



Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey: Analysis of men residing in the Sydney Local Health District, 2011–2015

Never Stand Still

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Background

The Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey (SGCPS) is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Sydney, including gay social venues (bars and gyms), sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics, and Fair Day (part of the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras). Online recruitment was also conducted for the first time in 2015 through the social networking site Facebook. Please see the main survey report for further details (Hull et al., 2015).

The SGCPS project has been funded by the NSW Ministry of Health since 1996 and supported by ACON and Positive Life NSW. The project is conducted by the Centre for Social Research in Health and the Kirby Institute, both based at UNSW (The University of New South Wales). 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 in Sydney.

An annual report is published on the data collected in the SGCPS (see Hull et al., 2015). The following report was produced in response to a request from the HIV and Related Programs (HARP) Unit at the Sydney Local Health District (SLHD). The HARP Unit requested a description of key social and behavioural indicators related to HIV and STIs among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men residing in the Sydney Local Health District (LHD). The Sydney LHD includes seven local government areas: Ashfield, Burwood, Canada Bay, Canterbury, City of Sydney, Leichhardt, Marrickville and Strathfield. This report duplicates the main analyses of the SGCPS report, but restricts the sample to men who indicated they lived in the geographic region of the Sydney LHD. Area of residence was determined by postcode (which is routinely collected in the survey). Participants recruited from the Sydney LHD represent between 34-41% of the full SGCPS sample between 2011 and 2015 (see Hull et al., 2015 for details of the full sample).

Key Points

- In 2015, about one in 10 men were recruited online. The proportions of men recruited through sexual health clinics and social venues have increased over time.
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the previous 12 months has increased over time to 73% in 2015. There has been a recent increase in the proportion of non-HIV positive men reporting that their last HIV test was at a sexual health clinic or hospital (47% in 2015).
- The proportion of HIV-positive men receiving antiretroviral treatment has increased over time to 96% in 2015.
- Between 2011 and 2015, the proportion of men who reported any condomless anal intercourse with their regular partners (CAIR) has increased (to 57% in 2015).
- Since 2011, the proportion of men with casual partners who reported any condomless anal intercourse with those partners (CAIC) has remained stable (and was 36% in 2015).
- The proportion of men reporting an STI diagnosis in the year prior to the survey has increased over time (to 16% in 2015).
- Drug use is relatively stable in the sample. Crystal methamphetamine use was reported by 13% of men in 2015 (a decline from 2014).

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2011–2015. Each table includes the statistical significance (p -value), if any, of the change between 2014 and 2015 and the trend over time (2011–2015). An alpha level of 0.05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2014 and 2015 were assessed with logistic regression (comparing one category with all the others). In tables where there are mutually exclusive categories (shown on separate rows), 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, 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 use 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 (–).

Tables

The findings of the survey are presented in tables 1 to 31 below.

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
Fair Day	637 (49.3)	516 (44.5)	465 (47.0)	289 (35.0)	266 (27.5)	Decrease <.01	Decrease <.001
Sexual health clinics	112 (8.7)	105 (9.1)	94 (9.5)	93 (11.3)	105 (10.8)	ns	Increase <.05
Sex-on-premises venues	107 (8.3)	112 (9.7)	85 (8.6)	84 (10.1)	72 (7.4)	Decrease <.05	ns
Gay social venues	435 (33.7)	425 (36.7)	345 (34.9)	360 (43.6)	432 (44.6)	ns	Increase <.001
Online	-	-	-	-	94 (9.7)	NA	NA
Total	1,291 (100)	1,158 (100)	989 (100)	826 (100)	969 (100)		

Table 2: Age

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
Under 25	121 (9.4)	97 (8.4)	112 (11.4)	103 (12.5)	125 (12.9)	ns	Increase <.001
25–29	195 (15.2)	169 (14.6)	174 (17.6)	144 (17.4)	181 (18.7)	ns	Increase <.01
30–39	431 (33.6)	359 (31.1)	297 (30.2)	243 (29.5)	273 (28.3)	ns	Decrease <.01
40–49	369 (28.7)	341 (29.5)	246 (25.0)	205 (24.9)	231 (23.9)	ns	Decrease <.01
50 and over	168 (13.1)	190 (16.4)	155 (15.8)	129 (15.7)	156 (16.2)	ns	ns
Total	1,284 (100)	1,156 (100)	984 (100)	824 (100)	966 (100)		

Table 3: HIV testing

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
All men							
Ever tested for HIV	1,184 (91.7)	1,040 (89.8)	883 (89.3)	752 (91.0)	905 (93.4)	ns	ns
Total	1,291 (100)	1,158 (100)	989(100)	826 (100)	969 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive men							
Tested for HIV in previous 12 months	727 (70.7)	603 (66.8)	515 (66.5)	478 (74.1)	595 (73.2)	ns	Increase<.05
Total	1,029 (100)	903 (100)	774 (100)	645 (1000)	813 (100)		

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
General practice	-	-	417 (54.4)	323 (49.7)	355 (44.2)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Sexual health clinic/hospital	-	-	337 (43.9)	251 (38.6)	375 (46.6)	Increase <.01	ns
At home	-	-	2 (0.3)	3 (0.5)	4 (0.5)	NA	NA
Community-based service	-	-	-	55 (8.5)	54 (6.7)	NA	NA
Somewhere else	-	-	11 (1.4)	16 (2.8)	16 (2.0)	NA	NA
Total	-	-	767 (100)	650 (100)	804 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who have ever been tested for HIV. The question about where men were last tested for HIV was included from 2013.

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
None	-	-	273(33.2)	194 (27.8)	215 (25.4)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
One	-	-	230 (28.0)	209 (30.0)	233 (27.6)	ns	ns
Two	-	-	213 (25.9)	173 (24.8)	209 (24.7)	ns	ns
3 or more	-	-	106 (12.9)	121 (17.4)	188 (22.3)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Total	-	-	822 (100)	697 (100)	845 (100)		

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

Table 6: HIV test result

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive	150 (12.7)	129 (12.4)	105 (11.9)	99 (13.2)	88 (9.7)	Decrease <.05	ns
HIV-negative	1,005 (85.1)	881 (84.9)	763 (86.6)	641 (85.5)	807 (89.2)	Increase <.05	Increase <.05
Unknown status	26 (2.2)	28 (2.7)	13 (1.5)	10 (1.3)	10 (1.1)	NA	Decrease <.05
Total	1,181 (100)	1,038 (100)	881 (100)	750 (100)	905 (100)		

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

Table 7: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men at the time of the survey

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
On treatment	113 (79.6)	106 (84.1)	81 (78.6)	81 (83.5)	78 (96.3)	Increase <.05	Increase <.05
Total	142 (100)	126 (100)	103 (100)	97 (100)	81 (100)		

Table 8: Undetectable viral load and CD4 count among HIV-positive men at the time of the survey, by treatment status

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Men using ART							
Undetectable viral load	108 (95.6)	99 (93.4)	74 (91.4)	76 (93.8)	77 (98.7)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	-	66 (62.3)	42 (51.9)	47 (58.0)	49 (62.8)	ns	Increase <.001
Total	113 (100)	106 (100)	81 (100)	81 (100)	78 (100)		
Men not using ART							
Undetectable viral load	7 (24.1)	7 (35.0)	7 (31.8)	8(50.0)	3 (100)	NA	NA
CD4 count > 500	-	8 (40.0)	7 (31.8)	10(62.5)	0	NA	NA
Total	29 (100)	20 (100)	22 (100)	16 (100)	3 (100)		

Table 9: Relationships with men at the time of the survey

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
None	157 (12.9)	157 (14.2)	165 (17.5)	123 (15.6)	139 (14.9)	ns	ns
Casual only	246 (20.2)	251 (22.8)	189 (20.1)	197 (25.0)	206 (22.1)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	383 (31.5)	357 (32.5)	275 (29.3)	227 (28.9)	286 (30.7)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	430 (35.4)	335 (30.5)	311 (33.1)	240 (30.5)	301 (32.3)	ns	ns
Total	1,216 (100)	1,100 (100)	940 (100)	787 (100)	932 (100)		

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	319 (34.0)	287 (35.5)	232 (34.3)	260 (45.5)	315 (45.9)	ns	Increase <.001
No sex at all	34 (3.6)	21 (2.6)	17 (2.5)	21 (3.7)	29 (4.2)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	19 (2.0)	31 (3.8)	21 (3.1)	12 (2.1)	17 (2.5)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	238 (25.4)	198 (24.5)	160 (23.7)	105(18.4)	112 (16.2)	ns	Increase <.001
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	328 (35.0)	272 (33.6)	246 (36.4)	173 (30.3)	214 (31.2)	ns	ns
Total	938 (100)	809 (100)	676 (100)	571 (100)	687 (100)		

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

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
No agreement about casual sex	387 (41.3)	354 (43.8)	273 (40.4)	294 (51.5)	335 (48.8)	ns	Increase <.001
No sex with casual partners permitted	261 (27.8)	200 (24.7)	193 (28.6)	125 (21.9)	186 (27.1)	Increase <.05	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	27 (2.9)	25 (3.1)	18 (2.7)	15 (2.6)	12 (1.7)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	244 (26.0)	205 (25.3)	169 (25.0)	116 (20.3)	135 (19.7)	ns	Decrease <.001
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	19 (2.0)	25 (3.1)	23 (3.3)	21 (3.7)	19 (2.7)	ns	ns
Total	938 (100)	809 (100)	676 (100)	571 (100)	687 (100)		

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

Table 12: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant	39 (38.2)	46 (54.1)	28 (41.1)	23 (37.1)	28 (43.8)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	48 (47.1)	31 (36.5)	22 (32.4)	23 (37.1)	19 (29.7)	ns	Decrease <.05
Serononconcordant	15 (14.7)	8 (9.4)	18 (26.5)	16 (25.8)	17 (26.5)	ns	Increase <.01
Total	102 (100)	85 (100)	68 (100)	62 (100)	64 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant	585 (76.6)	487 (75.9)	409 (74.0)	327 (71.2)	436 (73.7)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	46 (6.0)	33 (5.1)	29 (5.2)	20 (4.4)	33 (5.6)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	133 (17.4)	122 (19.0)	115 (20.8)	112 (24.4)	123 (20.7)	ns	Increase <.05
Total	764 (100)	642 (100)	553 (100)	459 (100)	592 (100)		

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

Table 13: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No anal intercourse	201 (21.4)	182 (22.5)	181 (26.8)	128 (22.4)	133 (19.4)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	272 (29.0)	199 (24.6)	153 (22.6)	140 (24.5)	161 (23.4)	ns	Decrease <.05
Sometimes does not use a condom	465 (49.6)	428 (52.9)	342 (50.6)	303 (53.1)	393 (57.2)	ns	Increase <.01
Total	938 (100)	809 (100)	676 (100)	571 (100)	687 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having 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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant CAIR	26 (25.5)	34 (40.0)	20 (29.4)	17 (27.4)	24 (37.5)	ns	ns
Not concordant CAIR	28 (27.5)	15 (17.7)	11 (16.2)	22 (35.5)	15 (23.4)	NA	NA
No CAIR	48 (47.0)	36 (42.3)	37 (54.4)	23 (37.1)	25 (39.1)	ns	ns
Total	102 (100)	85 (100)	68 (100)	62 (100)	64 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant CAIR	339 (44.4)	291 (45.3)	236 (42.7)	191 (41.2)	267 (45.1)	ns	ns
Not concordant CAIR	52 (6.8)	58 (9.0)	55 (10.0)	55 (12.0)	78 (13.2)	ns	Increase <.001
No CAIR	373 (48.8)	293 (45.7)	262 (47.3)	213 (46.4)	247 (41.7)	ns	Decrease <.05
Total	764 (100)	642 (100)	553 (100)	459 (100)	592 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having 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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
Took insertive position during CAIR	20 (38.5)	18 (31.0)	15 (27.3)	18 (32.7)	22 (28.2)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	16 (30.8)	8 (13.8)	16 (29.1)	15 (27.3)	20 (25.6)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	52	58	55	55	78		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having CAIR in the six months prior to the survey.

Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No anal intercourse	141 (18.2)	155 (21.5)	101 (17.9)	86 (16.9)	122 (21.1)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	370 (47.7)	317 (44.0)	237 (42.1)	248 (48.8)	248 (43.1)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	264 (34.1)	249 (34.5)	225 (40.0)	174 (34.3)	206 (35.8)	ns	ns
Total	775 (100)	721 (100)	563 (100)	508 (100)	576 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having a casual male partner in the six months prior to the survey.

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

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-negative men	177 (28.7)	162 (29.5)	163 (36.7)	117 (29.3)	157 (32.3)	ns	ns
Total	616 (100)	549 (100)	444 (100)	400 (100)	486 (100)		
HIV-positive men	64 (62.8)	64 (66.7)	47 (70.2)	46 (66.7)	41 (71.9)	ns	ns
Total	102 (100)	96 (100)	67 (100)	69 (100)	57 (100)		
Untested/unknown status men	23 (40.4)	23 (30.3)	15 (28.9)	11 (28.2)	8 (24.2)	NA	NA
Total	57 (100)	76 (100)	52 (100)	39 (100)	33 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having 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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	78 (76.5)	77 (80.2)	60 (89.6)	59 (85.5)	45 (79.0)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	67 (65.7)	65 (67.7)	57 (85.1)	55 (79.7)	42 (73.7)	ns	Increase <.05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	102	96	67	69	57		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	340 (55.2)	322 (58.7)	257 (57.9)	241 (60.3)	284 (58.4)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	347 (56.3)	327 (59.6)	264 (59.5)	245 (61.3)	291 (60.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	616	549	444	400	486		

Note: This table only includes data from men who reported having 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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all	25 (39.1)	34 (53.1)	25 (53.2)	26 (56.5)	19 (46.3)	ns	ns
Total	64 (100)	64 (100)	47 (100)	46 (100)	41 (100)		
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	68 (39.8)	66 (41.3)	66 (40.7)	39 (33.3)	63 (40.1)	ns	ns
Total	171 (100)	160 (100)	162 (100)	117 (100)	157 (100)		

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

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Receptive only CAIC	10 (15.6)	12 (18.8)	10 (21.3)	10 (21.7)	5 (12.2)	NA	NA
Total	64 (100)	64 (100)	47 (100)	46 (100)	41 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only CAIC	65 (36.7)	59 (36.4)	61 (37.4)	38 (32.5)	46 (29.3)	ns	ns
Total	177 (100)	162 (100)	163 (100)	117 (100)	157 (100)		

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

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	42 (65.6)	39 (60.9)	32 (68.1)	32 (39.6)	22 (53.7)	ns	ns
Took receptive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	13 (20.3)	4 (6.3)	9 (19.2)	12 (26.1)	5 (12.2)	NA	NA
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	7 (10.9)	8 (12.5)	7 (14.9)	8 (17.4)	4 (9.8)	NA	NA
Participant ensured he had an undetectable viral load before having sex	-	-	25 (53.2)	36 (78.3)	34 (82.9)	ns	Increase <.01
Total (not mutually exclusive)	64	64	47	46	41		
HIV-negative men							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	82 (46.3)	84 (51.9)	78 (47.9)	59 (50.4)	74 (47.1)	ns	ns
Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	36 (20.3)	43 (26.5)	31 (19.0)	34 (29.1)	26 (16.6)	Decrease <.05	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	27 (15.3)	33 (20.4)	26 (16.0)	29 (24.8)	23 (14.7)	Decrease <.05	ns
Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	-	-	14 (8.6)	15 (12.8)	20 (12.7)	ns	ns
Participant took anti HIV medication before sex	-	-	6 (3.7)	7 (6.0)	6 (3.8)	NA	NA
Participant took anti HIV medication after sex	-	-	6 (3.7)	8 (6.8)	5 (3.2)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	177	162	163	117	157		

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

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Internet	500 (38.7)	411 (35.5)	329 (33.3)	267 (32.2)	284 (29.3)	ns	Decrease <.001
Mobile app e.g., Grindr	288 (22.3)	369 (31.9)	346 (35.0)	323 (39.1)	432 (44.6)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Gay bar	356 (27.6)	315 (27.2)	260 (26.3)	243 (29.4)	258 (26.6)	ns	ns
Other bar	-	-	-	-	80 (8.3)	-	-
Dance party	186 (14.4)	164 (14.2)	169 (17.1)	131 (15.9)	124 (12.8)	ns	ns
Beat	179 (13.9)	130 (11.2)	98 (9.9)	93 (11.3)	96 (9.9)	ns	Decrease <.01
Gay saunas	381 (29.5)	338 (29.2)	243 (24.6)	206 (24.9)	252 (26.0)	ns	Decrease <.01
Other sex-on-premises venues	191 (14.8)	147 (12.7)	120 (12.1)	93 (11.3)	98 (10.1)	ns	Decrease <.01
Sex workers	33 (2.6)	34 (2.9)	26 (2.8)	23 (2.8)	29 (3.0)	NA	NA
In other Australian cities	223 (17.3)	198 (17.1)	168 (17.0)	155 (18.8)	146 (15.1)	Decrease <.05	ns
Elsewhere in Australia	145 (11.2)	124 (10.7)	126 (12.7)	105 (12.7)	100 (10.3)	ns	ns
Private sex parties	84 (6.5)	86 (7.4)	70 (7.1)	61 (7.4)	47 (4.9)	Decrease <.05	ns
Gym	122 (9.5)	77 (6.7)	74 (7.5)	70 (8.5)	59 (6.1)	ns	Decrease <.05
Overseas	257 (19.9)	225 (19.4)	183 (18.5)	192 (23.2)	195 (20.1)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,291	1,158	989	826	969		

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

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	99 (66.0)	72 (55.8)	62 (59.1)	75 (75.8)	66 (74.2)	ns	Increase <.05
Throat swab	104 (69.3)	79 (61.2)	64 (61.0)	74 (74.8)	66 (74.2)	ns	ns
Penile swab	69 (46.0)	60 (46.5)	44 (41.9)	46 (46.5)	39 (43.8)	ns	ns
Urine sample	110 (73.3)	96 (74.4)	79 (75.2)	81 (81.8)	70 (78.7)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	119 (79.3)	98 (76.0)	81 (77.1)	71 (71.7)	67 (75.3)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	124 (82.7)	102 (79.1)	83 (79.1)	83 (83.8)	70 (78.7)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	118 (78.7)	101 (78.3)	82 (78.1)	85 (85.9)	76 (85.4)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	138 (92.0)	114 (88.4)	95 (90.5)	91 (91.9)	80 (89.9)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	150	129	105	99	89		

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

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	483 (48.0)	403 (45.6)	384 (50.2)	320 (49.8)	439 (54.3)	ns	Increase <.01
Throat swab	503 (50.0)	440 (49.8)	408 (53.3)	354 (55.1)	458 (56.7)	ns	Increase <.01
Penile swab	373 (37.1)	331 (37.4)	270 (35.3)	213 (33.1)	255 (31.6)	ns	Decrease <.01
Urine sample	593 (59.0)	507 (57.4)	455 (59.5)	394 (61.3)	502 (62.1)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	548 (54.5)	488 (55.2)	414 (54.1)	339 (52.7)	431 (53.3)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	616 (61.2)	542 (61.3)	460 (60.1)	409 (63.6)	498 (61.6)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	620 (61.6)	526 (59.5)	478 (62.5)	416 (64.7)	527 (65.2)	ns	Increase <.05
Any STI test (including blood tests)	714 (71.0)	625 (70.7)	542 (70.9)	478 (74.3)	589 (72.9)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,006	884	765	643	808		

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Diagnosed with any STI	-	141 (12.2)	127 (12.8)	125 (15.1)	151 (16.0)	ns	ns
Total	-	1,158 (100)	989 (100)	826 (100)	969 (100)		
Disclosed STI diagnosis to any sex partner	-	98 (69.5)	95 (74.8)	101 (80.8)	125 (82.8)	ns	Increase <.01
Total	-	141	127	125	151		

Note: Questions on STI diagnosis and disclosure were included in the questionnaire from 2012 onwards.

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Marijuana	382 (29.6)	348 (30.1)	311 (31.5)	280 (33.9)	317 (32.7)	ns	Increase <.05
Amyl	542 (42.0)	473 (40.9)	418 (42.3)	346 (41.9)	400 (41.3)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	425 (32.9)	345 (29.8)	313 (31.7)	254 (30.8)	274 (28.3)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	166 (12.9)	142 (12.3)	123 (12.4)	91 (11.0)	81 (8.4)	ns	Decrease<.01
Crystal methamphetamine	158 (12.2)	168 (14.5)	136 (13.8)	138 (16.7)	122 (12.6)	Decrease <.05	ns
Viagra	278 (21.5)	259 (22.4)	203(20.5)	178 (21.6)	202 (20.9)	ns	ns
Cocaine	257 (19.9)	236 (2.4)	190 (19.2)	180 (21.8)	225 (23.2)	ns	Increase <.05
Ketamine (special K)	131 (10.2)	112 (9.7)	100 (10.1)	73 (8.8)	92 (9.5)	NA	NA
GHB	177 (13.7)	129 (11.1)	129 (13.0)	113 (13.7)	110 (11.4)	NA	NA
Heroin	11 (0.9)	12 (1.0)	15 (1.5)	5 (0.6)	7 (0.7)	NA	NA
Steroids	-	-	-	21 (2.5)	30 (3.1)	NA	NA
Other drugs	96 (7.4)	88 (7.6)	67 (6.8)	65 (7.9)	80 (8.3)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,291	1,158	989	826	969		
Number of drugs used							
None	486 (37.7)	426 (36.8)	373 (37.7)	280 (33.9)	342 (35.3)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	366 (28.3)	345 (29.8)	280 (28.3)	261 (31.6)	313 (32.3)	ns	Increase <.05
More than two drugs	439 (34.0)	387 (33.4)	336 (34.0)	285 (34.5)	314 (32.4)	ns	ns
Total	1,291 (100)	1,158 (100)	989 (100)	826 (100)	969 (100)		

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

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Marijuana	64 (42.7)	52 (40.3)	35 (33.3)	46 (46.5)	30 (33.7)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	88 (58.7)	68 (52.7)	52 (49.5)	58 (58.6)	50 (56.2)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	55 (36.7)	44 (34.1)	31 (29.5)	28 (28.3)	22 (24.7)	ns	Decrease <.05
Amphetamine (speed)	23 (15.3)	25 (19.4)	12 (11.4)	10 (10.1)	3 (3.4)	NA	NA
Crystal methamphetamine	50 (33.3)	54 (41.9)	38 (36.2)	39 (39.4)	27 (30.3)	ns	ns
Viagra	66 (44.0)	55 (42.6)	38 (36.2)	37 (37.4)	34 (38.2)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	150	129	105	99	89		
Number of drugs used							
None	34 (22.7)	31 (24.0)	22 (21.0)	21 (21.2)	23 (25.8)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	41 (27.3)	32 (24.8)	37 (35.2)	25 (25.3)	26 (29.2)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	75 (50.0)	66 (51.2)	46 (43.8)	53 (53.5)	40 (45.0)	ns	ns
Total	150 (100)	129 (100)	105(100)	99 (100)	89 (100)		

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

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Marijuana	285 (28.3)	267 (30.2)	248 (32.4)	212 (33.0)	261 (32.3)	ns	Increase <.05
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	423 (42.1)	375 (42.4)	338 (44.2)	268 (41.7)	330 (40.8)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	346 (34.4)	277 (31.3)	257 (33.6)	214 (33.3)	228 (28.2)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.05
Amphetamine (speed)	129 (12.8)	108 (12.2)	101 (13.2)	74 (11.5)	73 (9.0)	ns	Decrease <.05
Crystal methamphetamine	97 (9.6)	103 (11.7)	90 (11.8)	96 (14.9)	86 (10.6)	Decrease <.05	ns
Viagra	201 (20.0)	195 (22.1)	152 (19.9)	137 (21.3)	153 (18.9)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,006	884	765	643	808		
Number of drugs used							
None	371 (36.9)	304 (34.4)	277 (36.2)	210 (32.7)	289 (35.8)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	296 (29.4)	283 (32.0)	220 (28.8)	214 (33.3)	268 (33.2)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	339 (33.7)	297 (33.6)	268 (35.0)	219 (34.1)	251 (31.0)	ns	ns
Total	1,006 (100)	884 (100)	765 (100)	643 (100)	808 (100)		

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

	2011 n (%)	2012 n (%)	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	Change from 2014 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
All men	54 (4.2)	54 (4.7)	48 (4.9)	52 (6.3)	56 (5.8)	ns	Decrease <.05
Total	1,291 (100)	1,158 (100)	989 (100)	826 (100)	969 (100)		
HIV-positive men	25 (16.7)	26 (20.2)	25 (23.8)	22 (22.2)	19 (21.4)	ns	ns
Total	150 (100)	129 (100)	105 (100)	99 (100)	89 (100)		
HIV-negative men	23 (2.3)	23 (2.6)	22 (2.9)	27 (4.2)	34 (4.2)	ns	Increase <.01
Total	1,006 (100)	884 (100)	765 (100)	643 (1000)	808 (100)		

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i>-value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value)
Used party drugs for sex	285 (22.0)	246 (21.2)	216 (21.8)	207 (25.1)	209 (21.6)	ns	ns
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	178 (13.8)	137 (11.8)	131 (13.3)	122 (14.8)	118 (12.2)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1,291	1,158	989	826	969		

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

	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Belief that PEP is available now (all men)	765 (59.3)	695 (60.0)	607 (61.4)	549 (66.5)	638 (65.8)	ns	Increase <.001
Total	1,291 (100)	1,158 (100)	989 (100)	826 (100)	969 (100)		
Belief that PEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men)	645 (56.3)	589 (57.2)	513 (58.0)	461 (63.4)	566 (64.3)	ns	Increase <.001
Total	1,141(100)	1,029 (100)	884 (100)	727 (100)	880 (100)		
Belief that PrEP is available now (all men)	-	-	-	221 (26.8)	376 (38.8)	Increase <.001	NA
Total	-	-	-	826 (100)	969 (100)		
Belief that PrEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men)	-	-	-	177 (24.4)	333 (37.8)	Increase <.001	NA
Total	-	-	-	727 (100)	880 (100)		
Use of PEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	-	-	19 (2.2)	26 (3.6)	30 (3.4)	NA	NA
Total	-	-	884 (100)	727 (100)	880 (100)		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	-	-	8 (0.9)	13 (1.8)	18 (2.1)	NA	NA
Total	-	-	884 (100)	727 (100)	880 (100)		

Note: Questions on the use of PEP and PrEP were included from 2013. The question on awareness of PrEP was included from 2014.

References

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