



Gay Community Periodic Survey: Sydney 2016

Never Stand Still

Art & Social Sciences

Centre for Social Research in Health

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Contents

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Executive Summary | 1 |
| Key points | 2 |
| Demographic profile | 2 |
| HIV status and testing | 2 |
| Sexual relationships with men | 3 |
| Sexual health | 5 |
| Drug use | 5 |
| Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP | 5 |
| Reporting | 6 |
| Appendix | 26 |

List of tables

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

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| Table 26: | Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey | 21 |
| Table 27: | Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey | 22 |
| Table 28: | Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six months prior to the survey | 23 |
| Table 29: | Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants | 23 |
| Table 30: | Party drug use and group sex among all men in the six months prior to the survey | 24 |
| Table 31: | 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

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

HIV-serodiscordant relationship a relationship in which both partners are known (as a result of testing) to be of different HIV status, e.g. HIV-positive and HIV-negative

HIV-serononconcordant relationship a relationship in which the HIV status of at least one partner in the relationship is not known, e.g. HIV-positive and untested, HIV-negative and untested, or both untested

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

PEP post-exposure prophylaxis

PrEP pre-exposure prophylaxis

STI sexually transmissible infection

Executive Summary

The Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Sydney. Since 1996 the project has been funded by the NSW Ministry of Health and supported by ACON and Positive Life NSW. 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. The data presented in this report are from the period 2012 to 2016.

In 2016, 3,015 men were recruited at 20 data collection sites which included gay social venues (bars and gyms), sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics, Fair Day (part of the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras) and online. The response rate for offline recruitment was 60.5%. Online recruitment was introduced in 2015 and conducted through the social networking site Facebook. Men were directed to a website with an online version of the GCPS questionnaire (<http://gcpsonline.net>). The advertisements were targeted to all men aged 16 and above who were located in New South Wales and indicated in their Facebook profile that they were 'interested' in men. In 2016, 20% of the sample was recruited online. When the online participants are excluded, there was a slight though significant decrease between 2015 and 2016 in the proportion of men recruited from social venues, and an increase in men recruited from Fair Day. These changes should be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

There were some statistical differences between the men recruited online and those recruited at venues and events. Men recruited online were younger (33 vs. 36 years), more likely to be born in Australia (83% vs. 56%) and more likely to be in a monogamous relationship (36% vs. 27%). Online participants were less likely than offline participants to have ever been tested for HIV (84% vs. 88%) or tested for other STIs (52% vs. 64%) in the previous 12 months. Online participants were more likely to reporting condomless anal intercourse with regular partners in the previous six months (50% vs. 35%). Online participants also reported having fewer gay friends (28% vs. 44%) and spending less time with gay men (27% vs. 40%).

Although there are some significant differences between the online and offline participants, this report presents analyses including all participants (as is consistent with previous reports). The change in sampling may have affected some of the results, so caution should be used when interpreting changes in short or long-term trends.

Key points

- The proportion of men reporting that they have ever been tested for HIV fell from 90% in 2015 to 87% in 2016.
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting a recent HIV test (in the 12 months prior to survey) has increased over time and was 78% in 2016. The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting 3 or more HIV tests in the previous 12 months also increased (from 22% in 2015 to 24% in 2016). These are the highest levels of recent testing recorded in the survey.
- The proportion of HIV-positive men on antiretroviral treatment continues to increase (to 92% in 2016). Most of the men on treatment in 2016 (95%) reported having an undetectable viral load.
- The proportion of men reporting any condomless anal intercourse with their regular partners (CAIR) was 56% in 2016 (no change from 2015).
- The proportion of men reporting any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC) increased to 41% in 2016. The increase in CAIC between 2015 and 2016 was concentrated among HIV-negative men on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP).
- HIV status disclosure to casual male partners increased among HIV-negative men in 2016 (to 67%).
- Recent PrEP use was reported by 4% of non-HIV-positive men in the 2016 survey.
- The use of mobile apps to meet male sex partners has continued to increase and was reported by 50% of men in 2016.
- The proportion of men reporting a STI diagnosis (other than HIV) increased from 14% in 2015 to 17% in 2016.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in the metropolitan Sydney area, were well educated, gay-identified, and in full time employment. In 2016, 90.5% of the sample identified as gay and 5.7% as bisexual. In 2016, 98% of the sample identified as male, with small numbers of participants identifying as male and trans (n=25, 0.8%) or male and intersex (n=26, 0.9%). Since 2012 there have been some significant changes in the age profile of the sample, with an increase in the proportion of men aged under 30 years, and a decrease in the proportion of men aged 40 or more.

Three-fifths of the sample (61.7%) was born in Australia. Over time, there has been a steady increase in the ethnic diversity of the sample. Since 2012, the proportion of Anglo-Australian men has declined from 63.0% to 53.9%, while the proportion of non-European men has increased from 17.9% to 25.6%. There has been no significant change in the proportions of European men or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants. In 2016, 3.7% of the sample identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

HIV status and testing

In 2016, the majority of men in the sample reported having ever been tested for HIV (87.2%). The proportion of men ever tested for HIV had been quite stable since 2012 although there was a small decline between 2015 and 2016. Three-quarters of non-HIV-positive participants (78.4%) reported having an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the 2016 survey. This was significantly higher than in 2015 and is the highest level of recent HIV testing recorded in the Sydney survey. The frequency of HIV testing has also increased, with nearly a quarter of non-HIV-positive men (24.2%) reporting three or more HIV tests in the 12 months prior to the 2016 survey.

In 2016, the most common places to get tested remained general practices (39.8%) and sexual health clinics (44.6%), followed by community-based services (13.8%) e.g. a[TEST]. Since 2013, the use of general practices for testing has declined while the use of community-based services has increased.

Of the participants that had been tested, in 2016 most reported that they were HIV-negative (90.2%), with smaller proportions reporting that they were HIV-positive (8.1%) or did not know their HIV status (1.7%).

Between 2012 and 2016 the proportion of HIV-positive men on antiretroviral treatment has increased. In the 2016 survey, 92.2% of HIV-positive men said they were receiving HIV treatment. In 2016, most of the HIV-positive men on treatment (95.3%) reported having an undetectable viral load.

Sexual relationships with men

In 2016, over a quarter men reported being in a monogamous relationship with a regular male partner (28.9%). A slightly larger proportion reported having both regular and casual partners (31.8%), and just less than a quarter had casual partners only (23.6%). Nearly one in six men (15.6%) reported no sexual relationships with men in the six months prior to the 2016 survey. These proportions have been relatively stable since 2012.

In 2016, mobile apps were the most common way that men met male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey (reported by 49.5%). Under a third of men (31.7%) said they had met partners through the internet. Other commonly reported ways to meet male sex partners were gay saunas (26.3%), gay bars (25.2%) and travelling overseas (21.5%). It is noticeable that between 2012 and 2016, as the use of mobile apps to meet partners increased, the use of the internet and physical venues and locations has declined.

Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in 2016, 55.8% reported they had an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship and a smaller proportion (52.7%) reported having an agreement about sex outside the relationship. In 2016, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (33.2%) or that condoms must always be used (17.3%). The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship specified that no sex with casual partners was allowed (23.3%) or that condoms must always be used (22.6%). The proportions of men with agreements about sex within or outside a relationship have fallen over time.

In 2016, among HIV-positive men with regular partners, 37.4% reported that they were in a seroconcordant relationship, 38.8% were in a serodiscordant relationship, and 23.8% said they were in a serononconcordant relationship. Since 2012 there has been a decline in seroconcordant relationships and an increase in HIV-positive men reporting serononconcordant relationships.

In 2016, most HIV-negative men with regular partners reported being in a seroconcordant relationship (71.2%), with considerably smaller proportions in serononconcordant (24.9%) and serodiscordant relationships (3.9%). Since 2012 there has been a downward trend in seroconcordant and a corresponding upward trend in serononconcordant relationships.

In terms of sex with regular partners, over half the men with regular partners (55.7%) reported some condomless anal intercourse with their regular partner (CAIR), while around one in five reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (20.3%). In 2016, about one in four men with regular partners (24.0%) reported having no anal intercourse with their regular partner. Since 2012 there has been a decline in the proportion of men who always use condoms with regular partners and a corresponding upward trend in CAIR.

Rates of CAIR vary according to the HIV status of participants and their regular partners. In 2016, among HIV-positive men with regular partners, those with seroconcordant partners (28.6%) were slightly less likely to report CAIR than men whose partners were not concordant (34.0%). Over a third of HIV-positive men in relationships (37.4%) avoided CAIR. The proportion of HIV-positive men with regular partners who report CAIR that is not concordant has increased over time.

Among HIV-negative men with regular partners in 2016, 44.5% reported CAIR with a seroconcordant partner, and 13.0% reported CAIR that was not concordant. Over four in ten HIV-negative men with a regular partner (42.5%) avoided CAIR. Since 2012, the proportion of HIV-negative men who report CAIR that is not concordant has increased, while the proportion reporting no CAIR has declined.

Casual male partners

The use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2016, 42.4% of men with casual partners reported always using condoms for anal intercourse, while four in ten (40.9%) reported any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC). Between 2015 and 2016, the proportion reporting any CAIC increased significantly while the proportion reporting no anal intercourse with casual partners decreased. Since 2012 there has been an upward trend in CAIC while the proportion reporting consistent condom use has fallen. Most of the increase in CAIC since 2012 (i.e. over the last 5 years) was reported by HIV-negative men not using PrEP who engaged in any receptive anal intercourse without condoms (the highest risk practice for HIV transmission). However, between 2015 and 2016 the increase in CAIC was concentrated among the small but growing group of casual partners who were HIV-negative men using PrEP (3.6% in 2016). Between 2015 and 2016 the proportion of casual partners who were HIV-negative, engaged in CAIC but were not using PrEP did not change significantly.

In 2016, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained more likely to report any CAIC (75.0%) than HIV-negative men (38.9%) or untested men with casual partners (27.6%). Since 2012, the proportion of HIV-negative men reporting CAIC has increased significantly.

In 2016, HIV-positive men remained more likely to report any disclosure of their HIV status to casual sex partners compared with HIV-negative men (78.8% vs. 66.5%). However HIV-negative men have become much more likely to report disclosure of HIV status to and from casual partners over time. Among men who reported any CAIC, a greater proportion of HIV-negative men (48.5%) consistently disclosed their HIV status to all casual partners compared with HIV-positive men (44.2%). Over time, HIV-negative men who engage in CAIC have become significantly more likely to disclose their HIV status to all casual partners while the proportion of HIV-positive men disclosing to all casual partners has remained stable.

In 2016, the most commonly used risk reduction practice reported by HIV-positive men who had CAIC was having an undetectable viral load, frequently used by 74.2% of HIV-positive men who had CAIC. Just over half of 55.0% of HIV-positive men who had CAIC said they frequently ensured that their partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting). The proportions of HIV-positive men who reported frequently using strategic positioning (20.0%) or withdrawal (13.3%) during CAIC were relatively small. The frequent use of undetectable viral load as a strategy has increased over time among HIV-positive men while the use of the other strategies has remained stable.

Among HIV-negative men who engaged in CAIC, the most frequently used strategy was serosorting (reported by 52.0% in 2016), with smaller proportions reporting frequent strategic positioning (23.3%), checking that HIV-positive partners had an undetectable viral load (15.7%) or withdrawal before ejaculation (14.5%). In 2016, the proportion of HIV-negative men who had CAIC and said they frequently took anti-HIV medication before sex (indicative of PrEP) increased to 11.5%. Among HIV-negative men who had CAIC, the frequent use of serosorting, undetectable viral load and taking anti-HIV medication before or after sex have increased since 2012.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2016 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (88.9%) reported having any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) compared with HIV-negative men (77.1%). Since 2012, there have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-negative men reporting any STI test (with or without blood tests) while the rate of testing for HIV-positive men has been relatively stable. The use of anal and throat swabs and urine samples for STI testing continues to improve among HIV-negative men, although HIV-positive men remain more likely to report the use of these sampling techniques.

In 2016, the proportion of men reporting that they had been diagnosed with any STI other than HIV increased to 17.2% of all participants. Over eight out of ten of these men (83.8%) reported that they had told at least one sex partner about their diagnosis. STI diagnoses and disclosing these diagnoses to partners have become more common since 2012.

Drug use

In 2016, recreational drug use remained common within the sample, with 61.4% reporting any drug use in the six months prior to the survey. However, since 2012, the proportion of men saying they had used more than two drugs in the previous six months has fallen. In 2016, the most frequently used drugs were amyl/poppers (42.1%), marijuana (29.5%), ecstasy (22.9%), cocaine (21.7%), Viagra (19.5%) and GHB (10.8%). Since 2012 there have been significant declines in the use of ecstasy, amphetamine/speed, crystal methamphetamine, Viagra, ketamine, GHB, heroin and steroids with a small but significant increase in the use of cocaine.

The use of party drugs for sex was reported by 18.7% of all participants in 2016, and a smaller proportion reported group sex during or after drug use (11.4%). Using party drugs for sex has declined slightly since 2012.

In general, HIV-positive men remain more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men (78.7% vs 63.8% in 2016). HIV-positive men are disproportionately more likely to report using crystal methamphetamine compared with HIV-negative men (30.6% vs. 10.4% in 2016) and any injecting drug use (18.5% vs. 2.9%).

Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2016, about six in every ten participants (62.7%) reported that they knew post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. Over the period from 2012 there was a small, significant upward trend in the knowledge of PEP availability. Belief that PrEP is available has increased rapidly, from 27.2% of all participants in 2014 to 47.7% in 2016. In 2016, 139 men (5.0%) said they had taken PEP and 120 men (4.3%) said they had used anti-HIV drugs as PrEP. Most of the PrEP users (n=110) said they were taking drugs that were prescribed. In 2016, the most common ways of obtaining PrEP were through a trial or study (29%), buying it online from overseas (50%) or repurposing PEP drugs (11%). Both PEP and PrEP use have increased significantly from low bases in the last few years.

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2012–2016. Each table includes the statistical significance (p-value), if any, of the change between 2015 and 2016 and the trend over time (2012–2016). An alpha level of 0.05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2015 and 2016 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 (–).

Table 1: Recruitment source

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Fair Day | 1,127 (39.6) | 1,076 (42.3) | 715 (32.2) | 621 (21.8) | 1,129 (37.5) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Sexual health clinics | 318 (11.2) | 267 (10.5) | 220 (9.9) | 251 (8.8) | 182 (6.0) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Sex-on-premises venues | 369 (13.0) | 378 (14.9) | 370 (16.7) | 266 (9.4) | 242 (8.0) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Gay social venues | 1,029 (36.2) | 825 (32.4) | 917 (41.3) | 1,167 (41.0) | 883 (29.3) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Online | - | - | - | 541 (19.0) | 579 (19.2) | NA | NA |
| Total | 2,843 (100) | 2,546 (100) | 2,222 (100) | 2,846 (100) | 3,015 (100) | | |

Table 2: Age

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Under 25 | 286 (10.1) | 288 (11.4) | 317 (14.3) | 561 (19.8) | 507 (16.9) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| 25–29 | 427 (15.1) | 416 (16.4) | 390 (17.6) | 539 (19.0) | 598 (19.9) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 |
| 30–39 | 866 (30.6) | 757 (29.9) | 618 (27.9) | 794 (28.0) | 902 (30.1) | ns | ns |
| 40–49 | 765 (27.1) | 630 (24.9) | 520 (23.5) | 539 (19.0) | 603 (20.1) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| 50 and over | 484 (17.1) | 440 (17.4) | 369 (16.7) | 404 (14.2) | 391 (13.0) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 2,828 (100) | 2,531 (100) | 2,214 (100) | 2,837 (100) | 3,001 (100) | | |

Table 3: HIV Testing

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| All men | | | | | | | |
| Ever tested for HIV | 2,501 (88.0) | 2,262 (88.9) | 1,985 (89.3) | 2,555 (89.8) | 2,629 (87.2) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 | ns |
| Total | 2,843 (100) | 2,546 (100) | 2,222 (100) | 2,846 (100) | 3,015 (100) | | |
| Non-HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Tested for HIV in previous 12 months | 1,500 (69.1) | 1,412 (71.4) | 1,306 (76.0) | 1,750 (75.1) | 1,887 (78.4) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 2,172 (100) | 1,977 (100) | 1,718 (100) | 2,330 (100) | 2,408 (100) | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| General practice | - | 1029 (52.6) | 842 (49.0) | 1,037 (43.6) | 948 (39.8) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Sexual health clinic/hospital | - | 892 (45.6) | 677 (39.4) | 1,015 (46.0) | 1,064 (44.6) | ns | ns |
| At home | - | 6 (0.3) | 7 (0.4) | 10 (0.4) | 9 (0.4) | NA | NA |
| Community-based service | - | - | 148 (8.6) | 169 (7.5) | 330 (13.8) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Somewhere else | - | 31 (1.6) | 44 (2.6) | 56 (2.2) | 34 (1.4) | NA | NA |
| Total | - | 1,958 (100) | 1,718 (100) | 2,287 (100) | 2,385 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| None | - | 628 (29.8) | 511 (27.3) | 608 (25.0) | 695 (26.5) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| One | - | 602 (28.6) | 532 (28.4) | 669 (27.5) | 601 (22.9) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Two | - | 573 (27.2) | 493 (26.3) | 629 (25.8) | 695 (26.5) | ns | ns |
| 3 or more | - | 302 (14.4) | 338 (18.0) | 530 (21.8) | 635 (24.2) | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | - | 2,105(100) | 1,847 (100) | 2,436 (100) | 2,626 (100) | | |

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

Table 6: HIV test results

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive | 313 (12.5) | 267 (11.8) | 254 (12.9) | 217 (8.5) | 213 (8.1) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| HIV-negative | 2,125 (85.1) | 1,950 (86.4) | 1,697 (85.8) | 2,309 (90.4) | 2,369 (90.2) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Unknown status | 59 (2.4) | 39 (1.7) | 30 (1.5) | 29 (1.1) | 44 (1.7) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 2,497 (100) | 2,256 (100) | 1,981 (100) | 2,555 (100) | 2,326 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| On treatment | 264 (86.6) | 224 (87.8) | 218 (89.0) | 186 (90.7) | 190 (92.2) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 305 (100) | 255 (100) | 245 (100) | 205 (100) | 206 (100) | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Men using ART | | | | | | | |
| Undetectable viral load | 249 (94.3) | 199 (88.8) | 205 (94.0) | 178 (95.7) | 181 (95.3) | ns | ns |
| CD4 count > 500 | 148 (56.1) | 108 (48.2) | 126 (57.8) | 114 (61.1) | 98 (51.6) | ns | ns |
| Total | 264 (100) | 224 (100) | 218 (100) | 186 (100) | 190 (100) | | |
| Men not using ART | | | | | | | |
| Undetectable viral load | 12 (29.3) | 9 (29.0) | 9 (36.0) | 13 (68.4) | 7 (43.6) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| CD4 count > 500 | 16 (39.0) | 11 (35.5) | 15 (55.6) | 11 (57.9) | 4 (25.0) | ns | ns |
| Total | 41 (100) | 31 (100) | 25 (100) | 19 (100) | 16 (100) | | |

Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 9: Current relationships with men

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| None | 436 (16.3) | 398 (16.6) | 364 (17.2) | 439 (16.1) | 455 (15.6) | ns | ns |
| Casual only | 665 (24.9) | 616 (25.7) | 545 (25.8) | 667 (24.5) | 688 (23.6) | ns | ns |
| Regular plus casual | 812 (30.4) | 687 (28.6) | 626 (29.6) | 781 (28.6) | 926 (31.8) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | ns |
| Regular only (monogamous) | 758 (28.4) | 698 (29.1) | 577 (27.3) | 841 (30.8) | 841 (28.9) | ns | ns |
| Total | 2,671 (100) | 2,399 (100) | 2,112 (100) | 2,728 (100) | 2,910 (100) | | |

Note: Reliable data not available for 2010.

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| No agreement about sex within the relationship | 670 (35.9) | 611 (37.0) | 637 (44.0) | 872 (44.9) | 910 (44.2) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| No sex at all | 56 (3.0) | 46 (2.8) | 62 (4.3) | 82 (4.2) | 65 (3.2) | ns | ns |
| No anal intercourse permitted | 78 (4.2) | 45 (2.7) | 34 (2.4) | 41 (2.1) | 43 (2.1) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom | 460 (24.7) | 397 (24.1) | 298 (20.6) | 338 (17.4) | 356 (17.3) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Anal intercourse permitted without a condom | 601 (32.2) | 551 (33.4) | 418 (28.9) | 611 (31.4) | 684 (33.2) | ns | ns |
| Total | 1,865 (100) | 1,650 (100) | 1,449 (100) | 1,944 (100) | 2,058 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| No agreement about casual sex | 822 (44.1) | 748 (45.3) | 695 (48.0) | 918 (47.2) | 974 (47.3) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| No sex with casual partners permitted | 467 (25.0) | 406 (24.6) | 335 (23.1) | 518 (26.7) | 480 (23.3) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | ns |
| No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted | 53 (2.8) | 46 (2.8) | 38 (2.6) | 42 (2.2) | 51 (2.5) | ns | ns |
| Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom | 476 (25.5) | 396 (24.0) | 333 (23.0) | 413 (21.2) | 464 (22.6) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom | 47 (2.5) | 54 (3.3) | 48 (3.3) | 53 (2.7) | 89 (4.3) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 1,865 (100) | 1,650 (100) | 1,449 (100) | 1,944 (100) | 2,058 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Seroconcordant | 95 (49.5) | 63 (40.4) | 50 (34.7) | 60 (40.8) | 55 (37.4) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Serodiscordant | 77 (40.1) | 55 (35.3) | 61 (42.4) | 47 (32.0) | 57 (38.8) | ns | ns |
| Serononconcordant | 20 (10.4) | 38 (24.4) | 33 (22.9) | 40 (27.2) | 35 (23.8) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Total | 192 (100) | 156 (100) | 144 (100) | 147 (100) | 147 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | | | |
| Seroconcordant | 1,119 (76.3) | 967 (72.0) | 857 (73.1) | 1,179 (70.9) | 1,199 (71.2) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Serodiscordant | 67 (4.6) | 67 (5.0) | 48 (4.1) | 75 (4.5) | 65 (3.9) | ns | ns |
| Serononconcordant | 281 (19.2) | 309 (23.0) | 267 (22.8) | 408 (24.6) | 419 (24.9) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 1,467 (100) | 1,343 (100) | 1,172 (100) | 1,662 (100) | 1,683 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| No anal intercourse | 448 (24.0) | 396 (24.0) | 336 (23.2) | 361 (18.6) | 494 (24.0) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | ns |
| Always uses a condom | 460 (24.7) | 424 (25.7) | 360 (24.8) | 464 (23.9) | 418 (20.3) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 957 (51.3) | 830 (50.3) | 753 (52.0) | 1,119 (57.6) | 1,146 (55.7) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 1,865 (100) | 1,650 (100) | 1,449 (100) | 1,944 (100) | 2,058 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Seroconcordant UAIR | 69 (35.9) | 48 (30.8) | 37 (25.7) | 45 (30.6) | 42 (28.6) | ns | ns |
| Not concordant UAIR | 38 (19.8) | 33 (21.2) | 43 (29.9) | 41 (27.9) | 50 (34.0) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| No UAIR | 85 (44.3) | 75 (48.1) | 64 (44.4) | 61 (41.5) | 55 (37.4) | ns | ns |
| Total | 192 (100) | 156 (100) | 144 (100) | 147 (100) | 147 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | | | |
| Seroconcordant UAIR | 646 (44.0) | 565 (42.1) | 503 (42.9) | 748 (45.0) | 749 (44.5) | ns | ns |
| Not concordant UAIR | 130 (8.9) | 133 (9.9) | 120 (10.2) | 223 (13.4) | 219 (13.0) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| No UAIR | 691 (47.1) | 645 (48.0) | 549 (46.8) | 691 (41.6) | 715 (42.5) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 1,467 (100) | 1,343 (100) | 1,172 (100) | 1,662 (100) | 1,683 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Took insertive position during CAIR | 40 (30.8) | 36 (27.1) | 38 (31.7) | 63 (28.3) | 72 (32.9) | ns | ns |
| Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive | 27 (20.8) | 33 (24.8) | 32 (26.7) | 54 (24.2) | 40 (18.3) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 130 | 133 | 120 | 223 | 219 | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| No anal intercourse | 346 (19.5) | 300 (19.2) | 249 (17.7) | 339 (19.9) | 315 (16.7) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | ns |
| Always uses a condom | 823 (46.5) | 695 (44.4) | 666 (47.3) | 749 (44.0) | 799 (42.4) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 602 (34.0) | 570 (36.4) | 493 (35.0) | 616 (36.2) | 770 (40.9) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Subcategories of men who did not always use condoms: | | | | | | | |
| HIV-positive on treatment with undetectable viral load | 124 (7.0) | 85 (5.4) | 81 (5.6) | 84 (4.9) | 101 (5.4) | ns | Decrease <.05 |
| HIV-negative on PrEP | | 11 (0.7) | 18 (1.3) | 12 (0.7) | 68 (3.6) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| HIV-positive not on treatment or detectable viral load | 30 (1.7) | 31 (2.0) | 20 (1.4) | 20 (1.2) | 19 (1.0) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (only insertive anal intercourse) | 151 (8.5) | 149 (9.5) | 137 (9.7) | 136 (8.0) | 179 (9.5) | ns | ns |
| HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (any receptive anal intercourse) | 297 (16.8) | 294 (18.8) | 237 (16.8) | 364 (21.4) | 403 (21.4) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 1,771 (100) | 1,565 (100) | 1,408 (100) | 1,704 (100) | 1,884 (100) | | |

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

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-negative men | 394 (29.1) | 406 (32.7) | 348 (31.8) | 466 (32.5) | 600 (38.9) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 1,354 (100) | 1,240 (100) | 1,102 (100) | 1,434 (100) | 1,543 (100) | | |
| HIV-positive men | 154 (69.1) | 116 (68.2) | 101 (58.7) | 105 (71.2) | 120 (75.0) | ns | ns |
| Total | 223 (100) | 170 (100) | 172 (100) | 147 (100) | 160 (100) | | |
| Untested/unknown status men | 54 (27.8) | 48 (31.0) | 41 (31.5) | 45 (37.1) | 50 (27.6) | ns | ns |
| Total | 194 (100) | 155 (100) | 130 (100) | 123 (100) | 181 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Told casual partners | 182 (81.6) | 143 (84.1) | 134 (77.9) | 114 (77.4) | 126 (78.8) | ns | ns |
| Told by casual partners | 155 (69.5) | 133 (78.2) | 120 (69.8) | 105 (71.2) | 114 (71.3) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 223 | 170 | 173 | 147 | 160 | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | | | |
| Told casual partners | 752 (55.5) | 732 (59.0) | 649 (59.3) | 856 (59.7) | 1,026 (66.5) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Told by casual partners | 760 (56.1) | 733 (59.1) | 659 (60.2) | 870 (60.7) | 1,018 (66.0) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 1,354 | 1,240 | 1,095 | 1,434 | 1,543 | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men who disclosed to all | 75 (48.7) | 54 (46.6) | 60 (59.4) | 44 (41.4) | 53 (44.2) | ns | ns |
| Total | 154 (100) | 116 (100) | 101 (100) | 105 (100) | 120 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men who disclosed to all | 137 (34.8) | 162 (39.9) | 133 (38.8) | 216 (46.4) | 291 (48.5) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 394 (100) | 406(100) | 343 (100) | 466 (100) | 600 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Receptive only CAIC | 36 (23.4) | 28 (24.1) | 18 (17.8) | 18 (16.4) | 23 (19.2) | ns | ns |
| Total | 154 (100) | 116 (100) | 101 (100) | 105 (100) | 120 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | | | |
| Insertive only CAIC | 141 (35.8) | 138 (34.0) | 130 (37.1) | 130 (27.9) | 185 (30.8) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 394 (100) | 406 (100) | 350 (100) | 466 (100) | 600 (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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting) | 92 (59.7) | 68 (58.6) | 68 (67.3) | 54 (51.0) | 66 (55.0) | ns | ns |
| Took receptive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant | 20 (13.0) | 22 (19.0) | 22 (21.8) | 14 (13.5) | 24 (20.0) | ns | ns |
| Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive | 21 (13.6) | 15 (12.9) | 16 (15.8) | 10 (9.6) | 16 (13.3) | ns | ns |
| Participant ensured he had an undetectable viral load before having sex | | 56 (48.3) | 78 (77.2) | 73 (69.2) | 89 (74.2) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 154 | 116 | 101 | 105 | 120 | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | | | |
| Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting) | 186 (47.2) | 195 (48.0) | 166 (47.4) | 255 (54.7) | 312 (52.0) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant | 105 (26.7) | 88 (21.7) | 88 (25.1) | 98 (21.0) | 140 (23.3) | ns | ns |
| Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive | 69 (17.5) | 72 (17.7) | 63 (18.0) | 60 (12.9) | 87 (14.5) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex | - | 43 (10.6) | 33 (9.4) | 60 (12.9) | 94 (15.7) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Participant took anti HIV medication before sex | | 14 (3.5) | 11 (3.1) | 15 (3.2) | 69 (11.5) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Participant took anti HIV medication after sex | | 19 (4.7) | 18 (5.1) | 16 (3.4) | 52 (8.7) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 394 | 406 | 350 | 466 | 600 | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Internet | 1,038 (36.5) | 927 (36.4) | 742 (33.4) | 898 (31.6) | 955 (31.7) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Mobile app e.g. Grindr | 896 (31.5) | 918 (36.1) | 931 (41.9) | 1,308 (46.0) | 1,491 (49.5) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Gay bar | 776 (27.3) | 704 (27.7) | 615 (27.7) | 747 (26.3) | 760 (25.2) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Other bar | - | - | - | 243 (8.5) | 264 (8.8) | ns | - |
| Dance party | 421 (14.8) | 432 (17.0) | 330 (14.9) | 360 (12.7) | 322 (10.7) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Beat | 347 (12.2) | 311 (12.2) | 263 (11.8) | 295 (10.4) | 378 (12.5) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | ns |
| Gay saunas | 874 (30.7) | 770 (30.2) | 603 (27.1) | 728 (25.6) | 792 (26.3) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Other sex-on-premises venues | 404 (14.2) | 361 (14.2) | 297 (13.4) | 264 (9.3) | 316 (10.5) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Sex workers | 93 (3.3) | 91 (3.6) | 65 (2.9) | 81 (2.9) | 82 (2.7) | ns | ns |
| In other Australian cities | 490 (17.2) | 419 (16.5) | 400 (18.0) | 499 (17.5) | 519 (17.2) | ns | ns |
| Elsewhere in Australia | 341 (12.0) | 330 (13.0) | 267 (12.0) | 340 (12.0) | 364 (12.1) | ns | ns |
| Private sex parties | 203 (7.1) | 193 (7.6) | 142 (6.4) | 132 (4.6) | 182 (6.0) | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Gym | 241 (8.5) | 210 (8.3) | 175 (7.9) | 190 (6.7) | 234 (7.8) | ns | ns |
| Overseas | 597 (21.0) | 533 (20.9) | 505 (22.7) | 580 (20.4) | 649 (21.5) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 2,843 | 2,546 | 2,222 | 2,846 | 3,015 | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Anal swab | 190 (60.5) | 164 (61.4) | 177 (69.1) | 156 (71.1) | 157 (72.7) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Throat swab | 199 (63.4) | 169 (63.3) | 178 (69.5) | 150 (68.4) | 150 (69.4) | ns | ns |
| Penile swab | 139 (44.3) | 114 (42.7) | 108 (42.2) | 94 (42.7) | 102 (47.2) | ns | ns |
| Urine sample | 235 (74.8) | 198 (74.2) | 193 (75.4) | 166 (75.7) | 173 (80.1) | ns | ns |
| Blood test other than for HIV | 235 (74.8) | 193 (72.3) | 179 (69.9) | 155 (71.1) | 177 (81.9) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | ns |
| Blood test for syphilis | 247 (78.7) | 205 (76.8) | 196 (76.6) | 172 (78.4) | 171 (79.2) | ns | ns |
| Any STI test (not including blood tests) | 247 (78.7) | 206 (77.2) | 206 (80.5) | 177 (80.7) | 180 (83.3) | ns | ns |
| Any STI test (including blood tests) | 280 (89.2) | 232 (86.9) | 227 (88.7) | 191 (87.2) | 192 (88.9) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 314 | 267 | 256 | 219 | 216 | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Anal swab | 996 (46.7) | 1,001 (51.1) | 876 (51.4) | 1,209 (52.3) | 1,442 (60.6) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Throat swab | 1,072 (50.2) | 1,059 (54.0) | 945 (55.5) | 1,268 (54.8) | 1,466 (61.6) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Penile swab | 790 (37.0) | 709 (36.2) | 563 (33.1) | 724 (31.3) | 812 (34.1) | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Urine sample | 1,262 (59.1) | 1,181 (60.3) | 1,066 (62.6) | 1,450 (62.7) | 1,625 (68.3) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Blood test other than for HIV | 1,181 (55.3) | 1,044 (53.3) | 880 (51.7) | 1,234 (53.4) | 1,353 (56.9) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Blood test for syphilis | 1,302 (61.0) | 1,208 (61.6) | 1,084 (63.7) | 1,430 (61.8) | 1,588 (66.7) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Any STI test (not including blood test) | 1,313 (61.5) | 1,255 (64.0) | 1,131 (66.4) | 1,522 (65.8) | 1,683 (70.7) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Any STI test (including blood tests) | 1,530 (71.7) | 1,412 (72.0) | 1,277 (75.0) | 1,695 (73.3) | 1,836 (77.1) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 2,134 | 1,960 | 1,703 | 2,313 | 2,380 | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Diagnosed with any STI | 331 (11.6) | 334 (13.1) | 321 (14.5) | 399 (14.0) | 482 (17.2) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 2,843 (100) | 2,546 (100) | 2,222 (100) | 2,846 (100) | 2,808 (100) | | |
| Disclosed STI diagnosis to any sex partner | 234 (70.7) | 235 (70.4) | 260 (81.0) | 327 (82.0) | 404 (83.8) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 331 (100) | 334 (100) | 321 (100) | 399 (100) | 482 (100) | | |

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

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

| | 2012 n (%) | 2013 n (%) | 2014 n (%) | 2015 n (%) | 2016 n (%) | Change from 2015 (p-value) | Trend over time (p-value) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Marijuana | 819 (28.8) | 775 (30.4) | 692 (31.1) | 864 (30.4) | 888 (29.5) | ns | ns |
| Amyl | 1,163 (40.9) | 1,090 (42.8) | 934 (42.0) | 1,139 (40.0) | 1,269 (42.1) | ns | ns |
| Ecstasy | 766 (26.9) | 734 (28.8) | 610 (27.5) | 715 (25.1) | 689 (22.9) | Decrease $p < .05$ | Decrease $p < .001$ |
| Amphetamine (speed) | 311 (10.9) | 270 (10.6) | 217 (9.8) | 231 (8.1) | 214 (7.1) | ns | Decrease $p < .001$ |
| Crystal methamphetamine | 393 (13.8) | 354 (13.9) | 324 (14.6) | 326 (11.5) | 313 (10.4) | ns | Decrease $p < .001$ |
| Viagra | 610 (21.5) | 579 (22.7) | 472 (21.2) | 529 (18.6) | 589 (19.5) | ns | Decrease $p < .001$ |
| Cocaine | 546 (19.2) | 484 (19.0) | 492 (22.1) | 616 (21.6) | 655 (21.7) | ns | Increase $p < .01$ |
| Ketamine (special K) | 233 (8.2) | 218 (8.6) | 162 (7.3) | 223 (7.8) | 185 (6.1) | Decrease $p < .05$ | Decrease $p < .01$ |
| GHB | 330 (11.6) | 341 (13.4) | 260 (11.7) | 302 (10.6) | 326 (10.8) | ns | Decrease $p < .05$ |
| Heroin | 24 (0.8) | 28 (1.1) | 10 (0.5) | 18 (0.6) | 12 (0.4) | ns | Decrease $p < .01$ |
| Steroids | - | - | 78 (3.5) | 82 (2.9) | 58 (1.9) | Decrease $p < .05$ | Decrease $p < .001$ |
| Other drugs | 197 (6.9) | 172 (6.8) | 170 (7.7) | 209 (7.3) | 227 (7.5) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 2,843 | 2,546 | 2,222 | 2,846 | 3,015 | | |
| Number of drugs used | | | | | | | |
| None | 1,104 (38.8) | 968 (38.0) | 762 (34.3) | 1,080 (38.0) | 1,164 (38.6) | ns | ns |
| One or two drugs | 863 (30.4) | 758 (29.8) | 754 (33.9) | 932 (32.8) | 1,008 (33.4) | ns | Increase $p < .001$ |
| More than two drugs | 876 (30.8) | 820 (32.1) | 706 (31.8) | 834 (29.3) | 843 (28.0) | ns | Decrease $p < .01$ |
| Total | 2,843 (100) | 2,546 (100) | 2,222 (100) | 2,846 (100) | 3,015 (100) | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Marijuana | 134 (42.7) | 106 (39.7) | 106 (41.4) | 84 (38.5) | 82 (38.0) | ns | ns |
| Amyl nitrite (poppers) | 165 (52.6) | 149 (55.8) | 134 (52.3) | 115 (52.8) | 132 (61.1) | ns | ns |
| Ecstasy | 96 (30.6) | 81 (30.3) | 60 (23.4) | 50 (22.9) | 58 (26.9) | ns | ns |
| Amphetamine (speed) | 46 (14.7) | 30 (11.2) | 26 (10.2) | 10 (4.6) | 19 (8.8) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Crystal methamphetamine | 105 (33.4) | 90 (33.7) | 92 (35.9) | 68 (31.2) | 66 (30.6) | ns | ns |
| Viagra | 124 (39.5) | 105 (39.3) | 95 (37.1) | 88 (40.4) | 95 (44.0) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 314 | 267 | 256 | 219 | 216 | | |
| Number of drugs used | | | | | | | |
| None | 78 (24.8) | 59 (22.1) | 55 (21.5) | 51 (22.9) | 46 (21.3) | ns | ns |
| One or two drugs | 88 (28.0) | 83 (31.1) | 86 (33.6) | 73 (33.5) | 66 (30.6) | ns | ns |
| More than two drugs | 148 (47.1) | 125 (46.8) | 115 (44.9) | 95 (43.6) | 104 (48.2) | ns | ns |
| Total | 314 (100) | 267 (100) | 256 (100) | 219 (100) | 216 (100) | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Marijuana | 600 (28.1) | 604 (30.8) | 524 (30.8) | 680 (29.4) | 711 (29.9) | ns | ns |
| Amyl nitrite (poppers) | 919 (43.1) | 871 (44.4) | 735 (43.2) | 950 (41.1) | 1,046 (44.0) | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 | ns |
| Ecstasy | 608 (28.5) | 607 (31.0) | 515 (30.2) | 602 (26.0) | 584 (24.5) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Amphetamine (speed) | 241 (11.3) | 220 (11.2) | 174 (10.2) | 192 (8.3) | 182 (7.7) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Crystal methamphetamine | 261 (12.2) | 238 (12.1) | 216 (12.7) | 236 (10.2) | 233 (9.8) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Viagra | 453 (21.2) | 435 (22.2) | 355 (20.9) | 409 (17.7) | 460 (19.3) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 2,134 | 1,960 | 1,703 | 2,313 | 2,380 | | |
| Number of drugs used | | | | | | | |
| None | 784 (36.7) | 701 (35.8) | 551 (32.4) | 871 (37.7) | 861 (36.2) | ns | ns |
| One or two drugs | 685 (32.1) | 617 (31.5) | 602 (35.4) | 771 (33.3) | 835 (35.1) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| More than two drugs | 665 (31.2) | 642 (32.8) | 550 (32.3) | 671 (29.0) | 684 (28.7) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Total | 2,134 (100) | 1,960 (100) | 1,703 (100) | 2,313 (100) | 2,380 (100) | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| All men | 134 (4.7) | 114 (4.5) | 135 (6.1) | 130 (4.6) | 122 (4.1) | ns | ns |
| Total | 2,843 (100) | 2,546 (100) | 2,222 (100) | 2,846 (100) | 3,015 (100) | | |
| HIV-positive men | 57 (18.2) | 47 (17.6) | 55 (21.5) | 44 (20.2) | 40 (18.5) | ns | ns |
| Total | 314 (100) | 267 (100) | 256 (100) | 219 (100) | 216 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men | 62 (2.9) | 60 (3.1) | 71 (4.2) | 77 (3.3) | 69 (2.9) | ns | ns |
| Total | 2,134 (100) | 1,960 (100) | 1,703 (100) | 2,313 (100) | 2,380 (100) | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Used party drugs for sex | 578 (20.3) | 529 (20.8) | 523 (23.5) | 547 (19.2) | 563 (18.7) | ns | Decrease $p < .05$ |
| Engaged in group sex during or after drug use | 332 (11.7) | 310 (12.2) | 292 (13.1) | 315 (11.1) | 343 (11.4) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 2,843 | 2,546 | 2,222 | 2,846 | 3,015 | | |

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

| | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2013 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | 2015 <i>n</i> (%) | 2016 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2015 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Belief that PEP is available now (all men) | 1,655 (58.2) | 1,544 (60.6) | 1,416 (63.7) | 1,736 (61.0) | 1,891 (62.7) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 2,843 (100) | 2,546 (100) | 2,222 (100) | 2,846 (100) | 3,015 (100) | | |
| Belief that PEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men) | 1,399 (55.3) | 1,317 (57.8) | 1,192 (60.6) | 1551 (59.0) | 1,709 (61.1) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 2,529 (100) | 2,279 (100) | 1,966 (100) | 2,628 (100) | 2,799 (100) | | |
| Belief that PrEP is available now (all men) | - | - | 605 (27.2) | 1028 (36.1) | 1,437 (47.7) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | - | - | 2,222 (100) | 2,846 (100) | 3,015 (100) | | |
| Belief that PrEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men) | - | - | 489 (24.9) | 906 (34.5) | 1,290 (46.1) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | - | - | 1,966 (100) | 2,627 (100) | 2,799 (100) | | |
| Use of PEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey | - | 73 (3.2) | 79 (4.0) | 96 (3.7) | 139 (5.0) | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Total | - | 2,279 (100) | 1,966 (100) | 2,627 (100) | 2,799 (100) | | |
| Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey | - | 28 (1.2) | 33 (1.7) | 46 (1.8) | 120 (4.3) | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | - | 2,279 (100) | 1,966 (100) | 2,627 (100) | 2,799 (100) | | |

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

Appendix

Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey 2016



BUILDING OUR COMMUNITY'S
HEALTH & WELLBEING

Conducted by



the voice of people with HIV since 1988



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
- Which of the following best describes you:
1 Male 2 Trans male 3 Intersex male
- 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 your occupation? (e.g. bartender, teacher, welder)
 (specify)
- What is the highest level of education you have completed?
1 Up to Year 10
2 Year 12 / HSC / QCE / SACE / VCE / 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 ↗**

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

Anal sex regular partner/s:

24. I fucked him with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

25. He fucked me with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often


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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

Section E – Casual male partners – last 6 months

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

- 1 Yes 2 No → **Go to section F →**

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

Anal sex casual partner/s:

31. I fucked him with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

32. He fucked me with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

HIV disclosure casual partner/s

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

- 1 None 2 Some 3 All

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

- 1 None 2 Some 3 All

HIV status of casual partner/s

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

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

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

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

Survey continues on next page



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 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| I chose to take the top role (I fucked him) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| I chose to take the bottom role (he fucked me) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| When I fucked him, I chose to pull out before cumming because his HIV status was different or unknown to me | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| When he fucked me, I made sure he pulled out before cumming because his HIV status was different or unknown to me | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| I took anti-HIV medication before sex | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| I took anti-HIV medication after sex | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| When my partner was HIV-positive, I checked he had an undetectable viral load before we had sex | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| I knew I had an undetectable viral load before we had sex | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 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. a[TEST]
 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



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 1 1-2 1 3-4 1 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

Section G – STI testing

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

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

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

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know

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

- 1 Negative 2 Positive 3 Don't know

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

- 1 Yes 2 No

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

- 1 None 2 A few 3 Some 4 All

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

Go to section H ↘


Section H – Medication to prevent HIV

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Go to section I ↘

Section I – Drug use

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 Yes 2 No

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

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

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

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

The survey concludes here.
Thank you for your time.



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

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

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