almost a fifth did not have CAIR (19.2%) and four HIV-positive men (15.4%) reported CAIR that was seroconcordant.

Compared to HIV-positive men, HIV-negative men with regular partners were more likely to restrict CAIR to seroconcordant partners or to avoid CAIR. Among HIV-negative men with regular partners, half reported seroconcordant CAIR (50.5%) in the six months prior to the 2016 survey and more than one third avoided CAIR (35.7%). The remaining minority (13.8%) reported CAIR that was not concordant. The proportion of HIV-negative men reporting seroconcordant CAIR has increased from 36.2% in 2012 to 50.5% in 2016, while the proportion who avoided CAIR has decreased from 47.3% in 2012 to 35.7% in 2016.

Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIR with partners who were not seroconcordant in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, one in four men (25.3%) reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning) and a smaller group (17.3%) reported consistent withdrawal before ejaculation by their partner. These proportions have remained unchanged during the reporting period.

Casual male partners

For the first time in the history of the Perth survey, in 2016 men who reported any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC) in the six months prior to the survey was a slightly larger group than those who always used condoms for anal sex with casual partners (42.0% vs. 40.0%). The level of CAIC in 2016 was the highest ever recorded in the Perth survey, but this was not a statistically significant increase from 2014. Since 2008, the proportion of men who do not have anal intercourse with casual partners has declined significantly from 23.0% to 17.9%.

Table 16 provides additional detail about the HIV statuses of men in Perth who engaged in CAIC and the use of antiretroviral-based prevention (specifically HIV-positive men maintaining an undetectable viral load through HIV treatment or HIV-negative men taking pre-exposure prophylaxis or PrEP). It also shows the highest risk activity for HIV transmission (HIV-negative and untested men not on PrEP engaging in receptive CAIC). Between 2012 and 2016, the proportion of men with casual partners who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the survey and who were HIV-positive, on HIV treatment and had an undetectable viral load increased slightly (from 1.8% to 3.0%). The proportion of men with casual partners who reported CAIC, were HIV-positive, not on treatment or had a detectable viral load declined to 0.9% in 2016, i.e. the vast majority of HIV-positive men who reported any CAIC in 2016 were on HIV treatment and had an undetectable viral load. The majority of men who report CAIC are HIV-negative and untested men. Between 2014 and 2016 there was a small, statistically non-significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men on PrEP who reported CAIC (from 0.6% to 1.3% of men with casual partners). Between 2008 and 2016, the proportion of men who were HIV-negative or untested and who reported any receptive CAIC remained relatively stable (26.2% of men with casual partners in 2016).

In 2016, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained the most likely to report any CAIC (80.8%), compared with their HIV-negative counterparts (40.2%) and untested/unknown status men (39.3%). The level of CAIC reported by HIV-positive men in 2016 was the highest ever recorded in the survey, and appears to be a large increase from 2014 (although due to the small number of HIV-positive men in the survey, a statistical test was not applied to this increase). The levels of CAIC reported by HIV-negative men and untested/unknown status men have remained relatively stable in the reporting period.

In 2016, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner continued to be more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (88.5%) than by HIV-negative men (60.5%). A higher proportion of HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men also reported HIV status disclosure from their casual partners in 2016.

Although the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported HIV status disclosure to their casual partners has remained unchanged, the proportion of HIV-positive men who reported HIV status disclosure from their casual partners doubled between 2012 and 2016 (from 42.3% to 88.5%).

The proportions of HIV-negative men who disclosed their HIV status before sex to any casual partner and who reported disclosure from their casual partners increased significantly between 2012 and 2016. A similar upward trend was also observed among HIV-negative men who had CAIC in the six months prior to the survey, with an increase in the proportion who disclosed their HIV status to all their casual partners (from 27.3% in 2012 to 48.4% in 2016). In 2016, almost one in four HIV-positive men who had CAIC (23.8%) in the six months prior to the survey disclosed their HIV status to all their casual partners.

Among HIV-positive men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, two in three men (66.6%) said they frequently relied on having undetectable viral load before CAIC, while two in five (42.9%) said that they frequently made sure that their partners were HIV-positive before CAIC (serosorting). About a quarter of HIV-positive men (23.8%) reported frequently taking the receptive role during CAIC (strategic positioning) and two men (9.5%) frequently withdrew before ejaculation. It is unclear whether HIV-positive men who report using an undetectable viral load as a risk reduction strategy disclose and discuss their viral load status with their partners (this is not currently measured in the survey).

Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, half (55.5%) said they frequently made sure their partners were HIV-negative before sex (serosorting). One in five (20.3%) reported frequently taking the insertive role during CAIC (strategic positioning) and a smaller group reported that their casual partners frequently withdrew before ejaculating inside them (13.7%). More than one in ten HIV-negative men who had CAIC (11.5%) said that when they had an HIV-positive partner, they frequently ensured he had an undetectable viral load before CAIC.

The proportion of HIV-negative men who had CAIC who reported taking anti-HIV medication before sex has increased from 2.8% in 2014 to 6.0% in 2016, as did the proportion who report taking anti-HIV medication after CAIC (1.9% in 2014 to 5.5% in 2016). Due to small numbers of participants, these changes were not tested for statistical significance. The use of different risk reduction strategies during CAIC by HIV-negative men has largely remained unchanged during the reporting period, although checking the viral load status of HIV-positive partners did increase between 2014 and 2016.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2016 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (91.2%) reported having had any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) in the 12 months prior to the survey, compared with HIV-negative men (72.7%). The proportions of HIV-negative men reporting any STI testing have increased significantly between 2012 and 2016.

Between 2012 and 2016, the proportions of HIV-positive men reporting anal, throat or penile swabs and urine samples have remained unchanged. The proportion of HIV-positive men reporting a blood test for syphilis increased from 66.7% in 2014 to 88.2% in 2016.

There has been a significant increase in the proportions of HIV-negative men reporting anal and throat swabs and urine samples between 2012 and 2016. The proportion of HIV-negative men who reported having a blood test for syphilis remained unchanged between 2010 and 2016.

In 2016, 120 men (13.3% of the whole sample) reported having been diagnosed with an STI (other than HIV) in the 12 months prior to the survey. Among these men, the majority (85.0%) told at least one of their sex partners about their diagnosis and half (50.8%) told all of their sex partners.

In 2016, the majority of men reported having been tested for hepatitis C (71.3%). Among them, the large majority reported being hepatitis C negative (98.6%) and five men (0.8%) said they had hepatitis C. The proportion of men reporting that they had hepatitis C did not change between 2014 and 2016.

Recreational drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being amyl/poppers (33.0%), marijuana (30.2%), ecstasy (18.4%), Viagra (16.1%), crystal methamphetamine (10.7%), cocaine (10.3%) and amphetamine (8.3%).

Between 2012 and 2016, there has been a significant increase in the use of Viagra and decreases in the use of marijuana, ecstasy, amphetamine and ketamine. Crystal methamphetamine use remained stable during the reporting period. Since 2012, the proportion of men reported the use of one or two drugs use has increased significantly while the proportion of men who reported the use of more than two drugs has declined.

In general, HIV-positive men remain more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men. HIV-positive men remain considerably more likely than HIV-negative men to report any injecting drug use (14.7% vs. 3.4% in 2016).

Among HIV-negative men, the use of marijuana, ecstasy, amphetamine and crystal methamphetamine has decreased significantly between 2012 and 2016. The proportion of HIV-negative men who reported the use of one or two drugs in the six months prior to the survey has increased significantly while the use of more than two drugs has declined.

In 2016, 15.1% of all men reported using party drugs for sex in the six months prior to the survey and fewer than one in ten men (8.2%) said they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use. The proportion of men using party drugs for sex has decreased over time.

In 2016, a new question about potentially harmful drinking (having more than four alcoholic drinks on one occasion) was included in the questionnaire. The proportion of men who reported having more than four drinks at least weekly was 37.3%; one in four said they had more than four drinks at least monthly (24.1%), and another fifth (21.8%) said they had had more than four drinks once or twice in the last 6 months.

Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2016, half of all respondents (51.2%) reported knowing that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. The proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported knowing about PEP remained stable at 50.1% in 2016. In 2016, over half of all men reported that they believed that PrEP is available now (60.2%). The proportion of non-HIV-positive men believing that PrEP is available has increased from 30.6% in 2014 to 59.4% in 2016.

The proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported taking a prescribed course of PEP in the six months prior to the survey was 2.3% in 2014 and 1.5% in 2016. Similarly, the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported taking anti-HIV medication to reduce their chance of getting HIV (PrEP) was 1.9% in 2014 and 1.2% in 2016. Among the 13 men who reported taking PrEP in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, the two most common ways of obtaining PrEP were buying it online from overseas (46.2%) and getting it through a trial or study (23.1%).

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2008–2016. Each table includes the statistical significance (*p*-value), if any, of the change between 2014 and 2016 and the trend over time (2008–2016). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2014 and 2016 were assessed with logistic regression (comparing one category with all the others). The *p*-value of the logistic regression test (if shown) indicates a statistically significant change within that category compared with all the others. For statistically significant trends over time, also tested with logistic regression, the direction of the change (an increase or decrease) is indicated. Where there is no significant change, ns (non-significant) is shown. Where there are low frequencies or data over time are not comparable, tests have not been performed and are marked NA (not applicable). Please exercise caution when interpreting results where there are low frequencies. When data are missing or were not collected in a given year, this is indicated in the table by a dash (–).

Table 1: Recruitment source

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Fair Day	551 (73.6)	675 (73.6)	633 (77.4)	492 (72.2)	250 (27.8)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
Sexual health clinics	-	38 (4.1)	31 (3.8)	22 (3.2)	104 (11.6)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Social venues	132 (17.6)	133 (14.5)	78 (9.5)	121 (17.8)	238 (26.4)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Sex-on-premises venues	67 (8.9)	71 (17.7)	76 (9.3)	46 (6.8)	56 (6.2)	ns	Decrease <.05
Online	-	-	-	-	252 (28.0)	NA	NA
Total	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)	900 (100)		

Table 2: Age

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Under 25 years	198 (27.6)	365 (40.0)	261 (32.0)	152 (22.4)	239 (26.6)	ns	Decrease <.001
25–29 years	104 (14.5)	168 (18.4)	162 (19.9)	133 (19.6)	207 (23.1)	ns	Increase <.001
30–39 years	188 (26.2)	157 (17.2)	157 (19.3)	172 (25.4)	234 (26.1)	ns	Decrease <.05
40–49 years	135 (18.8)	157 (13.9)	132 (16.2)	132 (19.5)	122 (13.5)	Decrease <.01	ns
50 years and over	92 (12.8)	95 (10.4)	103 (12.6)	89 (13.1)	96 (10.7)	ns	ns
Total	717 (100)	912 (100)	815 (100)	678 (100)	898 (100)		

Table 3: HIV Testing

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All participants							
Ever tested	622 (82.9)	689 (75.1)	625 (76.4)	579 (85.0)	762 (84.7)	ns	Increase <.01
Total	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)	900 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive participants							
Tested in the previous 12 months	371 (63.6)	467 (71.2)	410 (68.8)	357 (65.8)	530 (72.7)	Increase <.01	Increase <.05
Total	583 (100)	656 (100)	596 (100)	543 (100)	729 (100)		

Table 4: Where non-HIV-positive men were last tested for HIV

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
General practice	-	-	-	236 (44.0)	310 (42.6)	ns	NA
Sexual health clinic/hospital	-	-	-	121 (22.5)	208 (28.6)	Increase <.05	NA
At home	-	-	-	4 (0.7)	4 (0.6)	NA	NA
Community-based service	-	-	-	150 (28.0)	189 (26.0)	ns	NA
Somewhere else (includes gay bar)	-	-	-	26 (4.8)	17 (2.2)	NA	NA
Total	-	-	-	537 (100)	728 (100)		

Note: This table only includes non-HIV-positive men who have ever been tested for HIV. The question was introduced in 2014.

Table 5: Number of HIV tests in the previous 12 months

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
None	-	-	-	298 (46.0)	345 (39.8)	Decrease <.05	NA
One	-	-	-	163 (25.2)	197 (22.8)	Decrease <.001	NA
Two	-	-	-	111 (17.1)	175 (20.2)	ns	NA
Three or more	-	-	-	76 (11.7)	149 (17.2)	Increase <.01	NA
Total	-	-	-	648 (100)	866 (100)		

Note: This table only contains data from non-HIV-positive men.

Table 6: HIV test results

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive	31 (5.2)	28 (4.1)	28 (4.5)	33 (5.7)	32 (4.2)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	547 (91.6)	641 (93.0)	581 (93.0)	524 (90.7)	723 (94.9)	Increase <.01	ns
Unknown status	19 (3.2)	20 (2.9)	16 (2.6)	21 (3.6)	7 (0.9)	NA	Decrease <.05
Total	597 (100)	689 (100)	625 (100)	578 (100)	762 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who have been tested for HIV.

Table 7: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
On treatment	23 (74.2)	20 (80.0)	23 (88.5)	26 (86.7)	27 (90.0)	ns	ns
Total	31 (100)	25 (100)	26 (100)	30 (100)	30 (100)		

Table 8: Undetectable viral load and CD4 count among HIV-positive men, by treatment status

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Men using ART							
Undetectable viral load	22 (95.7)	16 (80.0)	20 (87.0)	21 (80.8)	26 (96.3)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	-	-	12 (52.2)	15 (57.7)	19 (70.4)	ns	ns
Total	23 (100)	20 (100)	23 (100)	26 (100)	27 (100)		
Men not using ART							
Undetectable viral load	2 (25.0)	1 (20.0)	0	0	0	NA	NA
CD4 count > 500	-	-	0	3 (75.0)	1 (33.3)	NA	NA
Total	8 (100)	5 (100)	3 (100)	4 (100)	3 (100)		

Table 9: Current relationships with men

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
None	137 (19.3)	218 (24.7)	195 (25.3)	129 (19.9)	150 (17.1)	ns	Decrease <.001
Casual only	132 (18.6)	173 (19.6)	153 (19.8)	138 (21.3)	177 (20.2)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	178 (25.1)	242 (27.4)	190 (24.6)	158 (24.4)	264 (30.2)	Increase <.05	Increase <.05
Regular only (monogamous)	263 (37.0)	249 (28.2)	233 (30.2)	222 (34.4)	284 (32.5)	ns	ns
Total	710 (100)	882 (100)	771 (100)	647 (100)	875 (100)		

Table 10: Agreements with regular male partners about sex within the relationship

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	250 (44.1)	250 (40.3)	204 (39.1)	199 (43.4)	269 (42.5)	ns	ns
No sex within the relationship	-	18 (2.9)	9 (1.7)	20 (4.4)	27 (4.3)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	27 (4.8)	21 (3.4)	13 (2.5)	14 (3.1)	16 (2.5)	ns	Decrease <.05
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	107 (18.9)	143 (23.0)	119 (22.8)	90 (19.6)	95 (15.0)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.05
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	183 (32.3)	189 (30.4)	177 (33.9)	136 (29.5)	226 (35.7)	Increase <.05	ns
Total	567 (100)	621 (100)	522 (100)	459 (100)	633 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 11: Agreements with regular male partners about sex outside the relationship

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	286 (50.4)	287 (46.2)	233 (44.6)	209 (45.5)	295 (46.6)	ns	ns
No sex with casual partners permitted	162 (28.6)	156 (25.1)	133 (25.5)	133 (29.0)	171 (27.0)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	19 (3.40)	17 (2.7)	14 (2.7)	12 (2.6)	14 (2.2)	NA	NA
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	83 (14.6)	145 (23.4)	119 (22.8)	91 (19.8)	129 (20.4)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	17 (3.0)	16 (2.6)	23 (4.4)	14 (3.1)	24 (3.8)	ns	ns
Total	567 (100)	621 (100)	522 (100)	459 (100)	633 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 12: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant	10 (43.5)	9 (37.5)	4 (23.5)	13 (54.2)	6 (23.1)	NA	NA
Serodiscordant	7 (30.4)	8 (33.3)	9 (52.9)	8 (33.3)	11 (42.3)	NA	NA
Serononconcordant	6 (26.1)	7 (29.2)	4 (23.5)	3 (12.5)	9 (34.6)	NA	NA
Total	23 (100)	24 (100)	17 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant	257 (60.9)	327 (69.6)	294 (71.4)	265 (70.9)	404 (74.4)	ns	Increase <.001
Serodiscordant	20 (4.7)	16 (3.4)	11 (2.7)	11 (2.9)	15 (2.8)	NA	NA
Serononconcordant	145 (34.4)	127 (27.0)	107 (26.0)	98 (26.2)	124 (22.8)	ns	Decrease <.001
Total	422 (100)	470 (100)	412 (100)	374 (100)	543 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 13: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	125 (22.1)	128 (20.6)	116 (22.2)	112 (24.4)	118 (18.6)	Decrease <.05	ns
Always uses a condom	140 (24.7)	144 (23.2)	115 (22.0)	103 (22.4)	109 (17.2)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.01
Sometimes does not use a condom	302 (53.3)	349 (56.2)	291 (55.8)	244 (53.2)	406 (64.2)	Increase =0.001	Increase <.001
Total	567 (100)	621 (100)	522 (100)	459 (100)	633 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 14: Condomless anal intercourse with regular partners (CAIR), by match of HIV status

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant positive CAIR	8 (33.3)	7 (29.2)	2 (11.8)	9 (37.5)	4 (15.4)	NA	NA
Not concordant CAIR	4 (16.7)	8 (33.3)	5 (29.4)	4 (16.7)	17 (65.4)	NA	NA
No CAIR	12 (50.0)	9 (37.5)	10 (58.8)	11 (45.8)	5 (19.2)	NA	NA
Total	24 (100)	24 (100)	17 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant negative CAIR	158 (36.2)	201 (42.7)	182 (44.2)	158 (42.3)	274 (50.5)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Not concordant CAIR	72 (16.5)	72 (15.3)	60 (14.6)	49 (13.1)	75 (13.8)	ns	ns
No CAIR	206 (47.3)	197 (41.9)	170 (41.3)	167 (44.6)	194 (35.7)	Decrease <.01	Decrease =0.002
Total	436 (100)	470 (100)	412 (100)	374 (100)	543 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had a regular male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 15: HIV-negative men who engaged in CAIR and always used risk-reduction strategies with partners who were not concordant

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Took insertive position during CAIR	21 (29.2)	16 (22.2)	13 (21.7)	15 (30.6)	19 (25.3)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	22 (30.6)	17 (23.6)	12 (20.0)	12 (24.5)	13 (17.3)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	72	72	60	49	75		

Note: This table only includes data from HIV-negative men who reported UAIR with partners who were not concordant in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	103 (23.0)	108 (21.5)	89 (20.2)	69 (19.0)	96 (17.9)	ns	Decrease <.05
Always uses a condom	190 (42.5)	194 (38.7)	194 (44.0)	158 (43.5)	214 (40.0)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	154 (34.5)	200 (39.8)	158 (35.8)	136 (37.5)	225 (42.0)	ns	ns
Subcategories of men who did not always use condoms:							
HIV-positive on treatment with undetectable viral load	8 (1.8)	5 (1.0)	6 (1.4)	6 (1.7)	16 (3.0)	NA	NA
HIV-negative on PrEP	-	-	-	2 (0.6)	7 (1.3)	NA	NA
HIV-positive not on treatment or detectable viral load	5 (6.0)	8 (1.6)	1 (0.2)	2 (0.6)	5 (0.9)	NA	NA
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (only insertive anal intercourse)	27 (6.0)	57 (11.4)	41 (9.3)	38 (10.5)	57 (10.7)	ns	ns
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (any receptive anal intercourse)	14 (25.5)	130 (25.9)	110 (24.9)	88 (24.2)	140 (26.2)	ns	ns
Total	447 (100)	502 (100)	441 (100)	363 (100)	535 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had any casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 17: Any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	13 (50.0)	13 (59.1)	7 (46.7)	8 (44.4)	21 (80.8)	NA	NA
Total	26 (100)	22 (100)	15 (100)	18 (100)	26 (100)		
HIV-negative men	121 (35.2)	152 (39.8)	126 (36.5)	106 (35.5)	182 (40.2)	ns	ns
Total	344 (100)	382 (100)	345 (100)	299 (100)	453 (100)		
Untested/unknown status men	20 (26.0)	35 (35.7)	25 (30.9)	21 (46.7)	22 (39.3)	ns	ns
Total	77 (100)	98 (100)	81 (100)	45 (100)	56 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had any casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey. Untested and unknown status includes men who have never been tested for HIV and men who have been tested but do not know their results.

Table 18: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	18 (69.2)	17 (77.3)	12 (80.0)	11 (61.1)	23 (88.5)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	11 (42.3)	14 (63.6)	12 (80.0)	9 (50.0)	23 (88.5)	Increase <.05	Increase <.01
Total (not mutually exclusive)	26	22	15	18	26		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	156 (45.4)	181 (47.4)	179 (51.9)	169 (56.5)	274 (60.5)	ns	Increase <.001
Told by casual partners	148 (43.0)	182 (47.6)	176 (51.0)	167 (55.9)	281 (62.0)	ns	Increase <.001
Total (not mutually exclusive)	344	382	345	299	453		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had any casual male partners in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 19: Consistent disclosure of HIV status to casual partners among men who engaged in condomless anal intercourse, by HIV status of participants

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all	7 (53.9)	3 (23.1)	5 (71.4)	1 (12.5)	5 (23.8)	NA	NA
Total	13 (100)	13 (100)	7 (100)	8 (100)	21 (100)		
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	33 (27.3)	52 (34.2)	44 (34.9)	45 (42.1)	88 (48.4)	ns	Increase <.001
Total	121 (100)	152 (100)	126 (100)	107(100)	182 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had any CAIC in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 20: Positioning in condomless anal intercourse with casual male partners (CAIC), by HIV status of participants

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Receptive only CAIC	1 (7.7)	4 (30.8)	5 (71.4)	3 (37.5)	3 (14.3)	NA	NA
Total	13 (100)	13 (100)	7 (100)	8 (100)	21 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only CAIC	24 (19.8)	48 (31.6)	37 (29.4)	31 (29.0)	53 (29.1)	ns	ns
Total	121 (100)	152 (100)	126 (100)	107 (100)	182 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had any CAIC in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 21: Men who frequently used risk reduction strategies when engaging in condomless anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men					
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	3 (42.9)	4 (50.0)	9 (42.9)	NA	NA
Took receptive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	4 (57.1)	1 (12.5)	5 (23.8)	NA	NA
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	0	0	2 (9.5)	NA	NA
Participant knew he had an undetectable viral load before having sex	-	5 (62.5)	14 (66.6)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	7	8	21		
HIV-negative men					
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	57 (42.2)	53 (49.5)	101 (55.5)	ns	ns
Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	27 (21.4)	18 (16.8)	37 (20.3)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	20 (15.9)	14 (13.1)	25 (13.7)	ns	ns
Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	-	5 (4.7)	21 (11.5)	Increase <.001	NA
Participant took anti HIV medication before sex	-	3 (2.8)	11 (6.0)	NA	NA
Participant took anti HIV medication after sex	-	2 (1.9)	10 (5.5)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	126	107	182		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having CAIC in the six months prior to the survey. Men who reported 'often' or 'always' using each strategy were classified as 'frequently' using the strategy.

Table 22: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Internet	359 (39.2)	279 (34.1)	216 (31.7)	291 (32.3)	ns	Decrease =0.001
Mobile app, e.g. Grindr, Scruff	-	299 (36.6)	257 (37.7)	441 (49.0)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Gay bar	295 (32.2)	177 (21.6)	163 (23.9)	190 (21.1)	ns	Decrease <.001
Other bar	-	-	-	53 (5.9)	-	-
Dance party	134 (14.6)	69 (8.4)	53 (7.8)	53 (5.9)	ns	Decrease <.001
Beat	117 (12.8)	68 (8.3)	66 (9.7)	76 (8.4)	ns	Decrease <.01
Gay sauna	188 (20.5)	143 (17.5)	123 (18.1)	146 (16.2)	ns	Decrease <.05
Other sex-on-premises venues	74 (8.1)	45 (5.5)	28 (4.1)	37 (4.1)	ns	Decrease <.001
Sex workers	33 (3.6)	14 (1.7)	8 (1.2)	24 (2.7)	NA	NA
In other Australian cities	177 (19.3)	123 (15.0)	105 (15.4)	145 (16.1)	ns	ns
Elsewhere in Australia	130 (14.2)	77 (9.4)	68 (10.0)	111 (12.3)	ns	ns
Private sex parties	60 (6.5)	38 (4.7)	28 (4.1)	49 (5.4)	ns	ns
Gym	71 (7.4)	41 (5.0)	23 (3.9)	43 (4.8)	ns	Decrease <.01
Overseas	165 (18.0)	136 (16.6)	120 (17.6)	139 (15.4)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	917	818	681	900		

Table 23: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2008 n (%)	2010 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2016 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	17 (54.8)	21 (70.0)	17 (60.7)	21 (63.6)	26 (76.5)	ns	ns
Throat swab	18 (58.1)	20 (66.7)	17 (60.7)	21 (63.6)	26 (76.5)	ns	ns
Penile swab	17 (54.8)	19 (63.3)	11 (39.3)	15 (45.5)	18 (52.9)	ns	ns
Urine sample	20 (64.5)	24 (80.0)	19 (67.9)	24 (72.7)	27 (79.4)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	–	26 (86.7)	17 (60.7)	22 (66.7)	30 (88.2)	Increase <.05	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	23 (74.2)	21 (70.0)	23 (82.1)	24 (72.7)	26 (76.5)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	22 (71.0)	24 (80.0)	21 (75.0)	25 (75.8)	28 (82.4)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	26 (83.9)	28 (93.3)	26 (92.9)	29 (87.9)	31 (91.2)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	31	30	28	33	34		

Note: From 2010, 'Blood test for syphilis' was added to the question about sexual health testing and was subsequently included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

Table 24: STI testing among HIV-negative men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	177 (31.7)	251 (38.6)	256 (43.5)	202 (38.1)	352 (48.1)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
Throat swab	193 (34.6)	268 (41.2)	280 (47.5)	239 (45.1)	374 (51.1)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Penile swab	153 (27.4)	200 (30.7)	213 (36.2)	144 (27.2)	235 (32.1)	ns	ns
Urine sample	293 (52.5)	373 (57.4)	375 (63.7)	292 (55.1)	457 (62.4)	Increase =0.01	Increase <.01
Blood test for syphilis	-	393 (60.5)	358 (60.8)	279 (52.6)	460 (62.8)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	297 (53.2)	366 (56.3)	299 (50.8)	240 (45.3)	400 (54.6)	Increase =0.001	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	303 (54.3)	389 (59.8)	387 (65.7)	310 (58.5)	479 (65.4)	Increase <.05	Increase =0.001
Any STI test (including blood tests)	358 (64.2)	467 (71.9)	418 (71.0)	355 (67.0)	532 (72.7)	Increase <.05	Increase <.05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	558	650	589	530	732		

Note: From 2010, 'Blood test for syphilis' was added to the question about sexual health testing and was subsequently included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

Table 25: Diagnosis with STIs and disclosure to sex partners about the diagnosis in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Diagnosed with an STI	-	-	85 (11.4)	82 (12.7)	120 (13.8)	ns	ns
Total			743 (100)	648 (100)	871 (100)		
Disclosed to sex partners	-	-	66 (77.7)	70 (85.4)	102 (85.0)	ns	ns
Total			85 (100)	82 (100)	120 (100)		

Note: From 2012, the question on whether the participant was diagnosed with an STI and had disclosed to their sex partner in the last 12 months was included in the survey.

Table 26: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	250 (33.3)	332 (36.2)	257 (31.4)	207 (30.4)	272 (30.2)	ns	Decrease <.05
Amyl	221 (29.5)	251 (27.4)	231 (28.2)	200 (29.4)	297 (33.0)	Increase <.05	ns
Ecstasy	225 (30.0)	236 (25.7)	132 (16.4)	116 (17.0)	166 (18.4)	ns	Decrease <.001
Amphetamine (speed)	152 (20.3)	187 (20.4)	109 (13.3)	95 (13.9)	75 (8.3)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
Crystal methamphetamine	100 (13.3)	109 (11.9)	85 (10.4)	84 (12.3)	96 (10.7)	ns	ns
Viagra	93 (12.4)	116 (12.7)	105 (12.8)	97 (14.2)	145 (16.1)	ns	Increase <.05
Cocaine	66 (8.8)	121 (13.2)	75 (9.2)	72 (10.6)	93 (10.3)	ns	ns
Ketamine (special K)	33 (4.4)	32 (3.5)	20 (2.4)	27 (4.0)	18 (2.0)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.05
GHB	33 (4.4)	37 (4.0)	22 (2.7)	34 (5.0)	27 (3.0)	Decrease <.05	ns
Heroin	13 (1.7)	23 (2.5)	7 (0.9)	3 (0.4)	6 (0.7)	NA	NA
Steroid	18 (2.4)	28 (3.1)	-	16 (2.4)	18 (2.0)	ns	ns
Other drugs	65 (8.7)	101 (11.0)	95 (11.6)	64 (9.4)	88 (9.8)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	750	917	818	681	900		
Number of drugs used							
None	321 (42.8)	405 (44.2)	394 (48.2)	319 (46.8)	381 (42.3)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	232 (30.9)	261 (28.5)	249 (30.4)	209 (30.7)	338 (37.6)	Increase <.01	Increase =.001
More than two drugs	197 (26.3)	251 (27.4)	175 (21.4)	153 (22.5)	181 (20.1)	ns	Decrease <.001
Total	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)	900 (100)		

Table 27: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	13 (41.9)	14 (46.7)	11 (39.3)	14 (42.4)	13 (38.2)	NA	NA
Amyl	15 (48.4)	18 (60.0)	12 (42.9)	15 (45.5)	23 (67.7)	NA	NA
Ecstasy	10 (32.3)	8 (26.7)	5 (17.9)	8 (24.2)	13 (38.2)	NA	NA
Amphetamine (speed)	5 (16.1)	6 (20.0)	3 (10.7)	7 (21.2)	7 (20.6)	NA	NA
Crystal methamphetamine	7 (22.6)	6 (20.0)	4 (14.3)	7 (21.2)	13 (38.2)	NA	NA
Viagra	10 (32.3)	9 (30.0)	7 (25.0)	9 (27.3)	15 (44.1)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	31	30	28	33	34		
Number of drugs used							
None	9 (29.0)	5 (16.7)	11 (39.3)	11 (33.3)	5 (14.7)	NA	NA
One or two drugs	12 (38.7)	12 (40.0)	8 (28.6)	9 (27.3)	14 (41.2)	NA	NA
More than two drugs	10 (32.3)	13 (43.3)	9 (32.1)	13 (39.4)	15 (44.1)	NA	NA
Total	31 (100)	30 (100)	28 (100)	33 (100)	34 (100)		

Table 28: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	190 (34.0)	241 (37.1)	189 (32.1)	162 (30.6)	211 (28.8)	ns	Decrease <.01
Amyl	178 (31.9)	200 (30.8)	200 (34.0)	165 (31.1)	252 (34.4)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	178 (31.9)	185 (28.5)	109 (18.5)	93 (17.6)	134 (18.3)	ns	Decrease <.001
Amphetamine (speed)	124 (22.2)	142 (21.9)	89 (15.1)	76 (14.3)	61 (8.3)	Decrease =.001	Decrease <.001
Crystal methamphetamine	79 (14.2)	86 (13.2)	64 (10.9)	66 (12.5)	76 (10.4)	ns	Decrease <.05
Viagra	74 (13.3)	97 (14.9)	87 (14.8)	80 (15.1)	117 (16.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	558	650	589	530	732		
Number of drugs used							
None	229 (41.0)	265 (40.8)	256 (43.5)	237 (44.7)	305 (41.7)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	172 (30.8)	190 (29.2)	195 (33.1)	167 (31.5)	277 (37.8)	Increase <.05	Increase <.01
More than two drugs	157 (28.1)	195 (30.0)	138 (23.4)	126 (23.8)	150 (20.5)	ns	Decrease <.001
Total	558 (100)	650 (100)	589 (100)	530 (100)	732 (100)		

Table 29: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All men	40 (5.3)	42 (4.6)	28 (3.4)	34 (5.0)	38 (4.2)	ns	ns
Total	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)	900 (100)		
HIV-positive men	5 (16.1)	3 (10.0)	2 (7.1)	4 (12.1)	5 (14.7)	NA	NA
Total	31 (100)	30 (100)	28 (100)	33 (100)	34 (100)		
HIV-negative men	28 (5.0)	29 (4.5)	23 (3.9)	26 (4.9)	26 (3.4)	ns	ns
Total	558 (100)	650 (100)	589 (100)	530 (100)	732 (100)		

Table 30: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	143 (19.1)	167 (18.2)	127 (15.3)	132 (19.4)	136 (15.1)	Decrease <.05	ns
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	85 (11.3)	96 (10.5)	75 (9.2)	70 (10.3)	74 (8.2)	ns	Decrease <.05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	750	917	818	681	900		

Table 31: Knowledge and use of pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis

	2008 <i>n</i> (%)	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Belief that PEP is available now (all men)	412 (54.9)	366 (39.9)	364 (44.5)	326 (47.9)	461 (51.2)	ns	ns
Total	750 (100)	917 (100)	818 (100)	681 (100)	900 (100)		
Belief that PEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men)	383 (53.3)	340 (38.3)	342 (43.3)	299 (46.1)	434 (50.1)	ns	ns
Total	719 (100)	887 (100)	790 (100)	648 (100)	866 (100)		
Belief that PrEP is available now (all men)	-	-	-	221 (32.5)	542 (60.2)	Increase <.001	NA
Total				681 (100)	900 (100)		
Belief that PrEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men)	-	-	-	198 (30.6)	514 (59.4)	Increase <.001	NA
Total				648 (100)	866 (100)		
Use of PEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey	-	-	-	15 (2.3)	13 (1.5)	NA	NA
Total				648 (100)	866 (100)		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey	-	-	-	9 (1.9)	10 (1.2)	NA	NA
Total				648 (100)	866 (100)		

Note: The question on the awareness of PrEP was included from 2014 onwards. The questions on use of PEP and PrEP in the six months prior to the survey were included from 2014 onwards.

Appendix

Perth Gay Community Periodic Survey 2016

Conducted by



This is a survey of sexual practices of men who have had sex with another man in the last five years. This survey is completely anonymous – please do not write your name on the questionnaire.

Your responses are very important – they provide valuable information that assists in HIV health promotion efforts. PLEASE COMPLETE THE SURVEY ONCE ONLY THIS YEAR (including online).

Section A – About you

- How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?
 None A few Some Most All
- How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?
 None A little Some A lot
- Which of the following best describes you:
 Male Trans male Intersex male
- Do you think of yourself as:
 Gay/Homosexual Bisexual Heterosexual
 Other _____ (please specify)
- How old are you?
 Years
- Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?
 No Yes
- What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)
 Anglo-Australian Other _____
- Where were you born?
 Australia Overseas
- Where do you live?
 Postcode OR
 Suburb/Town
- Are you:
 Employed full-time A student
 Employed part-time Unemployed
 On pension/social security Other
- What is your occupation? (e.g. bartender, teacher, welder)
 (specify)
- What is the highest level of education you have completed?
 Up to Year 10
 Year 12 / WACE / HSC / QCE / SACE / VCE
 Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE
 University degree

Go to section B ↗

Section B – Your sex partners



In this survey we distinguish between **REGULAR** (boyfriends/fuck buddies) and **CASUAL** partners

- Do you **currently** have sex with **casual** male partners?
 No Yes
- Do you **currently** have sex with a **regular** male partner (or partners)?
 No Yes
- How would you describe your sexual relationship with your current **regular** male partner(s)? (choose one)
 We are monogamous – **neither of us** has casual sex
 Both my partner and I have casual sex with other men
 I have casual sex with other men but **my partner does not**
 My partner has casual sex with other men but **I do not**
 I have **several regular** male partners
 No current regular male partner → **Go to Section C →**
- If you are in a **relationship** with a man, for how long has it been?
 Less than 6 months
 6–11 months
 1–2 years
 More than 2 years
 Not in a relationship with a man **Go to Section C →**
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** about sex **within your relationship**?
 No agreement
 Agreement: No sex at all
 Agreement: No anal sex at all
 Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
 Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** in your relationship about sex **with casual male partners**?
 No agreement
 Agreement: No sex at all
 Agreement: No anal sex at all
 Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom
 Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom

Go to section C →

Section C – Sex in the last 6 months

19. How many different men have you had sex with in the last 6 months?

- 1 None 4 6–10 men 7 More than 50 men
 2 One 5 11–20 men
 3 2–5 men 6 21–50 men

20. In the last 6 months how often have you had sex with men you met at or through:

	Never	Occasionally	Often
Internet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile app e.g. Grindr, Scruff	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Gay bar	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other bar	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Dance party	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Gym	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Beat	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Gay sauna	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other sex venue	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sex workers	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Private sex parties	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
In other Australian cities	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Elsewhere in Australia	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Overseas	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

21. In the last 6 months, how often did you have group sex involving at least two other men?

- 1 Every week 3 Once / A few times
 2 Monthly 4 Never

22. In the last 6 months, how often have you been paid for sex?

- 1 Every week 3 Once / A few times
 2 Monthly 4 Never

Section D – Regular male partners – last 6 months

23. Have you had sex with regular male partner/s in the last 6 months?

- 1 Yes ↓ 2 No → **Go to section E ↗**

 In the last 6 MONTHS how often have you done the following with any of your REGULAR male partner/s?

Anal sex regular partner/s:

24. I fucked him with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

25. He fucked me with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

26. I fucked him without a condom but pulled out before I came.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

27. He fucked me without a condom but pulled out before he came.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

28. I fucked him without a condom and came inside.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often


29. He fucked me without a condom and came inside.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

Section E – Casual male partners – last 6 months

30. Have you had any sex with any casual male partner/s in the last 6 months?

- 1 Yes 2 No → **Go to section F →**

 In the last 6 MONTHS how often have you done the following with any of your CASUAL male partner/s?

Anal sex casual partner/s:

31. I fucked him with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

32. He fucked me with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

33. I fucked him without a condom but pulled out before I came.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

34. He fucked me without a condom but pulled out before he came.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

35. I fucked him without a condom and came inside.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

36. He fucked me without a condom and came inside.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

HIV disclosure casual partner/s

37. How many of your casual partners did you tell your HIV status before sex?

- 1 None 2 Some 3 All

38. How many of your casual partners told you their HIV status before sex?

- 1 None 2 Some 3 All

HIV status of casual partner/s

39. In the last 6 months, did you have any sex with casual partners who were:

- HIV-positive 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
 HIV-negative 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
 Untested 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know

40. In the last 6 months, did you fuck or get fucked without a condom with casual partners who were:

- HIV-positive 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
 HIV-negative 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
 Untested 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know

Survey continues on next page

Section G – STI testing

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

	None	Once	Twice	3 or more
Anal swab	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Throat swab	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Penile swab	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Urine sample	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for HIV	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for syphilis	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other blood test	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

55. Have you ever been tested for **hepatitis C**?

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know

56. What is your **hepatitis C** status?

- 1 Negative 2 Positive 3 Don't know

57. Were you **diagnosed** with any sexually transmitted infection (other than HIV) in the last 12 months?

- 1 Yes 2 No

58. If you were diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection in the last 12 months, how many of your sex partners did you tell about your diagnosis?

- 1 None 2 A few 3 Some 4 All

- 5 Not been diagnosed with an STI in the last 12 months

Go to section H ↘


Section H – Medication to prevent HIV

59. What do you know about **post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)**? *PEP is a month-long course of anti-HIV medication prescribed after an exposure to HIV.*

- 1 It's readily available now
2 It will be available in the future
3 I've never heard about it

60. What do you know about **pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)**? *PrEP is anti-HIV medication you take regularly to protect yourself from HIV.*

- 1 It's readily available now
2 It will be available in the future
3 I've never heard about it

 If you are **HIV-positive** you can skip the next two questions and go to **section I** ↗

61. In the **last 6 months**, did you take a prescribed course of **PEP** because you were exposed to HIV?

- 1 No
2 Yes, once
3 Yes, more than once

62. In the **last 6 months**, did you take anti-HIV medication regularly to protect yourself from HIV (**PrEP**)?

- 1 No → **Go to Section I** ↗
2 Yes, I was prescribed anti-HIV medication to take every day
3 Yes, I took anti-HIV medication that was not prescribed

63. If you took **PrEP** in the **last 6 months**, where did you get it from?

- 1 A trial or study
2 I bought it online (from overseas)
3 I used drugs prescribed for PEP
4 Other

Go to section I ↘

Section I – Drug use

64. How often have you **used** these drugs in the **last 6 months**?

	Never	Once/ twice	At least monthly	Every week
Amyl/poppers	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Viagra/Cialis etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Speed	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Crystal meth / ice	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
GHB	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Ketamine (special K)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Any other drug	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

65. In the **last 6 months**, how often have you had **more than four alcoholic drinks on one occasion**?

- 1 Every week 3 Once or twice
2 At least monthly 4 Never

66. How often have you **injected** drugs in the **last 6 months**?

- 1 Every week 3 Once or twice
2 At least monthly 4 Never

67. Have you **ever** injected drugs?

- 1 Yes 2 No

68. In the **last 6 months**, how often have you used party drugs for the purpose of sex?

- 1 Every week 3 Once or twice
2 At least monthly 4 Never

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

- 1 Every week 3 Once or twice
2 At least monthly 4 Never

The survey concludes here.
Thank you for your time.



As this survey is anonymous, feedback cannot be provided directly. Please check the CSRH and WAAC websites for the results of this survey.

<https://csrh.arts.unsw.edu.au>

<http://www.waids.com>