



## Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2016

Never Stand Still

Art & Social Sciences

Centre for Social Research in Health

Evelyn Lee<sup>1</sup>  
Limin Mao<sup>1</sup>  
Toby Lea<sup>1</sup>  
Leah Johns<sup>2</sup>  
Amergin Adair<sup>2</sup>  
Gary Williams<sup>3</sup>  
Michael Scott<sup>3</sup>  
Peter Watts<sup>4</sup>  
Simon O'Connor<sup>4</sup>  
Melissa Warner<sup>5</sup>  
Garrett Prestage<sup>6</sup>  
Iryna Zablotska<sup>6</sup>  
John de Wit<sup>1</sup>  
Martin Holt<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Social Research in Health

<sup>2</sup>Queensland Health

<sup>3</sup>Queensland AIDS Council

<sup>4</sup>Queensland Positive People

<sup>5</sup>HIV Foundation Queensland

<sup>6</sup>The Kirby Institute

For media enquiries, please contact Associate Professor Martin Holt  
on [m.holt@unsw.edu.au](mailto:m.holt@unsw.edu.au) or +61 2 9385 6410

**Centre for Social Research in Health**

UNSW Arts & Social Sciences

UNSW Australia

UNSW Sydney NSW 2052

T +61 2 9385 6776

F: +61 2 9385 6455

E: [csr@unsw.edu.au](mailto:csr@unsw.edu.au)

W: <http://csr.arts.unsw.edu.au>

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# Glossary

**AIDS** acquired immune deficiency syndrome

**ART** antiretroviral treatment

**CAIC** condomless anal intercourse with casual partners

**CAIR** condomless anal intercourse with regular partners

**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 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

## Executive summary

The Queensland Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites around Queensland and online. 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 nineteenth in Queensland, was conducted in September–October 2016 to coincide with Cairns Tropical Pride and Brisbane Pride.

From its inception in 1997, the project has been funded by the Queensland Department of Health. The Centre for Social Research in Health coordinates the survey, with support from the Kirby Institute. In 2016, the Queensland AIDS Council (QuAC) oversaw the local coordination of recruitment. Queensland Positive People and the HIV Foundation Queensland participated in the survey's reference group.

In total, 1,819 men participated in the 2016 survey. The overall response rate was 81.2%. In 2016, the majority of men ( $n=1292$ , 71.0%) were recruited using face-to-face recruitment by trained staff at 27 data collection sites (gay community events, social venues, sex-on-premises venues and sexual health clinics) in Cairns, Townsville, Toowoomba, the Gold Coast and Brisbane. Since 2014, online recruitment has been conducted via advertising on the social networking site Facebook. Advertisements were targeted to men aged 16 and above who resided in Queensland and indicated in their Facebook profile that they were 'interested in men'. Potential participants were directed to a website with an online version of the questionnaire (<http://gcpsonline.net>). In 2016, 527 men (29.0%) participated through the online version of the survey.

The data presented in this report are from the period 2012 to 2016. From 2012 to 2016 there was a small but significant increase in the proportion of men recruited at sexual health clinics, and declines in men recruited at venues, events and online (see Table 1). However, between 2015 and 2016, the percentage of men recruited online increased significantly from 23.5% to 29.0%.

The online sample was analysed before we incorporated it 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 and were more likely to be born in Australia. Compared to men recruited face-to-face, men recruited online were more likely to be in monogamous relationships with men at the time of the survey. However, when they had regular partners, men who were recruited online were more likely to report condomless anal intercourse than men recruited face-to-face. Men recruited online were also less likely to report HIV testing than men recruited through venues and events.

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



## Key points

- The percentage of men ever tested for HIV remained stable at 87% in 2016.
- The percentage of non-HIV-positive men reporting a HIV test in the previous year increased over time from 71% in 2012 to 78% in 2016, and the percentage of men reporting three or more HIV tests in the previous year also increased (from 16% in 2013 to 23% in 2016).
- The percentage of HIV-positive men on antiretroviral treatment has increased over time from 70% in 2012 to 96% in 2016.
- The use of mobile phone apps continues to be the most common way to meet male partners, and was reported by 47% of men in 2016.
- The percentage of men with regular partners reporting condomless anal intercourse with those partners (CAIR) increased over time from 57% in 2012 to 62% in 2016.
- The percentage of men with casual partners reporting condomless anal intercourse with those partners (CAIC) increased over time from 39% in 2012 to 45% in 2016. Most of the recent increase in CAIC appears to be attributable to the small but growing proportion of HIV-negative men using pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP).
- PrEP use increased significantly between 2015 and 2016, from 2.4% to 6.5%.

## Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the overall sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan Brisbane and urban areas of Queensland, had completed tertiary education and were in full-time employment. The majority of the sample identified as gay (87.3%) or bisexual (7.6%). The majority of men (78.0%) were born in Australia. In 2016, 4.2% (n=77) of the sample reported an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background. There was no significant change in the percentage of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander men in the survey over the last five years (4.7% in 2012 to 4.2% in 2016).

In 2015, we started asking survey participants about their gender identity. Similar to the previous survey, in 2016 the majority of participants indicated that they only identified as male (n=1,762, 96.9%), with a small number of participants identifying as trans men (n=32, 1.8%) or intersex (n=14, 0.8%).

The age distribution of the survey participants has changed over time, with significant increases in the proportions of men aged under 25 and men aged 50 and over (see Table 2). The proportion of men aged between 40 and 49 decreased significantly from 2012 to 2016. The proportion of men in the other age categories remained stable over time.

## HIV status and testing

In 2016, nearly 9 in 10 men reported having ever been tested for HIV (87.0%; see Table 3). The proportion of men who report ever being tested for HIV has remained stable since 2012. From 2012, the percentage of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has increased significantly over time to 77.5% in 2016, the highest level seen in the Queensland survey.

In 2016, the most common location where non-HIV-positive men said they had last been tested for HIV was at a general practice (52.6%), followed by a sexual health clinic or hospital (36.7%; see Table 4). A minority of men (8.4%) reported using a community-based testing service. The proportions of men reporting testing at a general practice or community-based service have significantly declined over time.

Among non-HIV-positive men in the 2016 survey, there were similar proportions of men who reported having been tested once (22.3%), twice (19.8%) or three or more times (23.1%) in the previous 12 months (see Table 5). The proportion of non-HIV-positive men receiving three or more HIV tests in previous 12 months increased significantly from 15.9% in 2013 to 23.1% in 2016.

Of the participants who had been tested, in 2016 most reported that they were HIV-negative (87.5%; see Table 6). One in 10 men reported that they were HIV-positive (11.0%) and a small proportion said they did not know their HIV status (1.5%). There has been no change in the HIV status profile of the sample during the reporting period.

Since 2012 there has been a significant increase in the percentage of HIV-positive men taking combination antiretroviral treatment at the time of the survey (from 69.9% to 96.0%; see Table 7). In 2016, most of the HIV-positive men on treatment reported having an undetectable viral load (93.4%; see Table 8). More than half of HIV-positive men (58.2%) reported attending at least three clinical appointments to manage their HIV in the previous year. Compared to the previous survey in 2015, the proportion of men who reported attending at least three clinical appointments remained unchanged.

## Sexual relationships with men

At the time of the 2016 survey, there were similar percentages of men who reported having casual partners only (24.0%) or being in a monogamous relationship (24.7%; see Table 9). There was a slightly higher percentage of men who reported having both regular and casual male partners (29.9%). One in five men (21.4%) reported having no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. The percentage of men reporting no sexual relationships with men increased between 2012 and 2016. The other relationship categories remained stable during the reporting period.

### Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, more than half (53.4%) reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship (see Table 10) and a slightly smaller proportion (51.2%) reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship (see Table 11). In 2016, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (33.0%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (14.7%; Table 10). Between 2012 and 2016, the proportion of men without an agreement about sex within the relationship increased significantly.

The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship were that casual sex was not allowed (21.4%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (20.3%; Table 11). The percentage of men who specified that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners decreased between 2012 and 2016, while the percentage who allowed sex without condoms increased (to 6.7% in 2016).

In the questionnaire, men with regular partners were asked if they knew the HIV status of their partner. Based on the answer to this question and their self-reported HIV status, we classified men as being in a seroconcordant, serodiscordant or serononconcordant relationship. In 2016, among HIV-positive men who had regular partners in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, over a third of men were in seroconcordant relationships (36.5%), another third were in serodiscordant relationships (34.6%) and the remainder (29.0%) reported being in serononconcordant relationships (see Table 12). These categories remained stable between 2012 and 2016.

In 2016, most HIV-negative men with regular partners reported being in seroconcordant relationships (69.8%; Table 12). One in four HIV-negative men with regular partners were in seroconcordant relationships (24.9%) and a smaller percentage reported having a serodiscordant partner (5.3%). Since 2012, the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships has declined while the proportion in seroconcordant relationships has increased.

In terms of sex with regular partners, in 2016 the majority of men with regular partners reported some condomless anal intercourse (CAIR) with their partner (62.0%) in the six months prior to the survey, while 1 in 6 men reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (17.9%) and a fifth reported no anal intercourse with their regular partner (20.1%; see Table 13). Since 2012, 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.

Rates of CAIR vary according to the HIV status of regular partners (see Table 14). In 2016, among HIV-positive participants with regular partners, men whose partners were not concordant were more likely to report CAIR (40.2%) than men with seroconcordant partners (29.0%). Nearly one third of HIV-positive men in relationships avoided CAIR (30.8%).

Among HIV-negative men with regular partners (Table 14), 46.0% reported CAIR with a seroconcordant partner and 16.2% reported CAIR that was not concordant. More than 1 in 3 HIV-negative men with a regular partner avoided CAIR (37.8%). Since 2012, the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting CAIR that was not concordant has increased slightly while the proportion of men reporting no CAIR has declined.

In 2016, among HIV-negative men who reported CAIR with partners who were not seroconcordant in the six months prior to the survey, more than 1 in 4 men (26.5%) reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning) and 15.5% of men reported consistent withdrawal before ejaculation by their partner (see Table 15).

## Casual male partners

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2016, 35.0% of men with casual partners reported always using condoms for anal intercourse, while 2 in 5 men reported any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC; 45.3%) in the six months prior to the survey (see Table 16). This is the highest level of CAIC recorded in the Queensland survey.

Between 2012 and 2016, the proportion of men reporting any CAIC increased significantly, while the proportion who always used condoms for anal intercourse fell (Table 16). Most of the increase in CAIC appears to be attributable to the small but growing proportion of HIV-negative men using PrEP (1.0% in 2013 to 6.8% in 2016; Table 16). The proportion of men with casual partners who were HIV-negative or untested, not on PrEP, and who reported receptive CAIC (the highest risk practice for HIV transmission), decreased from 23.9% in 2012 to 21.1% in 2016 (Table 16).

In 2016, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained the most likely to report any CAIC (61.8%), compared with their HIV-negative counterparts (44.0%) and untested/unknown status men (33.7%; see Table 17). Since 2012, the proportion of HIV-negative men who report CAIC has increased while the proportions of HIV-positive and untested/unknown status men who report CAIC have remained stable.

In 2016, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner continued to be more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (74.8%) than by HIV-negative men (68.4%; see Table 18). However, HIV-negative men were slightly more likely than HIV-positive men to report disclosure of HIV status from their casual partners (69.0% vs 64.9%). Over time, HIV-negative men who had CAIC have become more likely to disclose their HIV status to all their casual partners, from 40.0% in 2012 to 53.1% in 2016 (Table 19).

Among HIV-positive men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, the most frequently used risk reduction strategy was having an undetectable viral load (76.5%), followed by serosorting (31.0%; see Table 21). More than a quarter of HIV-positive men (29.6%) reported frequently taking the receptive role during CAIC (strategic positioning) and 10 men (12.4%) 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, the most frequently used risk reduction strategy was serosorting (54.4%), with a smaller percentage reporting strategic positioning (24.7%), ensuring that their HIV-positive partners had an undetectable viral load (18.0%) or withdrawal before ejaculation (14.3%; Table 21). The percentage of HIV-negative men who had CAIC and who reported taking anti-HIV medication before sex increased significantly from 4.0% in 2013 to 22.4% in 2016, as did the percentage who reported taking anti-HIV medication after CAIC (3.5% in 2013 to 15.1% in 2016). This is likely to reflect an increase in PrEP use in the sample.

Since 2012, the use of undetectable viral load and strategic positioning have become more commonly reported by HIV-positive men who have CAIC (Table 21), while HIV-negative men who have CAIC have become more likely to report serosorting and the use of anti-HIV medication before and after sex (indicative of PrEP).

In 2016, almost half of the sample reported that they had used mobile apps (e.g. Grindr) to meet male sex partners (47.0%; see Table 22). The next most common way was through the internet (33.0%). Other common methods to meet men were gay bars (21.4%), travelling to other Australian cities (19.6%), saunas (18.6%) and travelling overseas (14.7%). There has been a large and consistent increase in the proportion of men who meet men through mobile apps between 2012 and 2016, while the use of the internet and most other ways of meeting partners has declined.

## Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2016 a higher percentage of HIV-positive men (91.0%) reported having had any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) in the 12 months prior to survey, compared with HIV-negative men (76.4%; see Tables 23 and 24). While the percentage of HIV-positive men reporting any STI testing remained stable between 2012 and 2016, the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any STI testing increased significantly over the same period.

Between 2012 and 2016, the percentage of HIV-positive men reporting anal swabs and urine samples increased significantly (Table 23). The percentage of HIV-positive men reporting a blood test for syphilis in 2016 was 78.0%.

There were significant increases in the percentage of HIV-negative men reporting anal and throat swabs and urine samples, and a corresponding decrease in penile swabs between 2012 and 2016 (Table 24). The percentage of HIV-negative men who reported a blood test for syphilis increased significantly from 57.1% in 2012 to 65.0% in 2016.

In 2016, 259 men (14.2% of the whole sample) reported having been diagnosed with an STI (other than HIV) in the 12 months prior to the survey (see Table 25). Among these men, the majority (84.9%) told at least one of their sex partners about their diagnosis. The percentage of men reporting an STI diagnosis in the year prior to the survey did not change significantly between 2012 (12.5%) and 2016 (14.2%).

In 2016, the majority of men reported having been tested for hepatitis C (72.1%). Among them, the large majority reported being hepatitis C negative (96.8%), while 18 men (1.4%) said that they had hepatitis C. The percentage of men reporting that they have hepatitis C remained stable in the last three surveys.

## Drug use

In 2016, recreational drug use remained common within the sample (see Table 26), with the most frequently used drugs being amyl/poppers (31.9%), cannabis (30.6%), Viagra (18.6%), ecstasy (13.9%), crystal methamphetamine (8.9%), cocaine (8.4%) and amphetamine (7.1%).

Between 2012 and 2016, there were significant declines in the use of amyl/poppers, ecstasy, amphetamine, ketamine and heroin (Table 26). Crystal methamphetamine use remained stable during the reporting period. Since 2012, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of men reporting the use of one or two drugs, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men reporting the use of more than two drugs.

In general, HIV-positive men were more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men (see Tables 27 and 28). Since 2012, the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting any drug use remained stable. Among HIV-negative men, the use of amyl/poppers, ecstasy and amphetamine (speed) declined significantly. HIV-positive men remain more likely than HIV-negative men to report any injecting drug use (15.3% vs 3.2% in 2016; see Table 29).

In 2016, 13.9% of all men reported using party drugs for sex in the six months prior to the survey, and about 1 in 10 men (9.0%) said that they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use (see Table 30). The proportions of men using party drugs for sex or engaging in group sex during or after drug use have decreased significantly over time.

In 2015, a new question about potentially harmful drinking (having more than four alcoholic drinks on one occasion) was included in the questionnaire. In 2016, nearly a third of men reported having more than four drinks at least weekly (31.0%); a quarter said they had more than four drinks at least monthly (26.6%), and another quarter (25.0%) said they had had more than four drinks once or twice in the last 6 months. These proportions did not change significantly between 2015 and 2016.

## Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2016, close to two-thirds of men (65.5%) reported knowing that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available (see Table 31). There was a significant increase in PEP awareness among non-HIV-positive men (from 53.1% in 2012 to 63.4% in 2016). In 2016, more than half of men reported that they believed that PrEP is available now (58.3%). The percentage of men who believed that PrEP is available increased from 26.3% in 2014 to 58.3% in 2016.

The percentage of non-HIV-positive men who reported taking a prescribed course of PEP in the six months prior to the survey increased from 3.2% in 2013 to 3.7% in 2016. Similarly, the percentage of non-HIV-positive men who reported taking PrEP increased from 1.8% in 2013 to 6.5% in 2016. Among the 108 men in the 2016 survey who reported taking PrEP in the previous six months, the two most common ways of obtaining PrEP were getting it through a trial or study (17.6%) and buying it online from overseas (62.0%).

## Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2012–2016. Each table includes the statistical significance ( $p$ -value), if any, of the change between 2015 and 2016 and the trend over time (2012–2016). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2015 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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Fair Day <sup>1</sup>	592 (44.4)	361 (32.7)	341 (22.5)	484 (26.3)	449 (24.7)	ns	Decrease <.001
Sexual health clinics	24 (1.8)	55 (5.0)	54 (3.5)	64 (2.5)	81 (4.4)	ns	Increase <.01
Gay social venues and events	545 (41.0)	490 (44.4)	368 (24.3)	678 (36.8)	640 (35.2)	ns	Decrease <.001
Sex-on-premises venues	171 (12.8)	197 (17.9)	210 (13.9)	184 (10.0)	122 (6.7)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
Online	-	-	542 (35.8)	432 (23.5)	527 (29.0)	Increase <.001	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,332 (100)</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842(100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>		

<sup>1</sup> In 2016, these events include the Brisbane Pride Festival and Cairns Tropical Pride Fair Day

Table 2: Age

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Under 25	262 (19.9)	174 (15.9)	369 (24.5)	385 (21.0)	395 (21.8)	ns	Increase <.05
25–29	223 (16.9)	170 (15.5)	234 (15.5)	355 (19.3)	291 (16.1)	Decrease <.05	ns
30–39	356 (27.0)	314 (28.7)	365 (24.2)	469 (25.5)	467 (25.8)	ns	ns
40–49	281 (21.3)	243 (22.2)	284 (18.8)	323 (17.6)	324 (17.9)	ns	Decrease <.001
50 and over	196 (14.9)	194 (17.7)	256 (17.0)	306 (16.7)	332 (18.4)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,318 (100)</b>	<b>1,095 (100)</b>	<b>1,508 (100)</b>	<b>1,838 (100)</b>	<b>1,809 (100)</b>		

Table 3: HIV testing

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>All participants</b>							
Ever tested	1,185 (89.0)	965 (87.5)	1,293 (85.4)	1,606 (87.2)	1,583 (87.0)	ns	ns
Total	1,332 (100)	1,103 (100)	1,515 (100)	1,842 (100)	1,819 (100)		
<b>Non-HIV-positive participants</b>							
Tested in previous 12 months	760 (70.7)	621 (75.8)	824 (72.3)	1,118 (76.8)	1,086 (77.5)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,075 (100)</b>	<b>819 (100)</b>	<b>1139 (100)</b>	<b>1,456 (100)</b>	<b>1,402 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
General practice	-	487 (59.8)	652 (57.4)	749 (51.6)	732 (52.6)	ns	Decrease <.001
Sexual health clinic/hospital	-	299 (36.7)	309 (27.2)	507 (35.0)	510 (36.7)	ns	ns
At home	-	6 (0.7)	2 (0.2)	5 (0.3)	9 (0.7)	NA	NA
Community-based service e.g. RAPID	-	-	148 (13.0)	171 (11.8)	117 (8.4)	Decrease <.01	Decrease <.001
Somewhere else (including gay bar)	-	23 (2.8)	24 (2.1)	19 (1.3)	24 (1.7)	ns	Decrease <.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>815 (100)</b>	<b>1,135 (100)</b>	<b>1,451 (100)</b>	<b>1,392 (100)</b>		

Note: This table only includes men who have ever been tested for HIV. Questions about where men were last tested for HIV were only included from 2013 onwards.

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
None	-	357 (37.0)	563 (41.1)	593 (34.8)	571 (34.8)	ns	Decrease <.05
One	-	245 (25.4)	300 (21.8)	379 (22.3)	366 (22.3)	ns	ns
Two	-	209 (21.7)	214 (22.9)	415 (24.4)	325 (19.8)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.05
3 or more	-	154 (15.9)	194 (14.2)	316 (18.5)	380 (23.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>965 (100)</b>	<b>1,371 (100)</b>	<b>1,703 (100)</b>	<b>1,642 (100)</b>		

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

Table 6: HIV test result

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive	97 (8.2)	138 (14.4)	144 (11.2)	137 (8.6)	174 (11.0)	Increase <.05	ns
HIV-negative	1,061 (89.8)	800 (83.2)	1,123 (87.0)	1,439 (89.8)	1,382 (87.5)	Decrease <.05	ns
Unknown status	23 (2.0)	23 (2.4)	24 (1.8)	27 (1.7)	24 (1.5)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,181 (100)</b>	<b>961 (100)</b>	<b>1,291 (100)</b>	<b>1,603 (100)</b>	<b>1,580 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
On treatment	65 (69.9)	118 (89.4)	107 (75.9)	129 (94.9)	166 (96.0)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>93 (100)</b>	<b>132 (100)</b>	<b>141 (100)</b>	<b>136 (100)</b>	<b>173 (100)</b>		



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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>Men using ART</b>							
Undetectable viral load	60 (92.3)	108 (91.5)	95 (88.8)	119 (92.3)	155 (93.4)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	31 (47.7)	53 (44.9)	60 (56.1)	70 (54.3)	96 (57.8)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 (100)</b>	<b>118 (100)</b>	<b>107 (100)</b>	<b>129 (100)</b>	<b>166 (100)</b>		
<b>Men not using ART</b>							
Undetectable viral load	6 (21.4)	2 (14.3)	8 (38.1)	6 (85.7)	6 (85.7)	NA	NA
CD4 count > 500	15 (53.6)	6 (42.9)	13 (61.9)	3 (42.9)	3 (42.9)	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 (100)</b>	<b>14 (100)</b>	<b>21 (100)</b>	<b>7 (100)</b>	<b>7 (100)</b>		

Table 9: Current relationships with men

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
None	236 (18.7)	183 (17.5)	273 (18.7)	326 (18.4)	379 (21.4)	Increase <.05	Increase <.05
Casual only	301 (23.9)	258 (24.7)	365 (25.0)	424 (24.0)	424 (24.0)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	367 (29.1)	335 (32.0)	400 (27.3)	500 (28.3)	529 (29.9)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	357 (28.3)	270 (25.8)	425 (29.0)	520 (29.4)	436 (24.7)	Decrease <.01	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,261 (100)</b>	<b>1,046 (100)</b>	<b>1,463 (100)</b>	<b>1,770 (100)</b>	<b>1,768 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	356 (39.9)	287 (38.5)	461 (44.5)	568 (46.2)	548 (46.6)	ns	Increase <.001
No sex within the relationship permitted	27 (3.0)	28 (3.8)	41 (3.9)	50 (4.1)	41 (3.5)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	27 (3.0)	21 (2.8)	24 (2.3)	30 (2.4)	26 (2.2)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	186 (20.9)	175 (23.5)	167 (16.1)	177 (14.4)	173 (14.7)	ns	Decrease <.001
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	296 (33.2)	235 (31.5)	344 (33.2)	404 (32.9)	388 (33.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>892 (100)</b>	<b>746 (100)</b>	<b>1,037 (100)</b>	<b>1,229 (100)</b>	<b>1,176 (100)</b>		

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

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	409 (45.9)	340 (45.6)	479 (46.2)	589 (47.9)	574 (48.8)	ns	ns
No sex with casual partners permitted	226 (25.3)	152 (20.4)	280 (27.0)	325 (26.4)	252 (21.4)	Decrease <.01	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	36 (4.0)	22 (3.0)	31 (3.0)	31 (2.5)	33 (2.8)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	189 (21.2)	194 (26.0)	208 (20.0)	236 (19.2)	238 (20.3)	ns	Decrease <.05
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	32 (3.6)	38 (3.0)	39 (3.8)	48 (3.9)	79 (6.7)	Increase <.01	Increase <.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>892 (100)</b>	<b>746 (100)</b>	<b>1,037 (100)</b>	<b>1,229 (100)</b>	<b>1,176 (100)</b>		

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

Table 12: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>	<b>27 (43.6)</b>	<b>48 (48.5)</b>	<b>34 (35.8)</b>	<b>40 (40.0)</b>	<b>39 (36.5)</b>	<b>ns</b>	<b>ns</b>
Seroconcordant	20 (32.2)	21 (21.2)	39 (41.1)	34 (34.0)	37 (34.6)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	15 (24.2)	30 (30.3)	22 (23.1)	26 (26.0)	31 (29.0)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	62 (100)	99 (100)	95 (100)	100 (100)	107 (100)		
<b>Total</b>							
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Seroconcordant	568 (76.2)	387 (70.0)	546 (67.5)	691 (70.0)	667 (69.8)	ns	Decrease <.05
Serodiscordant	29 (3.9)	31 (5.6)	28 (3.5)	39 (4.0)	51 (5.3)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	148 (19.9)	135 (24.4)	235 (29.0)	257 (26.0)	238 (24.9)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>745 (100)</b>	<b>553 (100)</b>	<b>809 (100)</b>	<b>987 (100)</b>	<b>956 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	188 (21.1)	177 (23.7)	201 (19.4)	253 (20.6)	237 (20.1)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	198 (22.2)	168 (22.5)	199 (19.2)	223 (18.1)	210 (17.9)	ns	Decrease =.001
Sometimes does not use a condom	506 (56.7)	401 (53.8)	637 (61.4)	753 (61.3)	729 (62.0)	ns	Increase =.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>892 (100)</b>	<b>746 (100)</b>	<b>1,037 (100)</b>	<b>1,229 (100)</b>	<b>1,176 (100)</b>		

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, by match of HIV status

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Seroconcordant CAIR	23 (37.1)	34 (34.3)	24 (25.3)	33 (33.0)	31 (29.0)	ns	ns
Not concordant CAIR	20 (32.2)	31 (31.3)	39 (41.0)	43 (43.0)	43 (40.2)	ns	ns
No CAIR	19 (30.7)	34 (34.4)	32 (33.7)	24 (24.0)	33 (30.8)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>62 (100)</b>	<b>99 (100)</b>	<b>95 (100)</b>	<b>100 (100)</b>	<b>107 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Seroconcordant CAIR	337 (45.2)	223 (40.3)	360 (44.5)	458 (46.4)	439 (46.0)	ns	ns
Not concordant CAIR	87 (11.7)	76 (13.7)	133 (16.4)	140 (14.2)	155 (16.2)	ns	Increase <.05
No CAIR	321 (43.1)	254 (46.0)	316 (39.1)	389 (39.4)	362 (37.8)	ns	Decrease <.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>745 (100)</b>	<b>553 (100)</b>	<b>809 (100)</b>	<b>987 (100)</b>	<b>956 (100)</b>		

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

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Took insertive position during CAIR	27 (31.0)	15 (19.7)	31 (23.3)	40 (28.6)	41 (26.5)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	8 (9.2)	14 (18.4)	23 (17.3)	23 (16.4)	24 (15.5)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>155</b>		

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

Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	162 (19.2)	149 (20.6)	181 (19.6)	186 (17.1)	217 (19.8)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	353 (41.7)	274 (37.7)	360 (39.0)	430 (39.4)	383 (35.0)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.05
Sometimes does not use a condom	331 (39.1)	303 (41.7)	382 (41.4)	475 (43.5)	496 (45.3)	ns	Increase <.01
<b>Subcategories of men who did not always use condoms:</b>							
HIV-positive on treatment with undetectable viral load	39 (4.6)	59 (8.1)	50 (5.4)	71 (6.5)	74 (6.6)	ns	ns
HIV-negative on PrEP	-	7 (1.0)	4 (0.4)	19 (1.7)	75 (6.8)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
HIV-positive not on treatment or detectable viral load	18 (2.1)	15 (2.1)	19 (2.1)	10 (0.9)	7 (0.6)	NA	NA
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (only insertive anal intercourse)	72 (8.5)	62 (8.5)	91 (9.9)	126 (11.6)	109 (10.0)	ns	ns
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (any receptive anal intercourse)	232 (23.9)	160 (22.0)	218 (23.6)	249 (22.8)	231 (21.1)	ns	Decrease <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>846 (100)</b>	<b>726 (100)</b>	<b>923 (100)</b>	<b>1,091 (100)</b>	<b>1,096 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	57 (73.1)	74 (73.3)	69 (61.6)	81 (77.1)	81 (61.8)	Decrease <.05	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 (100)</b>	<b>101 (100)</b>	<b>112 (100)</b>	<b>105 (100)</b>	<b>131 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative men	235 (34.9)	202 (37.0)	262 (38.1)	349 (40.3)	384 (44.0)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>674 (100)</b>	<b>546 (100)</b>	<b>688 (100)</b>	<b>866 (100)</b>	<b>873 (100)</b>		
Untested/unknown status men	39 (41.5)	27 (34.2)	51 (41.5)	45 (37.5)	31 (33.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>94 (100)</b>	<b>79 (100)</b>	<b>123 (100)</b>	<b>120 (100)</b>	<b>92 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Told casual partners	61 (78.2)	81 (80.2)	88 (78.6)	88 (83.8)	98 (74.8)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	53 (68.0)	72 (71.3)	75 (67.0)	76 (72.4)	85 (64.9)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>131</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Told casual partners	375 (55.6)	313 (57.3)	446 (64.8)	547 (63.2)	597 (68.4)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Told by casual partners	387 (57.4)	321 (58.8)	440 (64.0)	558 (64.4)	602 (69.0)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>872</b>		

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

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all	23 (40.4)	31 (41.9)	37 (53.6)	45 (55.6)	38 (47.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>57 (100)</b>	<b>74 (100)</b>	<b>69 (100)</b>	<b>81 (100)</b>	<b>81 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	94 (40.0)	77 (38.1)	120 (45.8)	172 (49.3)	204 (53.1)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>235 (100)</b>	<b>202 (100)</b>	<b>262 (100)</b>	<b>349 (100)</b>	<b>384 (100)</b>		

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

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Receptive only CAIC	9 (15.8)	19 (25.7)	13 (18.8)	25 (30.9)	21 (25.9)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>57 (100)</b>	<b>74 (100)</b>	<b>69 (100)</b>	<b>81 (100)</b>	<b>81 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Insertive only CAIC	62 (26.4)	56 (27.7)	80 (30.5)	117 (33.5)	122 (31.8)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>235 (100)</b>	<b>202 (100)</b>	<b>262 (100)</b>	<b>349 (100)</b>	<b>384 (100)</b>		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported that they had any CAIC in the six months prior to 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> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	28 (49.1)	35 (47.3)	40 (58.0)	35 (43.2)	25 (31.0)	ns	Decrease <.05
Took receptive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	10 (17.5)	18 (24.3)	10 (14.5)	26 (32.1)	24 (29.6)	ns	Increase <.05
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	6 (10.5)	10 (13.5)	5 (7.3)	5 (6.2)	10 (12.4)	NA	NA
Participant knew he had an undetectable viral load before having sex		47 (63.5)	48 (70.0)	65 (80.3)	62 (76.5)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	99 (42.1)	100 (49.5)	152 (58.0)	194 (55.6)	209 (54.4)	ns	Increase <.01
Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	52 (22.1)	51 (25.3)	58 (22.1)	67 (19.2)	95 (24.7)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	42 (17.9)	31 (15.4)	39 (15.9)	34 (9.7)	55 (14.3)	ns	ns
Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	-	25 (12.4)	38 (14.5)	54 (15.5)	69 (18.0)	ns	ns
Participant took anti HIV medication before sex	-	8 (4.0)	7 (2.7)	19 (5.4)	86 (22.4)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Participant took anti HIV medication after sex		7 (3.5)	10 (3.8)	19 (5.4)	58 (15.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>384</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	471 (35.4)	425 (38.5)	674 (44.5)	864 (46.9)	855 (47.0)	ns	Increase <.001
Internet	502 (37.7)	416 (37.7)	551 (36.4)	643 (34.9)	601 (33.0)	ns	Decrease <.01
Gay bar	411 (30.9)	310 (28.1)	320 (21.1)	423 (23.0)	390 (21.4)	ns	Decrease <.001
In other Australian cities	299 (22.5)	234 (21.1)	301 (19.9)	344 (18.7)	357 (19.6)	ns	Decrease <.05
Gay saunas	336 (25.2)	303 (27.5)	345 (22.8)	351 (19.1)	338 (18.6)	ns	Decrease <.001
Overseas	213(16.0)	177 (16.1)	205 (13.5)	273 (14.8)	268 (14.7)	ns	ns
Elsewhere in Australia	226 (17.0)	173 (15.7)	204 (13.5)	242 (13.1)	264 (14.5)	ns	Decrease <.05
Beat	205 (15.4)	199 (18.0)	223 (14.7)	234 (12.7)	244 (13.4)	ns	Decrease <.01
Other sex-on-premises venues	196 (14.7)	195 (17.7)	203 (13.4)	209 (11.4)	223 (12.3)	ns	Decrease <.001
Dance party	180 (13.5)	142 (12.9)	152 (10.0)	156 (8.5)	141 (7.8)	ns	Decrease <.001
Private sex parties	110 (8.3)	98 (8.9)	97 (6.4)	108 (5.9)	123 (6.8)	ns	Decrease <.01
Other bar	-	-	-	165 (9.0)	122 (6.7)	Decrease <.05	NA
Gym	74 (5.6)	73 (6.6)	76 (5.0)	102 (5.5)	97 (5.3)	ns	ns
Sex workers	32 (2.4)	32 (2.9)	36 (2.4)	48 (2.6)	51 (2.8)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,819</b>		

Note: The question about other bars was included in the questionnaire from 2015 onwards.

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	65 (67.0)	87 (63.0)	96 (66.7)	105 (75.5)	130 (73.5)	ns	Increase <.05
Throat swab	71 (73.2)	89 (64.5)	105 (72.9)	106 (76.3)	132 (74.6)	ns	ns
Penile swab	48 (49.5)	55 (39.9)	61 (42.4)	67 (48.2)	89 (50.3)	ns	ns
Urine sample	73 (75.3)	102 (73.9)	122 (84.7)	114 (82.0)	151 (85.3)	ns	Increase <.05
Blood test other than for HIV	77 (79.4)	101 (73.2)	113 (78.5)	105 (75.5)	139 (78.5)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	81 (83.5)	99 (71.7)	121 (84.0)	110 (79.1)	138 (78.0)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	77 (79.4)	105 (76.1)	125 (86.8)	117 (84.2)	153 (86.4)	ns	Increase <.05
Any STI test (including blood tests)	90 (92.8)	114 (82.6)	134 (93.1)	125 (89.9)	161 (91.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>177</b>		

Note: The item 'Blood test for syphilis' was added and 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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	405 (38.0)	350 (43.6)	421 (37.1)	654 (45.3)	662 (47.6)	ns	Increase <.001
Throat swab	474 (44.4)	404 (50.3)	502 (44.2)	721 (50.0)	709 (51.0)	ns	Increase <.01
Penile swab	349 (32.7)	284 (35.4)	289 (25.5)	437 (30.3)	417 (30.0)	ns	Decrease <.05
Urine sample	596 (55.9)	507 (63.1)	658 (58.0)	898 (62.2)	867(62.3)	ns	Increase <.01
Blood test other than for HIV	579 (54.3)	486 (60.5)	628 (55.3)	833 (57.7)	814 (58.5)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	609 (57.1)	520 (64.8)	670 (59.0)	934 (64.7)	904 (65.0)	ns	Increase <.001
Any STI test (not including blood test)	638 (59.8)	524 (65.3)	697 (61.4)	956 (66.3)	910 (65.4)	ns	Increase <.01
Any STI test (including blood tests)	744 (69.7)	608 (75.7)	821 (72.3)	1,097 (76.0)	1,062 (76.4)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,391</b>		

Note: The item 'Blood test for syphilis' was added and 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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Diagnosed with any STI	167 (12.5)	128 (11.6)	190 (12.5)	232 (12.6)	259 (14.2)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,332 (100)</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>		
Disclosed STI diagnosis to any sex partner	127 (76.1)	92 (71.9)	151 (79.5)	183 (78.9)	220 (84.9)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>167 (100)</b>	<b>128 (100)</b>	<b>190 (100)</b>	<b>232 (100)</b>	<b>259 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	405 (30.4)	338 (30.6)	450 (29.7)	523 (28.4)	557 (30.6)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	479 (36.0)	399 (36.2)	503 (33.2)	614 (33.3)	581 (31.9)	ns	Decrease <.01
Ecstasy	263 (19.7)	189 (17.1)	197 (13.0)	261 (14.2)	253 (13.9)	ns	Decrease <.001
Amphetamine (speed)	169 (12.7)	114 (10.3)	131 (8.7)	134 (7.3)	129 (7.1)	ns	Decrease <.001
Crystal methamphetamine	134 (10.1)	126 (11.4)	153 (10.1)	166 (9.0)	162 (8.9)	ns	ns
Viagra	213 (16.0)	203 (18.4)	262 (17.3)	304 (16.5)	338 (18.6)	ns	ns
Cocaine	136 (10.2)	101 (9.2)	124 (8.2)	184 (10.0)	153 (8.4)	ns	ns
Ketamine (special K)	48 (3.6)	39 (3.5)	38 (2.5)	37 (2.0)	46 (2.5)	ns	Decrease <.01
GHB	65 (4.9)	63 (5.7)	65 (4.3)	72 (3.9)	80 (4.4)	ns	ns
Heroin	12 (0.9)	15 (1.4)	10 (0.7)	8 (0.4)	9 (0.5)	ns	Decrease <.05
Steroids	-	-	31 (2.1)	37 (2.0)	31 (1.7)	ns	ns
Other drugs	107 (8.0)	70 (6.4)	108 (7.1)	124 (6.7)	118 (6.5)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,819</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	602 (45.2)	472 (42.8)	678 (44.8)	825 (44.8)	804 (44.2)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	430 (32.3)	401 (36.3)	545 (36.0)	669 (36.3)	682 (37.5)	ns	Increase <.01
More than two drugs	300 (22.5)	230 (20.9)	292 (19.2)	348 (18.9)	333 (18.3)	ns	Decrease <.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,332 (100)</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>		

Note: The question about steroid use was not included in the questionnaires in 2012 and 2013.

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	51 (52.6)	65 (47.1)	58 (40.3)	61 (43.9)	73 (41.2)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	58 (59.8)	77 (55.8)	77 (53.5)	83 (59.7)	92 (52.0)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	27 (27.8)	29 (21.0)	23 (16.0)	25 (18.0)	34 (19.2)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	12 (12.4)	19 (13.8)	9 (6.3)	12 (8.6)	23 (13.0)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	18 (18.6)	31 (22.5)	29 (20.1)	33 (23.7)	45 (25.4)	ns	ns
Viagra	38 (39.2)	53 (38.4)	48 (33.3)	57 (41.0)	75 (42.4)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>177</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	18 (18.6)	39 (28.3)	39 (27.1)	28 (20.1)	39 (22.0)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	37 (38.1)	50 (36.2)	58 (40.3)	62 (44.6)	76 (43.0)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	42 (43.3)	49 (35.5)	47 (32.6)	49 (35.3)	62 (35.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>97 (100)</b>	<b>138 (100)</b>	<b>144 (100)</b>	<b>139 (100)</b>	<b>177 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	309 (29.0)	232 (28.9)	325 (28.6)	396 (27.4)	421 (30.3)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	382 (35.8)	302 (37.6)	383 (33.7)	485 (33.6)	460 (33.1)	ns	Decrease <.05
Ecstasy	207 (19.4)	140 (17.4)	153 (13.5)	208 (14.4)	198 (14.2)	ns	Decrease <.001
Amphetamine (speed)	134 (12.6)	83 (10.3)	109 (9.6)	106 (7.4)	96 (6.9)	ns	Decrease <.001
Crystal methamphetamine	95 (8.9)	82 (10.2)	106 (9.3)	116 (8.0)	109 (7.8)	ns	ns
Viagra	159 (14.9)	135 (16.8)	195 (17.2)	229 (15.9)	251 (18.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,391</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	484 (45.4)	329 (41.0)	498 (43.9)	646 (44.8)	595 (42.8)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	356 (33.4)	314 (39.1)	418 (36.8)	533 (36.9)	545 (39.2)	ns	Increase <.05
More than two drugs	227 (21.3)	160(19.9)	219 (19.3)	264 (18.3)	251 (18.0)	ns	Decrease <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,067(100)</b>	<b>803 (100)</b>	<b>1,135 (100)</b>	<b>1,443 (100)</b>	<b>1,391 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
All men	56 (4.2)	45 (4.1)	71 (4.7)	74 (4.0)	78 (4.3)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,332 (100)</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>		
HIV-positive men	11 (11.3)	17 (12.3)	15 (10.4)	23 (16.6)	27 (15.3)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>97 (100)</b>	<b>138 (100)</b>	<b>144 (100)</b>	<b>139 (100)</b>	<b>177 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative men	33 (3.1)	22 (2.7)	46 (4.1)	42 (2.9)	44 (3.2)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,067 (100)</b>	<b>803 (100)</b>	<b>1,135 (100)</b>	<b>1,443 (100)</b>	<b>1,391 (100)</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	239 (17.9)	209 (19.0)	236 (15.6)	264 (14.3)	252 (13.9)	ns	Decrease <.001
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	141 (10.6)	135 (12.2)	137 (9.0)	150 (8.1)	164 (9.0)	ns	Decrease <.01
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,819</b>		

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

	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Belief that PEP is available now (all men)	740 (55.6)	712 (64.6)	842 (55.6)	1,132 (61.4)	1,192 (65.5)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,332 (100)</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>		
Belief that PEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men)	656 (53.1)	593 (61.5)	715 (52.2)	1,008 (59.2)	1,041 (63.4)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,235 (100)</b>	<b>965 (100)</b>	<b>1,371 (100)</b>	<b>1,703 (100)</b>	<b>1,642 (100)</b>		
Belief that PrEP is available now (all men)	-	-	398 (26.3)	782 (42.5)	1060 (58.3)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>		
Belief that PrEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men)	-	-	334 (24.4)	708 (41.6)	925 (56.3)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,371 (100)</b>	<b>1,703 (100)</b>	<b>1642 (100)</b>		
Use of PEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	-	31 (3.2)	33 (2.4)	64 (3.7)	61 (3.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>		<b>965 (100)</b>	<b>1,371 (100)</b>	<b>1,703 (100)</b>	<b>1,642 (100)</b>		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	-	17 (1.8)	17 (1.2)	41 (2.4)	108 (6.5)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>		<b>965 (100)</b>	<b>1,371 (100)</b>	<b>1,703 (100)</b>	<b>1,642 (100)</b>		

Note: The question on the awareness of PrEP was included from 2014 onwards. The question on the use of PEP and PrEP in the six months prior to the survey was included from 2013 onwards.



## Appendix

## Queensland 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 / QCE / HSC / SACE / VCE / WACE  
 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?

- None       6–10 men       More than 50 men  
 One       11–20 men  
 2–5 men       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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile app e.g. Grindr, Scruff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dance party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gym	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay sauna	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other sex venue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sex parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In other Australian cities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elsewhere in Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

- Every week       Once / A few times  
 Monthly       Never


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

- Every week       Once / A few times  
 Monthly       Never

**Section D – Regular male partners – last 6 months**

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

- Yes ↓       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.

- Never       Occasionally       Often

25. He fucked me with a condom.

- Never       Occasionally       Often

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

- Never       Occasionally       Often

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

- Never       Occasionally       Often

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

- Never       Occasionally       Often


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

- Never       Occasionally       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?

- Yes       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.

- Never       Occasionally       Often

32. He fucked me with a condom.

- Never       Occasionally       Often

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

- Never       Occasionally       Often

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

- Never       Occasionally       Often

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

- Never       Occasionally       Often

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

- Never       Occasionally       Often

**HIV disclosure casual partner/s**

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

- None       Some       All

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

- None       Some       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       Yes       No       Don't know  
 HIV-negative       Yes       No       Don't know  
 Untested       Yes       No       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       Yes       No       Don't know  
 HIV-negative       Yes       No       Don't know  
 Untested       Yes       No       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 QuAC websites for the results of this survey.

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

<http://www.quac.org.au>