



Australia's  
Global  
University

## Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2017



- <sup>1</sup> Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Sydney
- <sup>2</sup> Queensland AIDS Council
- <sup>3</sup> Queensland Health
- <sup>4</sup> Queensland Positive People
- <sup>5</sup> The Kirby Institute, UNSW Sydney

Evelyn Lee<sup>1</sup>  
Limin Mao<sup>1</sup>  
Toby Lea<sup>1</sup>  
Gary Williams<sup>2</sup>  
Michael Scott<sup>2</sup>  
Jarran Heywood<sup>3</sup>  
Simon O'Connor<sup>4</sup>  
Garrett Prestage<sup>5</sup>  
Iryna Zablotska<sup>5</sup>  
John de Wit<sup>1</sup>  
Martin Holt<sup>1</sup>

For media enquiries, please contact 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 Sydney NSW 2052

T: +61 2 9385 6776

F: +61 2 9385 6455

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

W: [csr.arts.unsw.edu.au](http://csr.arts.unsw.edu.au)

© UNSW Sydney 2018

Suggested citation:

Lee, E., Mao, L., Lea, T., Williams, G., Scott, M., Heywood, J., O'Connor, S., Prestage, G., Zablotska, I., de Wit, J., & Holt, M. (2018). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Queensland 2017*. Sydney: Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Sydney. <http://doi.org/10.4225/53/5ad3e2469a4c7>

# Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the following individuals and organisations for contributing to the success of this project:

## **Queensland Department of Health**

who funded the project

## **Queensland AIDS Council**

for coordinating recruitment

## **Queensland Positive People**

for their ongoing support of the study

## **The coordinator, Gary Williams, and the team of peer recruiters**

who negotiated access to venues and events and recruited the survey participants

## **Survey participants**

The 2,079 men who participated in the survey

## **Venues**

The management and staff of the various gay community venues and events who gave permission for the survey to be administered on their premises

# Contents

Executive summary	1
Key points	2
Demographic profile	2
HIV testing, status and treatment	2
Sexual partnerships and practices	3
Sexual health	5
Recreational drug use	6
Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP	6
Reporting	7

# List of tables

Table 1: Recruitment source	8
Table 2: Age	8
Table 3: HIV testing	9
Table 4: Where non-HIV-positive men were last tested for HIV	9
Table 5: Number of HIV tests in the previous 12 months	10
Table 6: HIV test result	10
Table 7: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men	11
Table 8: Undetectable viral load and CD4 count among HIV-positive men, by treatment status	11
Table 9: Current relationships with men	12
Table 10: Agreements with regular male partners about sex within the relationship	12
Table 11: Agreements with regular male partners about sex outside the relationship	13
Table 12: Match of HIV status between regular partners	14
Table 12: Match of HIV status between regular partners	14
Table 13: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners	14
Table 14: Condomless anal intercourse with regular partners (CAIR), by match of HIV status	15
Table 15: HIV-negative men who engaged in CAIR and always used risk-reduction strategies with partners who were not concordant	15
Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners	16
Table 17: Any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants	17
Table 18: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners, by HIV status of participants	17
Table 19: Consistent disclosure of HIV status to casual partners among men who engaged in condomless anal intercourse, by HIV status of participants	18
Table 20: Men who frequently used risk reduction strategies when engaging in condomless anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants	19
Table 21: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey	20
Table 22: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey	21
Table 23: STI testing among HIV-negative men in the 12 months prior to the survey	21
Table 24: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey	22
Table 25: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey	23
Table 26: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six months prior to the survey	24
Table 27: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants	24
Table 28: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey	25
Table 29: Knowledge and use of pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis	25

# Glossary

**ART** antiretroviral treatment

**CAIC** condomless anal intercourse with casual partners

**CAIR** condomless anal intercourse with regular partners

**HIV** human immunodeficiency virus

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

**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

**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 2017 to coincide with Brisbane Pride and Cairns Tropical Pride.

From its start 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 2017, the Queensland AIDS Council (QuAC) oversaw the local coordination of recruitment. Queensland Positive People and the HIV Foundation Queensland participate in the survey's reference group.

In total, 2,079 men participated in the 2017 survey and the overall response rate was 80.9%. In 2017, the majority of men ( $n=1,646$ , 79.2%) were recruited using face-to-face recruitment by trained staff at 33 data collection sites (gay community events, social venues, sex-on-premises venues and sexual health clinics) in Brisbane, Cairns, the Gold Coast, Toowoomba and Townsville.

Online recruitment was first conducted in 2014 through the social networking site Facebook. In 2017, advertisements were targeted to all men aged 16 and above who were resident in Queensland and indicated in their Facebook profile that they were 'interested in men'. Consenting participants completed an online version of the questionnaire at the survey website (<http://gcpsonline.net>).

Between 2013 and 2017, the proportions of men recruited from sexual health clinics and sex-on-premises venues increased significantly while recruitment from gay community events (Fair Day) and social venues decreased. The proportion of men recruited online has also decreased since 2014, and was 20.7% in 2017.

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 (offline). Men in the online sample were younger, more likely to be born in Australia, and less likely to be tested for HIV or know their HIV status. Compared to men recruited through venues and events, men recruited online were more likely to be in a monogamous relationship or have no sexual 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 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 STI testing than men recruited offline.

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.

## Key points

- The percentage of men ever tested for HIV remained stable at 86% in 2017.
- The percentage of non-HIV-positive men reporting an HIV test in the previous year increased from 76% in 2013 to 78% in 2017, and the percentage of men reporting three or more HIV tests in the previous year also increased (from 16% in 2013 to 28% in 2017).
- The percentage of HIV-positive men on antiretroviral treatment has increased from 89% in 2013 to 96% in 2017.
- The use of mobile phone apps continues to be the most common way to meet male partners, and was reported by 49% of men in 2017.
- The percentage of men with regular partners reporting condomless anal intercourse with those partners (CAIR) increased from 54% in 2013 to 65% in 2017.
- The percentage of men with casual partners reporting condomless anal intercourse with those partners (CAIC) increased from 42% in 2012 to 56% in 2017. Most of the recent increase in CAIC appears to be attributable to the growing proportion of HIV-negative men using pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP).
- PrEP use by non-HIV-positive men increased markedly between 2016 and 2017, from 6.2% to 16.1%. The majority of PrEP users in 2017 (87%) said they were receiving PrEP from a trial or study.

## Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the 2017 sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, and the majority lived in metropolitan Brisbane and urban areas of Queensland, were well-educated and in full-time employment. The majority of the sample identified as gay/homosexual (n=1,805, 87.2%) or bisexual (n=154, 7.4%). The majority of men (78.1%) were born in Australia. In 2017, 5.3% (n=111) 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 (5.2% in 2013 to 5.3% in 2017).

In 2016, we started asking survey participants about their gender identity. In 2017, the majority of participants indicated that they were cisgender men (n=1,995, 96.0%) with a small number of participants identifying as transgender (n=31, 1.5%) or non-binary (n=27, 1.3%).

Between 2013 and 2017, the proportion of men aged 40–49 decreased significantly from 22.2% in 2013 to 18.6% in 2017. The proportions of men in the other age categories have remained unchanged.

## HIV testing, status and treatment

In 2017, the majority of men in the sample reported ever been tested for HIV (86.4%). In 2017, more than three-quarters of non-HIV-positive participants (78.0%) reported having an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the survey. This is the highest level of recent HIV testing recorded in the Queensland survey in last 5 years.

In 2017, the most common places to get tested remained general practices (49.0%) and sexual health clinics/hospitals (40.8%), followed by community-based services such as Rapid or Testing Point (7.8%). Since 2013, testing at sexual health clinics or hospitals has increased significantly and testing at general practices has become less common.

The frequency of HIV testing has increased over time, with over a quarter of non-HIV-positive men (27.5%) reporting three or more HIV tests in the 12 months prior to the 2017 survey. Since 2013, the proportion of men having three or more HIV tests in the previous 12 months has increased significantly, while the proportion reporting fewer tests has declined.



Of the participants who had been tested, most reported they were HIV-negative (89.3%), with smaller proportions reporting that they were HIV-positive (9.1%) or did not know their HIV status (1.6%). The proportion of HIV-negative men in the survey has increased significantly from 83.2% in 2013 to 89.3% in 2017, while the proportion of HIV-positive men has declined (from 14.4% to 9.1%). However, we note that the absolute number of HIV-positive men who took part in the survey has increased over time (and was 163 in 2017).

In 2017, almost all of HIV-positive men reported receiving combination antiretroviral treatment at the time of the survey (96.3%); the highest level recorded in the survey. This proportion increased significantly between 2013 and 2017.

More than half of the HIV-positive men who were on treatment in the 2017 survey reported a CD4 count of more than 500 and nearly all men (98.1%) had an undetectable viral load; the highest level of viral suppression recorded in the Queensland survey. The majority of HIV-positive men (n=90, 55.2%) reported attending at least three clinical appointments to manage their HIV in the year before the 2017 survey (unchanged since 2014 when the question was first asked).

## Sexual partnerships and practices

At the time of the 2017 survey, nearly one in five men reported having casual partners only (21.9%). There were slightly larger proportions of men who reported being in monogamous relationships (27.0%) or having both regular and casual male partners (31.8%). A smaller proportion (19.4%) reported having no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. Between 2013 and 2017, there was a decrease in the proportion of men reported having casual partners only, from 24.7% in 2013 to 21.9% in 2017.

In 2017, over half of the sample reported using mobile applications (e.g. Grindr) to meet male sex partners (49.4%). The next most common way was through the internet (32.5%). Other common methods to meet male sex partners were gay bars (24.1%), saunas (20.9%), meeting men in other Australian cities (19.5%) and while travelling overseas (14.9%). There has been a large and consistent increase in the use of mobile apps to meet men between 2013 and 2017 (from 38.5% to 49.4%). The proportions of men who met men through the internet, at gay saunas, beats, other sex-on-premises venues and dance parties decreased significantly between 2013 and 2017.

A small proportion of men (5.7%) said they had been paid for sex at least once in the 6 months prior to the 2017 survey. The proportion of men reporting sex work did not change between 2016 and 2017.

### Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, about half reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship (51.6%) and a slightly smaller proportion (48.0%) reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship. In 2017, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (35.1%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (11.5%). Between 2013 and 2017, 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 (21.1%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (16.5%). The proportion of men with an agreement that condoms must always be used with casual partners has declined since 2013, while the proportion whose agreement indicated that they could have condomless sex with casual partners has gradually increased. The proportion of men without an agreement about casual sex has increased significantly between 2013 and 2017.

Among HIV-positive men who had regular partners in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, almost a third were in a seroconcordant relationship (30.4%), two in five men were in serodiscordant relationships (39.3%), and the remainder (30.4%) reported being in a serononconcordant relationship. These categories remained stable between 2016 and 2017.

HIV-negative men with regular partners were more likely to be in seroconcordant relationships, compared with HIV-positive men. In 2017, nearly three-quarters of HIV-negative men with regular partners were in seroconcordant relationships (73.0%) and a fifth reported being in a serononconcordant relationship (22.1%). In 2017, fifty-four HIV-negative men (or 4.8% of those with regular partners) reported having a serodiscordant partner. The proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships increased significantly between 2013 and 2017 while serononconcordant relationships became less common.

In 2017, almost two out of three men with a regular partner reported any condomless anal intercourse (CAIR) with their partner (65.2%) in the six months prior to the survey, while one in five men reported having no anal intercourse with their regular partner (22.5%). The proportion of men who reported always using condoms for anal intercourse with their regular partner decreased significantly from 22.5% in 2013 to 12.3% in 2017. The proportion reporting any CAIR increased significantly between 2013 and 2017. The level of CAIR recorded in the 2017 survey is the highest observed since the surveys began.

Rates of CAIR varied according to the HIV status of participants and their regular partners. In 2017, among HIV-positive men with regular partners, the majority reported CAIR with partners who were not concordant (50.9%), a quarter (27.7%) avoided CAIR and a fifth reported seroconcordant CAIR (21.4%). These categories were stable between 2013 and 2017.

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 in 2017, half reported seroconcordant CAIR (50.9%) and nearly a third avoided CAIR (33.1%). The remaining minority (16.0%) reported CAIR that was not concordant. Since 2013, the proportions of HIV-negative men reporting seroconcordant CAIR and CAIR that was not concordant have increased significantly while the proportion reporting no CAIR has declined.

Among HIV-negative men with regular partners who engaged in CAIR in 2017, more than one in four men (27.6%) reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning) and one in ten (11.1%) reported consistent withdrawal before ejaculation by their partner. There were no changes in the use of these practices between 2013 and 2017.

## Casual male partners

The use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. However, for the first time in the history of the Queensland survey, in 2017, we found that over half of men with casual partners (56.0%) reported any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC) in the six months prior to the survey, with a quarter (26.4%) reporting consistent condom use. Between 2013 and 2017, the proportion of men reporting any CAIC increased significantly while the proportion of men who always used condoms for anal intercourse decreased. The level of CAIC recorded in 2017 is the highest recorded in the Queensland surveys.

Table 16 provides additional details about the HIV statuses of men who engaged in CAIC and the use of antiretroviral-based prevention (specifically HIV-positive men maintaining an undetectable viral load through HIV treatment and 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). From this table, we can see that the large, recent increase in CAIC is due to the increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men on PrEP reporting CAIC (which has increased from 1.0% of men with casual partners in 2013 to 17.1% in 2017). This reflects the rapid increase in the availability and use of PrEP in Queensland over the last

few years. The proportion of men reporting the highest risk practice for HIV transmission (HIV-negative and untested men not on PrEP engaging in receptive CAIC) remained unchanged between 2013 and 2017.

In 2017, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained the most likely to report any CAIC (80.2%) compared with their HIV-negative counterparts (54.0%) and untested/unknown status men (48.6%). Between 2013 and 2017, the level of CAIC reported by HIV-negative men increased significantly, from 37.0% in 2013 to 54.0% in 2017.

In 2017, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner continued to be more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (85.1%) than by HIV-negative men (68.0%). A higher proportion of HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men also reported HIV disclosure from their casual partners in 2017. 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 2013 and 2017.

Over time, HIV-negative men who engaged in CAIC have become significantly more likely to disclose their HIV status to all casual partners (from 38.1% in 2013 to 53.7% in 2017). In 2017, more than half of the HIV-positive men who had CAIC in the six months prior to the survey disclosed their HIV status to all their casual partners (56.7%).

Among HIV-positive men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, the majority (78.4%) said they relied on having an undetectable viral load before CAIC, two-fifths (43.3%) said that they frequently made sure that their partners were HIV-positive before CAIC (serosorting), and a third (33.0%) said they knew their partner was on PrEP before CAIC. A smaller proportion of HIV-positive men (15.5%) reported frequently taking the receptive role during CAIC (strategic positioning) and 6 men reported (6.2%) that they frequently withdrew before ejaculation. The proportion of men who said they frequently relied on having undetectable viral load before CAIC increased from 63.5% in 2013 to 78.4% in 2017.

Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, nearly half (49.4%) said they frequently made sure their partners were HIV-negative before sex (serosorting), two-fifths (42.4%) said they were taking PrEP and over a third (36.7%) said they knew their partner was on PrEP before CAIC. One in five (21.1%) reported frequently taking the insertive role during CAIC (strategic positioning) and one in ten said that their casual partners frequently withdrew before ejaculating inside them (9.3%). About one in five HIV-negative men who had CAIC (19.6%) 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 have CAIC and who report taking PrEP significantly increased from 4.0% in 2013 to 42.4% in 2017.

## Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2017, a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (90.2%) 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 (78.5%). The proportion of HIV-positive men reporting any type of STI testing has remained stable in the reporting period while the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any STI test increased significantly between 2013 and 2017. There were significant increases in the proportions of HIV-negative men reporting anal and throat swabs, urine samples and blood tests for syphilis between 2013 and 2017.

In 2017, a new question about STI diagnoses (other than HIV) was included in the questionnaire. Similar proportions of men reported being diagnosed with chlamydia (10.5%) or gonorrhoea (10.2%) in the year prior to the survey. A smaller proportion of men reported being diagnosed with syphilis (4.5%). Almost one in five men (18.7%) said that they had been diagnosed with any STI in the 12 months prior to the 2017 survey. A small proportion of men (2.0%) was diagnosed with two or more different STIs in the 12 months prior to the 2017 survey.

Because of the relatively high level of STI diagnoses in the 2017 survey, we examined how STI diagnoses varied by HIV status, PrEP use and sexual behaviour. In 2017, 38.7% of HIV-positive men, 42.1% of HIV-negative men on PrEP and 12.6% of HIV-negative and untested men not on PrEP reported a diagnosis with any STI other than HIV. In 2017, 46.6% of men who had engaged in CAIC in the six months prior to the survey reported a STI diagnosis, compared with 12.2% of men who had not engaged in CAIC. It appears that STI diagnoses were concentrated among HIV-negative men on PrEP (who typically engage in higher frequency STI testing) and men who engage in condomless sex with casual partners (a higher risk practice for STI transmission).

In 2017, the majority of men reported having been tested for hepatitis C (72.7%). Among them, the large majority reported that they did not have hepatitis C (96.9%) and 30 men (2.1%) said they had chronic hepatitis C.

## Recreational drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being amyl/poppers (34.3%), cannabis (32.2%), ecstasy (15.1%), Viagra (18.4%), cocaine (12.1%), amphetamine (6.0%) and crystal methamphetamine (8.3%).

Between 2013 and 2017, there were significant declines in the use of amphetamine, crystal methamphetamine and heroin. Since 2013, the proportion of men who reported any drug use has remained stable.

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 (14.1% vs. 2.4% in 2017) and more likely to report using crystal methamphetamine (24.5% vs. 7.6% in 2017). Since 2013, the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting any drug use has remained stable. Among HIV-negative men, between 2013 and 2017 the use of cannabis increased while the use of amphetamine and crystal methamphetamine decreased significantly.

In 2017, 15.9% of all men reported using party drugs for sex in the six months prior to the survey and more than one in ten (10.4%) said they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use. The proportion of men using party drugs for sex has decreased since 2013.

In 2017 the proportion of men who reported having more than four drinks at least weekly was 30.1%; slightly more than one in five said they had more than four drinks at least monthly (22.8%), and another one in four (25.4%) said they had had more than four drinks once or twice in the previous 6 months. These proportions did not change significantly between 2016 and 2017.

## Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2017, nearly three in four men (71.9%) reported knowing that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. PEP awareness has increased over time, and particularly between 2016 and 2017. There has been a rapid increase in the awareness of PrEP (from 26.3% in 2014 to 74.0% in 2017).

The proportion 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 4.4% in 2017. The increase in PrEP use was more dramatic, with the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported PrEP use increasing from 1.6% in 2013 to 16.1% in 2017. Among men who reported taking PrEP in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, the majority of men obtained PrEP through a trial or study (87.0%) or by buying it online from overseas (7.3%). This is a change from the 2016 survey, in which the most common way of obtaining PrEP was by importing it from overseas.

## Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2013–2017. Each table includes the statistical significance (p-value), if any, of the change between 2016 and 2017 and the trend over time (2013–2017). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2016 and 2017 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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Fair Day <sup>1</sup>	361 (32.7)	341 (22.5)	484 (26.3)	449 (24.7)	444 (21.4)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Sexual health clinics	55 (5.0)	54 (3.5)	64 (2.5)	81 (4.4)	238 (11.5)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Gay social venues and events	490 (44.4)	368 (24.3)	678 (36.8)	640 (35.2)	819 (39.4)	Increase <.05	Decrease <.05
Sex-on-premises venues	197 (17.9)	210 (13.9)	184 (10.0)	122 (6.7)	145 (7.0)	ns	Increase <.001
Online <sup>2</sup>	-	542 (35.8)	432 (23.5)	527 (29.0)	433 (20.7)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>	<b>2,079 (100)</b>		

1 In 2017, these events include the Brisbane Pride Festival and Cairns Tropical Pride Fair Day.

2 Online recruitment was first conducted in 2014.

Table 2: Age

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Under 25	174 (15.9)	369 (24.5)	385 (21.0)	395 (21.8)	407 (19.7)	ns	ns
25–29	170 (15.5)	234 (15.5)	355 (19.3)	291 (16.1)	363 (17.6)	ns	ns
30–39	314 (28.7)	365 (24.2)	469 (25.5)	467 (25.8)	531 (25.7)	ns	ns
40–49	243 (22.2)	284 (18.8)	323 (17.6)	324 (17.9)	385 (18.6)	ns	Decrease <.05
50 and over	194 (17.7)	256 (17.0)	306 (16.7)	332 (18.4)	381 (18.4)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,095 (100)</b>	<b>1,508 (100)</b>	<b>1,838 (100)</b>	<b>1,809 (100)</b>	<b>2,067 (100)</b>		

Table 3: HIV testing

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>All participants</b>							
Ever tested	965 (87.5)	1,293 (85.4)	1,606 (87.2)	1,583 (87.0)	1,176 (86.4)	ns	ns
Total	1,103 (100)	1,515 (100)	1,842 (100)	1,819 (100)	2,079 (100)		
<b>Non-HIV-positive participants</b>							
Tested in previous 12 months	621 (75.8)	824 (72.3)	1,118 (76.8)	1,086 (77.5)	1,269 (78.0)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>819 (100)</b>	<b>1,139 (100)</b>	<b>1,456 (100)</b>	<b>1,402 (100)</b>	<b>1,627 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <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)	792 (49.0)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Sexual health clinic/hospital	299 (36.7)	309 (27.2)	507 (34.9)	510 (36.6)	659 (40.8)	Increase <.001	Increase <.05
At home	6 (0.7)	2 (0.2)	5 (0.3)	9 (0.7)	11 (0.6)	NA	NA
Community-based service e.g. Rapid	-	148 (13.0)	171 (11.8)	117 (8.4)	126 (7.8)	ns	Decrease <.001
Somewhere else (including gay bar)	23 (2.8)	24 (2.1)	19 (1.3)	24 (1.7)	29 (1.8)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>815 (100)</b>	<b>1,135 (100)</b>	<b>1,451 (100)</b>	<b>1,392 (100)</b>	<b>1,617 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
None	357 (37.0)	563 (41.1)	593 (34.8)	574 (35.9)	666 (34.8)	ns	Decrease <.01
One	245 (25.4)	300 (21.8)	379 (22.3)	366 (22.3)	355 (18.5)	Decrease <.01	Decrease <.001
Two	209 (21.7)	214 (22.9)	415 (24.4)	325 (19.8)	368 (19.2)	ns	Decrease <.001
3 or more	154 (15.9)	194 (14.2)	316 (18.5)	379 (23.0)	527 (27.5)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>965 (100)</b>	<b>1,371 (100)</b>	<b>1,703 (100)</b>	<b>1,642 (100)</b>	<b>1,916 (100)</b>		

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

Table 6: HIV test result

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive	138 (14.4)	144 (11.2)	137 (8.6)	174 (11.0)	163 (9.1)	ns	Decrease <.001
HIV-negative	800 (83.2)	1,123 (87.0)	1,439 (89.8)	1,382 (87.5)	1,602 (89.3)	ns	Increase <.001
Unknown status	23 (2.4)	24 (1.8)	27 (1.7)	24 (1.5)	29 (1.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>961 (100)</b>	<b>1,291 (100)</b>	<b>1,603 (100)</b>	<b>1,580 (100)</b>	<b>1,794 (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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
On treatment	118 (89.4)	107 (75.9)	129 (94.9)	166 (96.0)	154 (96.3)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>132 (100)</b>	<b>141 (100)</b>	<b>136 (100)</b>	<b>173 (100)</b>	<b>160 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>Men using ART</b>							
Undetectable viral load	108 (91.5)	95 (88.8)	119 (92.3)	155 (93.4)	151 (98.1)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	53 (44.9)	67 (55.8)	70 (54.3)	96 (57.8)	95 (61.7)	ns	Increase <.05
Total	118 (100)	107 (100)	129 (100)	166 (100)	154 (100)		
<b>Men not using ART</b>							
Undetectable viral load	2 (14.3)	8 (38.1)	6 (85.7)	6 (85.7)	5 (83.3)	NA	NA
CD4 count > 500	6 (42.9)	12 (57.1)	3 (42.9)	3 (42.9)	2 (33.3)	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 (100)</b>	<b>21 (100)</b>	<b>7 (100)</b>	<b>7 (100)</b>	<b>6 (100)</b>		

Table 9: Current relationships with men

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
None	183 (17.5)	273 (18.7)	326 (18.4)	379 (21.4)	392 (19.4)	ns	ns
Casual only	258 (24.7)	365 (25.0)	424 (24.0)	424 (24.0)	442 (21.9)	ns	Decrease <.05
Regular plus casual	335 (32.0)	400 (27.3)	500 (28.3)	529 (29.9)	642 (31.8)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	270 (25.8)	425 (29.0)	520 (29.4)	436 (24.7)	546 (27.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,046 (100)</b>	<b>1,463 (100)</b>	<b>1,770 (100)</b>	<b>1,768 (100)</b>	<b>2,022 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	287 (38.5)	461 (44.5)	568 (46.2)	548 (46.6)	687(48.4)	ns	Increase <.001
No sex within the relationship permitted	28 (3.8)	41 (3.9)	50 (4.1)	41 (3.5)	46 (3.2)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	21 (2.8)	24 (2.3)	30 (2.4)	26 (2.2)	26 (1.8)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	175 (23.5)	167 (16.1)	177 (14.4)	173 (14.7)	163 (11.5)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	235 (31.5)	344 (33.2)	404 (32.9)	388 (33.0)	498 (35.1)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>746 (100)</b>	<b>1,037 (100)</b>	<b>1,229 (100)</b>	<b>1,176 (100)</b>	<b>1,420 (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 11: Agreements with regular male partners about sex outside the relationship

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	340 (45.6)	479 (46.2)	589 (47.9)	574 (48.8)	739 (52.0)	ns	Increase <.01
No sex with casual partners permitted	152 (20.4)	280 (27.0)	325 (26.4)	252 (21.4)	300 (21.1)	ns	Ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	22 (3.0)	31 (3.0)	31 (2.5)	33 (2.8)	27 (1.9)	ns	Ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	194 (26.0)	208 (20.0)	236 (19.2)	238 (20.3)	234 (16.5)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	38 (3.0)	39 (3.8)	48 (3.9)	79 (6.7)	120 (8.5)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>746 (100)</b>	<b>1,037 (100)</b>	<b>1,229 (100)</b>	<b>1,176 (100)</b>	<b>1,420 (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 12: Match of HIV status between regular partners

Table 12: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Seroconcordant	48 (48.5)	34 (35.8)	40 (40.0)	39 (36.5)	34 (30.3)	ns	Decrease <.05
Serodiscordant	21 (21.2)	39 (41.1)	34 (34.0)	37 (34.6)	44 (39.3)	ns	Increase <.05
Serononconcordant	30 (30.3)	22 (23.1)	26 (26.0)	31 (29.0)	34 (30.4)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 (100)</b>	<b>95 (100)</b>	<b>100 (100)</b>	<b>107 (100)</b>	<b>112 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Seroconcordant	387 (70.0)	546 (67.5)	691 (70.0)	667 (69.8)	829 (73.2)	ns	Increase <.05
Serodiscordant	31 (5.6)	28 (3.5)	39 (4.0)	51 (5.3)	54 (4.8)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	135 (24.4)	235 (29.0)	257 (26.0)	238 (24.9)	250 (22.0)	ns	Decrease <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>553 (100)</b>	<b>809 (100)</b>	<b>987 (100)</b>	<b>956 (100)</b>	<b>1,132 (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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	177 (23.7)	201 (19.4)	253 (20.6)	237 (20.1)	320 (22.5)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	168 (22.5)	199 (19.2)	223 (18.1)	210 (17.9)	174 (12.3)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
Sometimes does not use a condom	401 (53.8)	637 (61.4)	753 (61.3)	729 (62.0)	926 (65.2)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>746 (100)</b>	<b>1,037 (100)</b>	<b>1,229 (100)</b>	<b>1,176 (100)</b>	<b>1,420 (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 (CAIR), by match of HIV status

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Seroconcordant CAIR	34 (34.3)	24 (25.3)	33 (33.0)	31 (29.0)	24 (21.4)	ns	ns
Not concordant CAIR	31 (31.3)	39 (41.0)	43 (43.0)	43 (40.2)	57 (50.9)	ns	ns
No CAIR	34 (34.4)	32 (33.7)	24 (24.0)	33 (30.8)	31 (27.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 (100)</b>	<b>95 (100)</b>	<b>100 (100)</b>	<b>107 (100)</b>	<b>112 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Seroconcordant CAIR	223 (40.3)	360 (44.5)	458 (46.4)	439 (46.0)	576 (50.9)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Not concordant CAIR	76 (13.7)	133 (16.4)	140 (14.2)	155 (16.2)	181 (16.0)	ns	ns
No CAIR	254 (46.0)	316 (39.1)	389 (39.4)	362 (37.8)	375 (33.1)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>553 (100)</b>	<b>809 (100)</b>	<b>987 (100)</b>	<b>956 (100)</b>	<b>1,132 (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 15: HIV-negative men who engaged in CAIR and always used risk-reduction strategies with partners who were not concordant

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Took insertive position during CAIR	15 (19.7)	31 (23.3)	40 (28.6)	41 (26.5)	50 (27.6)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	14 (18.4)	23 (17.3)	23 (16.4)	24 (15.5)	20 (11.1)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>181</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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	149 (20.6)	181 (19.6)	186 (17.1)	217 (19.8)	223 (17.7)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	274 (37.7)	360 (39.0)	430 (39.4)	383 (35.0)	333 (26.4)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
Sometimes does not use a condom	303 (41.7)	382 (41.4)	475 (43.5)	496 (45.3)	706 (56.0)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Subcategories of men who did not always use condoms:</b>							
HIV-positive on treatment with undetectable viral load	59 (8.1)	50 (5.4)	71 (6.5)	74 (6.8)	92 (7.3)	ns	ns
HIV-negative on PrEP	7 (1.0)	4 (0.4)	19 (1.7)	75 (6.8)	215 (17.0)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
HIV-positive not on treatment or detectable viral load	15 (2.1)	19 (2.1)	10 (0.9)	7 (0.6)	5 (0.4)	NA	NA
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (only insertive anal intercourse)	62 (8.5)	91 (9.9)	126 (11.6)	109 (10.0)	101 (8.0)	ns	ns
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (any receptive anal intercourse)	160 (22.0)	218 (23.6)	249 (22.8)	231 (21.1)	293 (23.2)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>726 (100)</b>	<b>923 (100)</b>	<b>1,091 (100)</b>	<b>1,096 (100)</b>	<b>1,262 (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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	74 (73.3)	69 (61.6)	81 (77.1)	81 (61.8)	97 (80.2)	Increase <.01	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>101 (100)</b>	<b>112 (100)</b>	<b>105 (100)</b>	<b>131 (100)</b>	<b>121 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative men	202 (37.0)	262 (38.1)	349 (40.3)	384 (44.0)	540 (54.0)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>546 (100)</b>	<b>688 (100)</b>	<b>866 (100)</b>	<b>873 (100)</b>	<b>999 (100)</b>		
Untested/unknown status men	27 (34.2)	51 (41.5)	45 (37.5)	31 (33.7)	69 (48.6)	Increase <.05	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>79 (100)</b>	<b>123 (100)</b>	<b>120 (100)</b>	<b>92 (100)</b>	<b>142 (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. 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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Told casual partners	81 (80.2)	88 (78.6)	88 (83.8)	98 (74.8)	103 (85.1)	Increase <.05	ns
Told by casual partners	72 (71.3)	75 (67.0)	76 (72.4)	85 (64.9)	89 (73.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>121</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Told casual partners	313 (57.3)	446 (64.8)	547 (63.2)	597 (68.4)	679 (68.0)	ns	Increase <.001
Told by casual partners	321 (58.8)	440 (64.0)	558 (64.4)	602 (69.0)	675 (67.6)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>999</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 19: Consistent disclosure of HIV status to casual partners among men who engaged in condomless anal intercourse, by HIV status of participants

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all	31 (41.9)	37 (53.6)	45 (55.6)	38 (47.0)	55 (56.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>74 (100)</b>	<b>69 (100)</b>	<b>81 (100)</b>	<b>81 (100)</b>	<b>97 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	77 (38.1)	120 (45.8)	172 (49.3)	204 (53.1)	290 (53.7)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>202 (100)</b>	<b>262 (100)</b>	<b>349 (100)</b>	<b>384 (100)</b>	<b>542 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	35 (47.3)	40 (58.0)	35 (43.2)	25 (31.0)	42 (43.3)	ns	ns
Took receptive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	18 (24.3)	10 (14.5)	26 (32.1)	24 (29.6)	15 (15.5)	ns	<.05
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	10 (13.5)	5 (7.3)	5 (6.2)	10 (12.4)	6 (6.2)	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)	76 (78.4)	ns	Increase <.05
Participant knew partner was on PrEP before sex	-	-	-	-	32 (33.0)	NA	NA
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>97</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	100 (49.5)	152 (58.0)	194 (55.6)	209 (54.4)	267 (49.4)	ns	ns
Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	51 (25.3)	58 (22.1)	67 (19.2)	95 (24.7)	114 (21.1)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	31 (15.4)	39 (15.9)	34 (9.7)	55 (14.3)	50 (9.3)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.05
Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	25 (12.4)	38 (14.5)	54 (15.5)	69 (18.0)	106 (19.6)	ns	Increase <.01
Participant took PrEP before sex	8 (4.0)	7 (2.7)	19 (5.4)	86 (22.4)	229 (42.4)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Participant knew partner was on PrEP before sex	-	-	-	-	199 (36.7)	NA	NA
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>540</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 21: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Mobile app, e.g. Grindr	425 (38.5)	674 (44.5)	864 (46.9)	855 (47.0)	1026 (49.4)	ns	Increase <.001
Internet	416 (37.7)	551 (36.4)	643 (34.9)	601 (33.0)	675 (32.5)	ns	Decrease <.001
Gay bar	310 (28.1)	320 (21.1)	423 (23.0)	390 (21.4)	500 (24.1)	ns	ns
In other Australian cities	234 (21.1)	301 (19.9)	344 (18.7)	357 (19.6)	406 (19.5)	ns	ns
Gay saunas	303 (27.5)	345 (22.8)	351 (19.1)	338 (18.6)	435 (20.9)	ns	Decrease <.001
Elsewhere in Australia	173 (15.7)	204 (13.5)	242 (13.1)	264 (14.5)	271 (13.0)	ns	ns
Overseas	177 (16.1)	205 (13.5)	273 (14.8)	268 (14.7)	310 (14.9)	ns	ns
Beat	199 (18.0)	223 (14.7)	234 (12.7)	244 (13.4)	304 (14.6)	ns	Decrease <.05
Other sex-on-premises venues	195 (17.7)	203 (13.4)	209 (11.4)	223 (12.3)	257 (12.4)	ns	Decrease <.001
Dance party	142 (12.9)	152 (10.0)	156 (8.5)	141 (7.8)	203 (9.8)	Increase <.05	Decrease <.01
Other bar	-	-	165 (9.0)	122 (6.7)	196 (9.4)	Increase <.01	Increase <.01
Private sex parties	98 (8.9)	97 (6.4)	108 (5.9)	123 (6.8)	147 (7.1)	ns	ns
Gym	73 (6.6)	76 (5.0)	102 (5.5)	97 (5.3)	143 (6.9)	ns	ns
Sex workers	32 (2.9)	36 (2.4)	48 (2.6)	51 (2.8)	70 (3.4)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>	<b>2,079 (100)</b>		

Table 22: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	87 (63.0)	96 (66.7)	105 (75.5)	130 (73.5)	119 (73.0)	ns	Increase <.05
Throat swab	89 (64.5)	105 (72.9)	106 (76.3)	132 (74.6)	120 (73.6)	ns	ns
Penile swab	55 (39.9)	61 (42.4)	67 (48.2)	89 (50.3)	73 (44.8)	ns	ns
Urine sample	102 (73.9)	122 (84.7)	114 (82.0)	151 (85.3)	132 (81.0)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	101 (73.2)	113 (78.5)	105 (75.5)	139 (78.5)	127 (77.9)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	99 (71.7)	121 (84.0)	110 (79.1)	138 (78.0)	129 (79.1)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	105 (76.1)	125 (86.8)	117 (84.2)	153 (86.4)	139 (85.3)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	114 (82.6)	134 (93.1)	125 (89.9)	161 (91.0)	147 (90.2)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>163</b>		

Note: The item 'Blood test for syphilis' was added and included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	350 (43.6)	421 (37.1)	654 (45.3)	662 (47.6)	871 (54.0)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Throat swab	404 (50.3)	502 (44.2)	721 (50.0)	709 (51.0)	941 (58.4)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Penile swab	284 (35.4)	289 (25.5)	437 (30.3)	417 (30.0)	547 (33.9)	Increase <.05	ns
Urine sample	507 (63.1)	658 (58.0)	898 (62.2)	867(62.3)	1,096 (68.0)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
Blood test other than for HIV	486 (60.5)	628 (55.3)	833 (57.7)	814 (58.5)	950 (58.9)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	520 (64.8)	670 (59.0)	934 (64.7)	904 (65.0)	1,079 (66.9)	ns	Increase <.01
Any STI test (not including blood test)	524 (65.3)	697 (61.4)	956 (66.3)	910 (65.4)	1,135 (70.4)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
Any STI test (including blood tests)	608 (75.7)	821 (72.3)	1,097 (76.0)	1,062 (76.4)	1,265 (78.5)	ns	Increase <.01
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,612 (100)</b>		

Note: The item 'Blood test for syphilis' was added and included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

Table 24: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Cannabis	338 (30.6)	450 (29.7)	523 (28.4)	557 (30.6)	669 (32.2)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	399 (36.2)	503 (33.2)	614 (33.3)	581 (31.9)	714 (34.3)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	189 (17.1)	197 (13.0)	261 (14.2)	253 (13.9)	313 (15.1)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	114 (10.3)	131 (8.7)	134 (7.3)	129 (7.1)	124 (6.0)	ns	Decrease <.001
Crystal methamphetamine	126 (11.4)	153 (10.1)	166 (9.0)	162 (8.9)	173 (8.3)	ns	Decrease <.01
Viagra	203 (18.4)	262 (17.3)	304 (16.5)	338 (18.6)	382 (18.4)	ns	ns
Cocaine	101 (9.2)	124 (8.2)	184 (10.0)	153 (8.4)	251 (12.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.01
Ketamine (special K)	39 (3.5)	38 (2.5)	37 (2.0)	46 (2.5)	75 (3.6)	ns	ns
GHB	63 (5.7)	65 (4.3)	72 (3.9)	80 (4.4)	109 (5.2)	ns	ns
Heroin	15 (1.4)	10 (0.7)	8 (0.4)	9 (0.5)	12 (0.6)	ns	Decrease <.05
Steroids	-	31 (2.1)	37 (2.0)	31 (1.7)	37 (1.8)	ns	ns
Other drugs	70 (6.4)	108 (7.1)	124 (6.7)	118 (6.5)	135 (6.5)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>2,079</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	472 (42.8)	678 (44.8)	825 (44.8)	804 (44.2)	895 (43.1)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	401 (36.3)	545 (36.0)	669 (36.3)	682 (37.5)	751 (36.1)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	230 (20.9)	292 (19.2)	348 (18.9)	333 (18.3)	433 (20.8)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>	<b>2,079 (100)</b>		

Note: Questions about steroid use were not included in the questionnaire between 2010 and 2013.

Table 25: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Cannabis	65 (47.1)	58 (40.3)	61 (43.9)	73 (41.2)	73 (44.8)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	77 (55.8)	77 (53.5)	83 (59.7)	92 (52.0)	92 (56.4)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	29 (21.0)	23 (16.0)	25 (18.0)	34 (19.2)	22 (13.5)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	19 (13.8)	9 (6.3)	12 (8.6)	23 (13.0)	8 (4.9)	Decrease <.05	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	31 (22.5)	29 (20.1)	33 (23.7)	45 (25.4)	40 (24.5)	ns	ns
Viagra	53 (38.4)	48 (33.3)	57 (41.0)	75 (42.4)	75 (46.0)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>163</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	39 (28.3)	39 (27.1)	28 (20.1)	39 (22.0)	37 (22.6)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	50 (36.2)	58 (40.3)	62 (44.6)	76 (43.0)	63 (38.7)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	49 (35.5)	47 (32.6)	49 (35.3)	62 (35.0)	63 (38.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>138 (100)</b>	<b>144 (100)</b>	<b>139 (100)</b>	<b>177 (100)</b>	<b>163 (100)</b>		

Table 26: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six months prior to the survey

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Cannabis	232 (28.9)	325 (28.6)	396 (27.4)	421 (30.3)	519 (32.2)	ns	Increase <.05
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	302 (37.6)	383 (33.7)	485 (33.6)	460 (33.1)	580 (36.0)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	140 (17.4)	153 (13.5)	208 (14.4)	198 (14.2)	260 (16.1)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	83 (10.3)	109 (9.6)	106 (7.4)	96 (6.9)	101 (6.3)	ns	Decrease <.001
Crystal methamphetamine	82 (10.2)	106 (9.3)	116 (8.0)	109 (7.8)	122 (7.6)	ns	Decrease <.05
Viagra	135 (16.8)	195 (17.2)	229 (15.9)	251 (18.0)	289 (17.9)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,612</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	329 (41.0)	498 (43.9)	646 (44.8)	595 (42.8)	664 (41.2)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	314 (39.1)	418 (36.8)	533 (36.9)	545 (39.2)	611 (37.9)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	160 (19.9)	219 (19.3)	264 (18.3)	251 (18.0)	337 (20.9)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>803 (100)</b>	<b>1,135 (100)</b>	<b>1,443 (100)</b>	<b>1,391 (100)</b>	<b>1,612 (100)</b>		

Table 27: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
All men	45 (4.1)	71 (4.7)	74 (4.0)	78 (4.3)	72 (3.5)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>	<b>2,079 (100)</b>		
HIV-positive men	17 (12.3)	15 (10.4)	23 (16.6)	27 (15.3)	23 (14.1)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>138 (100)</b>	<b>144 (100)</b>	<b>139 (100)</b>	<b>177 (100)</b>	<b>163 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative men	22 (2.7)	46 (4.1)	42 (2.9)	44 (3.2)	39 (2.4)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>803 (100)</b>	<b>1,135 (100)</b>	<b>1,443 (100)</b>	<b>1,391 (100)</b>	<b>1,612 (100)</b>		

Table 28: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	Change from 2016 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Used party drugs for sex	209 (19.0)	236 (15.6)	264 (14.3)	252 (13.9)	331 (15.9)	ns	Decrease <.05
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	135 (12.2)	137 (9.0)	150 (8.1)	164 (9.0)	216 (10.4)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>2,079</b>		

Table 29: Knowledge and use of pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis

	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	Change from 2016 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Belief that PEP is available now (all men)	712 (64.6)	842 (55.6)	1,132 (61.4)	1,192 (65.5)	1,495 (71.9)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103 (100)</b>	<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>	<b>2,079 (100)</b>		
Belief that PrEP is available now (all men)	-	398 (26.3)	782 (42.5)	1,060 (58.3)	1,538 (74.0)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,515 (100)</b>	<b>1,842 (100)</b>	<b>1,819 (100)</b>	<b>2,079 (100)</b>		
Use of PEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	31 (3.2)	33 (2.4)	64 (3.8)	63 (3.8)	84 (4.4)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>965 (100)</b>	<b>1,371 (100)</b>	<b>1,703 (100)</b>	<b>1,642 (100)</b>	<b>1,916 (100)</b>		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	15 (1.6)	12 (0.9)	35 (2.1)	102 (6.2)	309 (16.1)	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>	<b>1,916 (100)</b>		

Note: The question on the awareness of PrEP was included from 2014 onwards.

# Appendix

## Queensland Gay Community Periodic Survey 2017

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?  
1  None 2  A few 3  Some 4  Most 5  All
- How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?  
1  None 2  A little 3  Some 4  A lot
- What is your gender?  
1  Male 2  Female 3  Non-binary 4  Other
- What gender were you assigned at birth?  
1  Male 2  Female
- Do you think of yourself as:  
1  Gay/Homosexual 2  Bisexual 3  Heterosexual  
4  Other  (please specify)
- How old are you?  
  Years
- Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?  
1  No 2  Yes
- What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)  
1  Anglo-Australian 2  Other
- Where were you born?  
1  Australia 2  Overseas
- Where do you live?  
Postcode     OR  
Suburb/Town
- Are you:  
1  Employed full-time 4  A student  
2  Employed part-time 5  Unemployed  
3  On pension/social security 6  Other
- What is the highest level of education you have completed?  
1  Up to Year 10  
2  Year 12 / VCE / HSC / QCE / SACE / WACE  
3  Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE  
4  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?  
1  No 2  Yes
- Do you **currently** have sex with a **regular** male partner (or partners)?  
1  No 2  Yes
- How would you describe your sexual relationship with your current **regular** male partner(s)? (choose one)  
1  **We** are monogamous – **neither of us** has casual sex  
2  **Both my partner and I** have casual sex with other men  
3  I have casual sex with other men but **my partner does not**  
4  **My partner** has casual sex with other men but **I do not**  
5  I have **several regular** male partners  
6  No current regular male partner → [Go to Section C](#)
- If you are **in a relationship** with a man, for how long has it been?  
1  Less than 6 months  
2  6–11 months  
3  1–2 years  
4  More than 2 years  
5  Not in a relationship with a man → [Go to Section C](#)
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** about sex **within your relationship**?  
1  No agreement  
2  Agreement: No sex at all  
3  Agreement: No anal sex at all  
4  Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom  
5  Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** in your relationship about sex **with casual male partners**?  
1  No agreement  
2  Agreement: No sex at all  
3  Agreement: No anal sex at all  
4  Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom  
5  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 ↗**

**i** 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

Page 2

**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 →**

**i** 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

QGCPs 2017/-



The following questions are for men who have had any anal sex without a condom with casual male partner(s) in the last 6 months.

If you have not had any anal sex without a condom with casual male partners, go to section F ↩

41. In the **last 6 months**, if you had anal sex without a condom with any casual male partner(s), how often did you do any of the following to avoid getting or passing on HIV?

- I made sure we were the **same HIV status** before we fucked without a condom 1  Never 2  Occasionally 3  Often 4  Always
- I chose to take the **top role** (I fucked him) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me 1  Never 2  Occasionally 3  Often 4  Always
- I chose to take the **bottom role** (he fucked me) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me 1  Never 2  Occasionally 3  Often 4  Always
- When I fucked him, I chose to **pull out before cumming** because his HIV status was different or unknown to me 1  Never 2  Occasionally 3  Often 4  Always
- When he fucked me, I made sure **he pulled out before cumming** because his HIV status was different or unknown to me 1  Never 2  Occasionally 3  Often 4  Always
- I took anti-HIV medication (**PrEP**) before sex 1  Never 2  Occasionally 3  Often 4  Always
- I knew my partner was on **PrEP** before we had sex 1  Never 2  Occasionally 3  Often 4  Always
- When my partner was HIV-positive, I checked **he had an undetectable viral load** before we had sex 1  Never 2  Occasionally 3  Often 4  Always
- I knew **I had an undetectable viral load** before we had sex 1  Never 2  Occasionally 3  Often 4  Always

Go to section F ↩

## Section F – HIV testing and HIV status

42. Have you ever had an HIV test?

- 1  No 2  Yes

43. When were you last tested for HIV?

- 1  Never tested 5  7–12 months ago  
 2  Less than a week ago 6  1–2 years ago  
 3  1–4 weeks ago 7  2–4 years ago  
 4  1–6 months ago 8  More than 4 years ago

44. Based on the results of your HIV tests, what is your HIV status?

- 1  No test/Don't know 3  Positive  
 2  Negative

45. Where did you have your last HIV test?

- 1  No test/don't know 5  Private home  
 2  GP 6  Community-based service  
 3  Sexual health clinic e.g. Testing Point, Rapid  
 4  Hospital 7  Somewhere else

46. How many HIV tests have you had in the **last 12 months**?

- 1  None (no tests) 4  3-4 tests  
 2  One test 5  5 or more tests  
 3  Two tests

47. If you have a regular partner, do you know the result of his HIV test?

- 1  Positive 3  I don't know/He hasn't had a test  
 2  Negative 4  No regular partner

48. If your regular partner is HIV positive, what was his last viral load test result?

- 1  Undetectable 3  Don't know/unsure  
 2  Detectable 4  No HIV-positive partner

Page 3



If you are **HIV-positive** please complete the next five questions. If not, go to section G →

49. When were you first diagnosed as HIV-positive?

Year

50. In the last 12 months, how many clinical appointments about managing HIV have you attended?

- 1  None 2  1-2 3  3-4 4  5 or more

51. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy (HIV treatment)?

- 2  Yes 1  No

52. What was your last **viral load test** result?

- 1  Undetectable  
 2  Detectable  
 3  Don't know/unsure

53. What was your last **CD4 count**?

- 1  ≤200 4  >500  
 2  201-350 5  Don't know/unsure  
 3  351-500

Go to section G →

Survey concludes on next page

QGCPs 2017/-

**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. Do you have chronic **hepatitis C**?

1  Yes      2  No      3  Don't know

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

1  Chlamydia      2  Gonorrhoea  
 3  Syphilis      4  Other  
 5  Not been diagnosed with an STI in the last 12 months

**Go to section H** ↓


**Section H – Medication to prevent HIV**

58. 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 available now  
 2  It will be available in the future  
 3  I've never heard about it

59. 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 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** ↗

60. 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

61. 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

**Continues at top of page** ↗

62. 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  Chemist      5  Other

**Go to section I** ↓

**Section I – Drug use**

63. 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"/>

64. 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

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

1  Yes      2  No

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. 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

68. 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>