

## Gay Community Periodic Survey: Melbourne 2017

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## Gay Community Periodic Survey: Melbourne 2017



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# Glossary

**ART** antiretroviral treatment

**HIV** human immunodeficiency virus

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

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

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

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

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

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

**STI** sexually transmissible infection

**CAIC** condomless anal intercourse with casual partners

**CAIR** condomless anal intercourse with regular partners

## Executive summary

The Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey (GCPS) is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited from a range of gay community sites in Melbourne. Since 1998, the project has been funded by the Victorian Department of Health and supported by the Victorian AIDS Council and Living Positive Victoria. The Centre for Social Research in Health coordinates the survey, with support from the Kirby Institute.

The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual, drug use and testing practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay men. The most recent survey, the nineteenth in Melbourne, was conducted in January 2017, recruiting a total of 2,956 men. The majority of these men (n=2,486, 84.1%) were recruited using face-to face recruitment by trained staff at gay social venues (e.g. bars, community organisations), sex-on-premises venues, sexual health clinics and the Midsumma Carnival. The remaining 470 men (15.9%) participated through an online version of the survey.

Online recruitment was first conducted in 2015 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 resided in Victoria and indicated in their Facebook profile that they were 'interested in men'. The overall response rate for the 2017 survey was 86.5%. The data presented in this report are from the period 2013 to 2017.

Between 2013 and 2017 the proportions of men recruited from venues and events have decreased significantly. The proportion of men recruited online increased significantly between 2016 and 2017, from 10.4% to 15.9%.

The online sample was analysed before we incorporated it into the survey database. There were a number of differences between men recruited online and men recruited through venues and events (offline). Men in the online sample were younger and more likely to be born in Australia. There were similar proportions of men recruited online and offline who were HIV-positive (9.9% offline vs 10.8% online) and HIV-negative (88.7% offline vs 87.9% online). Compared to men recruited through venues and events, men recruited online were more likely to report only having casual partners or having no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. However, when they had regular partners, men who were recruited online were more likely to report condomless anal intercourse with those partners than men recruited face-to-face. Men recruited online were also more likely to report condomless anal intercourse with casual partners and were less likely to report HIV and STI testing than men recruited offline.

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



## Key points

The proportion of men who reported ever being tested for HIV has increased over time to 90% in 2017.

- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the previous 12 months increased to 77% in 2017 (the highest level recorded in the survey), and there was an increase in the proportion of men reporting three or more HIV tests in the previous year (30% in 2017).
- Continuing the increase in treatment uptake over time, nearly all HIV-positive men in the 2017 survey (99%) reported being on HIV treatment. Among men on treatment, 97% said they had an undetectable viral load.
- The proportion of men with regular partners who reported any condomless anal intercourse with those partners increased to 65% in 2017.
- The proportion of men with casual partners who reported any condomless anal intercourse with those partners increased to 53% in 2017. This increase is attributable to the rapid increase in the number of HIV-negative men using PrEP.
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men using PrEP increased from 5% in 2016 to 16% in 2017. Most of the men on PrEP in the 2017 survey (84%) obtained it from a research study or trial.

## Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, lived in metropolitan Melbourne or urban Victoria, were well-educated and in full-time employment. The majority of the sample identified as gay/homosexual (n=2,690, 91.0%) or bisexual (n=132, 4.5%) and were born in Australia (72.8%). In 2017, 1.8% (n=53) of the sample reported an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background. There has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander men in the survey over the last five surveys (2.4% in 2013 to 1.8% in 2017).

In 2016, we started asking survey participants about their gender identity. In 2017, the majority of participants indicated that they were cisgender men (n=2,891, 97.8%) with a small number of participants identifying as trans men (n=30, 1.0%) or intersex and male (n=13, 0.4%).

The age distribution of the survey participants has changed over time. Between 2013 and 2017, there were significant decreases in the proportions of men aged under 25 years and men aged 40–49 years. The proportion of men aged 30–39 years old increased significantly, from 27.7% in 2013 to 32.4% in 2017. The proportions of men in the other age categories has remained unchanged over the same period.

## HIV testing, status and treatment

In 2017, the majority of men in the sample reported ever been tested for HIV (90.1%). The proportion of men who reported ever being tested for HIV has increased since 2013. In 2017, three-quarters of non-HIV-positive participants (76.6%) reported having an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the survey. This is the highest level of recent HIV testing recorded in the Melbourne survey in last five years. The frequency of HIV testing has also increased, with over a quarter of non-HIV-positive men (29.7%) reporting three or more HIV tests in the 12 months prior to the 2017 survey. Since 2013, the proportion of men having three or more HIV tests in the previous 12 months has increased significantly (11.9% to 29.7%).

In 2017, the most common places to get tested remained general practices (50.1%) and sexual health clinics/hospitals (42.2%), followed by community-based services such as Pronto (6.1%). Since 2013, the use of general practices and community-based services has decreased significantly.

Of the participants who had been tested, most reported they were HIV-negative (88.6%), with smaller proportions reporting that they were HIV-positive (10.0%) or did not know their HIV status (1.4%). The proportion of HIV-positive men in the survey has increased significantly, from 8.1% in 2016 to 10.0% in 2017.

In 2017, almost all HIV-positive men reported taking combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) at the time of the survey (99.2%). This proportion has increased significantly from 2013 to 2017.

More than half of the HIV-positive men who were on treatment in the 2017 survey reported a CD4 count of more than 500, and nearly all men (97.3%) had an undetectable viral load. The majority of HIV-positive men (n=188, 69.3%) reported attending at least three clinical appointments to manage their HIV in the year before the 2017 survey (unchanged from 2016).

## Sexual partnerships and practices

At the time of the 2017 survey, nearly one in four men reported having casual partners only (24.2%). There were slightly larger proportions of men who reported being in monogamous relationships (27.0%) or having both regular and casual male partners (34.7%). A small proportion (14.1%) reported having no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. Between 2013 and 2017, there was an increase in the proportion of men reporting having both regular and casual male partners, and a decrease in the proportion of men in monogamous relationships.

In 2017, over half of the sample reported using mobile applications (e.g. Grindr) to meet male sex partners (52.8%). The next most common way was through the internet (31.7%). Other common methods to meet male sex partners were gay bars (29.7%), saunas (27.8%), meeting men in other Australian cities (21.3%) and meeting men while travelling overseas (20.4%). There has been a large and consistent increase in the proportion of men who met men through mobile apps between 2013 and 2017 (from 38.5% to 52.8%). The proportions of men who met male sex partners at dance parties, private sex parties, other Australian cities, elsewhere in Australia, and overseas, increased significantly between 2013 and 2017.

A small proportion of men (3.7%) said they have been paid for sex at least once in the six months prior to the 2017 survey. The proportion of men reporting sex work did not change between 2016 and 2017.

### Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, about half reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship (51.8%) and a slightly smaller proportion (49.2%) reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship. In 2017, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (34.7%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (13.0%). Between 2013 and 2017, the proportion of men without an agreement about sex within the relationship increased significantly.

The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship were that casual sex was not allowed (22.3%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (17.4%). The proportion of men with an agreement about casual sex declined significantly between 2013 and 2017.

Among HIV-positive men who had regular partners in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, over a third were in a seroconcordant relationship (35.3%), more than 2 in 5 men were in serodiscordant relationships (42.2%) and the remainder (22.0%) reported being in a serononconcordant relationship. These categories remained stable between 2013 and 2017.

HIV-negative men with regular partners were more likely to be in seroconcordant relationships, compared with HIV-positive men. In 2017, about 3 in 4 HIV-negative men with regular partners were in a seroconcordant relationship (72.0%) and about a quarter reported being in a serononconcordant relationship (23.3%). In 2017, 80 HIV-negative men (or 4.7%) reported having a serodiscordant partner. These categories have remained stable between 2013 and 2017.

In 2017 almost 2 in 3 men with a regular partner reported any condomless anal intercourse (CAIR) with their partner (65.1%) in the six months prior to the survey, while about 1 in 5 men reported having no anal intercourse with their regular partner (20.0%). The proportion of men who reported always using condoms for anal intercourse with a regular partner has decreased significantly from 23.2% in 2013 to 14.9% in 2017. The proportion of men who reported no anal intercourse with their regular partner has decreased significantly, while the proportion reporting any CAIR increased significantly between 2013 and 2017. The level of CAIR recorded in the 2017 survey is the highest observed since the surveys began.

Rates of CAIR varied according to the HIV status of participants and their regular partners. In 2017, among HIV-positive men with regular partners, those with seroconcordant partners (28.9%) were less likely to report CAIR than men whose partners were not concordant (42.2%). Over a quarter of HIV-positive men in relationships (28.9%) avoided CAIR. These categories were stable between 2013 and 2017.

Compared to HIV-positive men, HIV-negative men with regular partners were more likely to restrict CAIR to seroconcordant partners or to avoid CAIR. Among HIV-negative men with regular partners in 2017, half reported seroconcordant CAIR (50.6%) and one third avoided CAIR (34.0%). The remaining minority (15.3%) reported CAIR that was not concordant. Since 2013, the proportions of HIV-negative men reporting seroconcordant CAIR and CAIR that was not concordant have increased significantly, while the proportion reporting no CAIR has declined.

Among HIV-negative men with regular partners who engaged in CAIR in 2017, 1 in 5 men (21.2%) reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning) and 16.2% of men reported consistent withdrawal before ejaculation by their partner. There were no changes in the use of these practices between 2013 and 2017.

## Casual male partners

The use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. However, for the first time in the history of the Melbourne survey, in 2017 we found that the proportion of men who reported any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC) in the six months prior to the survey was considerably larger than the proportion who always used condoms for anal sex with casual partners (53.1% vs. 30.4%). Between 2013 and 2017, the proportion of men reporting any CAIC has increased significantly while the proportions of men who did not have anal intercourse and who always used condoms for anal intercourse have decreased significantly. The level of CAIC recorded in 2017 is the highest ever recorded in the Melbourne surveys.

Table 16 provides additional detail about the HIV statuses of men who engaged in CAIC and the use of antiretroviral-based prevention (specifically, HIV-positive men maintaining an undetectable viral load through HIV treatment and HIV-negative men taking pre-exposure prophylaxis or PrEP). It also shows the highest risk activity for HIV transmission (HIV-negative and untested men not on PrEP engaging in receptive CAIC). From this table we can see that the large, recent increase in CAIC is due to the increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men on PrEP reporting CAIC (which has increased from 1.1% of men with casual partners in 2012 to 17.1% in 2017). This reflects the rapid increase in the availability and use of PrEP in Melbourne over the last few years. The size of the group reporting the highest risk practice for HIV transmission (HIV-negative and untested men not on PrEP engaging in receptive CAIC) decreased slightly between 2016 and 2017 (from 20.9% to 19.1% of men with casual partners).

In 2017, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained the most likely to report any CAIC (73.3%) than their HIV-negative counterparts (51.6%) and untested/unknown status men (39.6%). Between 2013 and 2017, the levels of CAIC reported by HIV-positive men and HIV-negative men have increased significantly while the proportion of untested men reporting CAIC has decreased.

In 2017, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner continued to be more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (84.8%) than by HIV-negative men (70.4%). A higher proportion of HIV-positive men than HIV-negative men also reported HIV disclosure from their casual partners in 2017.

The proportions of HIV-negative men who disclosed their HIV status before sex to any casual partner, and who reported disclosure from their casual partners, increased significantly between 2013 and 2017. Similar upward trends were observed for HIV-positive men disclosing to any casual partner and reporting disclosure from their casual partners.

Over time, HIV-negative men who engaged in CAIC have become significantly more likely to disclose their HIV status to all casual partners (33.2% in 2013 to 47.8% in 2017). In 2017, more than half of the HIV-positive men who had CAIC in the six months prior to the survey disclosed their HIV status to all their casual partners (55.8%).

Among HIV-positive men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, the majority (87.7%) said they relied on having undetectable viral load before CAIC, while half (52.0%) said that they frequently made sure that their partners were HIV-positive before CAIC (serosorting). A fifth of HIV-positive men (20.1%) reported frequently taking the receptive role during CAIC (strategic positioning) and 20 men (13.0%) frequently withdrew before ejaculation. The proportion of men who said they frequently relied on having undetectable viral load before CAIC has increased from 67.7% in 2013 to 87.7% in 2017.

Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, nearly half (48.6%) said they frequently made sure their partners were HIV-negative before sex (serosorting). One in five (19.5%) reported frequently taking the insertive role during CAIC (strategic positioning) and 1 in 10 said that their casual partners frequently withdrew before ejaculating inside them (9.7%). About 1 in 4 HIV-negative men who had CAIC (24.3%) said that when they had an HIV-positive partner, they frequently ensured he had an undetectable viral load before CAIC.

The proportion of HIV-negative men who have CAIC who report taking anti-HIV medication before sex has increased significantly from 4.0% in 2013 to 43.2% in 2017. In 2017, we asked participants if they were aware that their partner was on PrEP before sex. Similar proportions of HIV-positive (38.3%) and HIV-negative men (38.2%) reported that they knew that their casual sex partners were on PrEP before engaging in CAIC.

## Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2017 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (92.6%) reported having had any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) in the 12 months prior to survey, compared with HIV-negative men (77.6%). The proportions of HIV-negative men reporting any STI testing have increased significantly between 2013 and 2017. The proportion of HIV-positive men reporting any type of STI testing has remained stable in the reporting period.

There have been significant increases in the proportions of HIV-negative men reporting anal, throat, and urine samples for STIs between 2013 and 2017. The proportion of HIV-negative men who reported a blood test for syphilis increased significantly from 57.5% in 2013 to 68.1% in 2017.

In 2017, a new question about STI diagnoses (other than HIV) was included in the questionnaire. In 2017, similar proportions of men reported being diagnosed with chlamydia (12.7%) or gonorrhoea (10.7%) in the year prior to the survey. A smaller proportion of men reported being diagnosed with syphilis (3.5%). One in four men (24.1%) said that they had been diagnosed with any STI in the 12 months prior to the 2017 survey. A small proportion of men (4.0%) was diagnosed with at least two different STIs in the 12 months prior to the 2017 survey.

Because of the relatively high level of STI diagnoses in the 2017 survey, we examined how STI diagnoses varied by HIV status, PrEP use, and sexual behaviour. In 2017, 46.9% of HIV-positive men, 58.9% of HIV-negative men on PrEP and 22.9% of HIV-negative and untested men not on PrEP who had been tested for STIs in the previous 12 months, reported a diagnosis with any STI other than HIV. In 2017, 46.6% of men who had engaged in CAIC in the six months prior to the survey reported a STI diagnosis, compared with 12.2% of men who had not engaged in CAIC. It appears that STI diagnoses were concentrated among HIV-negative men on PrEP (who typically engage in higher frequency STI testing) and men who engage in condomless sex with casual partners (a higher risk practice for STI transmission).

In 2017, the majority of men reported having been tested for hepatitis C (74.0%). Among them, the large majority reported being hepatitis C negative (96.4%) and 60 men (2.8%) said they had chronic hepatitis C.

## Recreational drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being amyl/poppers (43.5%), cannabis (33.9%), ecstasy (23.2%), Viagra (21.0%), cocaine (19.5%), amphetamine (10.6%), and crystal methamphetamine (10.4%).

Between 2013 and 2017, there have been significant increases in the use of cannabis, amyl/poppers, ecstasy, Viagra, cocaine, ketamine and GHB. Crystal methamphetamine use has remained stable during the reporting period. Since 2013, the proportion of men who reported no drug use in six months prior to the survey decreased while the proportion of men reporting the use of more than two drugs increased significantly.

In general, HIV-positive men remain more likely to report drug use compared with HIV-negative men. HIV-positive men remain considerably more likely than HIV-negative men to report any injecting drug use (19.2% vs. 4.3% in 2017) and more likely to report using crystal methamphetamine (31.0% vs. 8.6% in 2017). Since 2013, the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting any drug use has remained stable. Among HIV-negative men, the use of cannabis, amyl/poppers, ecstasy and Viagra have increased significantly between 2013 and 2017.

In 2017, 19.1% of all men reported using party drugs for sex in the six months prior to the survey and more than 1 in 10 (13.2%) said they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use. The proportions of men using party drugs for sex or engaging in group sex have increased over time.

In 2017 the proportion of men who reported having more than four drinks at least weekly was 34.4%; 1 in 4 said they had more than four drinks at least monthly (25.8%), and another 22.6% said they had had more than four drinks once or twice in the previous 6 months. These proportions did not change significantly between 2016 and 2017.

## Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2017, more than 3 in 4 men (76.1%) reported knowing that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. There has also been a significant increase in PrEP awareness over time (from 30.7% in 2013 to 71.5% in 2017).

The proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported taking a prescribed course of PEP in the six months prior to the survey increased from 3.1% in 2013 to 5.9% in 2017. The increase in PrEP use was more dramatic, with the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported prescribed PrEP use increasing from 1.3% in 2013 to 15.5% in 2017. Among men who reported taking prescribed PrEP in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, the majority of men obtained PrEP through a trial or study (83.9%) or by buying it online from overseas (9.9%). This is a change from the 2016 survey, in which the most common way of obtaining PrEP was by importing it from overseas.

## Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2013–2017. Each table includes the statistical significance ( $p$ -value), if any, of the change between 2016 and 2017 and the trend over time (2013–2017). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2016 and 2017 were assessed with logistic regression (comparing one category with all the others). The  $p$ -value of the logistic regression test (if shown) indicates a statistically significant change within that category compared with all the others. For statistically significant trends over time, also tested with logistic regression, the direction of the change (an increase or decrease) is indicated. Where there is no significant change, ns (non-significant) is shown. Where there are low frequencies or data over time are not comparable, tests have not been performed and are marked NA (not applicable). Please exercise caution when interpreting results where there are low frequencies. When data are missing or were not collected in a given year, this is indicated in the table by a dash (–).



Table 1: Recruitment source

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Midsumma Carnival	1,658 (70.9)	1,336 (71.4)	1,628 (54.2)	1,924 (66.7)	1,938 (65.5)	ns	Decrease <.001
Sexual health clinics	59 (2.5)	38 (2.0)	24 (0.8)	33 (1.1)	52 (1.8)	ns	Decrease <.01
Sex-on-premises venues	223 (9.5)	171 (9.1)	344 (11.4)	285 (9.9)	202 (6.8)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.01
Social venues <sup>1</sup>	399 (17.1)	327 (17.5)	433 (14.4)	343 (11.9)	294 (10.0)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.05
Online <sup>2</sup>	-	-	577 (19.2)	301 (10.4)	470 (15.9)	Increase <.001	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,339 (100)</b>	<b>1,872 (100)</b>	<b>3,006 (100)</b>	<b>2,886 (100)</b>	<b>2,956 (100)</b>		

1 Social venues include men recruited at bars and community-based services e.g. Pronto and the Positive Living Centre

2 Online recruitment was first conducted in 2015

Table 2: Age

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Under 25	446 (19.2)	321 (17.2)	587 (19.6)	471 (16.3)	451 (15.3)	ns	Decrease <.001
25–29	444 (19.1)	394 (21.2)	589 (19.7)	587 (20.4)	593 (20.1)	ns	ns
30–39	645 (27.7)	509 (27.3)	838 (28.0)	869 (30.2)	954 (32.4)	ns	Increase <.001
40–49	496 (21.3)	370 (19.9)	537 (18.0)	555 (19.3)	514 (17.5)	ns	Decrease <.001
50 and over	296 (12.7)	269 (14.4)	441 (14.7)	399 (13.8)	432 (14.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,327 (100)</b>	<b>1,863 (100)</b>	<b>2992 (100)</b>	<b>2,881 (100)</b>	<b>2,944 (100)</b>		

Table 3: HIV testing

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>All participants</b>							
Ever tested	1,966 (84.1)	1,639 (87.6)	2,638 (87.8)	2,586 (89.6)	2,663 (90.1)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,339 (100)</b>	<b>1,872 (100)</b>	<b>3,006 (100)</b>	<b>2,886 (100)</b>	<b>2,956 (100)</b>		
<b>Non-HIV positive participants</b>							
Tested in previous 12 months	1,245 (69.3)	1,064 (72.4)	1,737 (73.2)	1,753 (74.2)	1,828 (76.6)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,796 (100)</b>	<b>1,470 (100)</b>	<b>2,372 (100)</b>	<b>2,362 (100)</b>	<b>2,386 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
General practice	974 (54.8)	784 (53.5)	1,224 (52.0)	1,202 (50.9)	1,191 (50.1)	ns	Decrease =.001
Sexual health clinic/hospital	742 (41.8)	507 (34.6)	922 (39.1)	975 (41.3)	1,002 (42.2)	ns	ns
At home	6 (0.3)	4 (0.3)	7 (0.3)	8 (0.3)	7 (0.3)	NA	NA
Community-based service	-	140 (9.6)	150 (6.4)	132 (5.6)	146 (6.1)	ns	Decrease <.001
Somewhere else	54 (3.1)	29 (2.0)	52 (2.2)	44 (1.9)	31(1.3)	ns	Decrease <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,776 (100)</b>	<b>1,464 (100)</b>	<b>2,355 (100)</b>	<b>2,361 (100)</b>	<b>2,377 (100)</b>		



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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
None	960 (44.0)	674 (39.4)	1,042 (38.0)	939 (35.1)	888 (33.0)	ns	Decrease <.001
One	498 (22.8)	412 (24.1)	607 (22.1)	540 (20.2)	501 (18.7)	ns	Decrease <.001
Two	465 (21.3)	386 (22.6)	604 (22.0)	585 (21.9)	499 (18.6)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.01
3 or more	239 (11.9)	239 (13.9)	492 (17.9)	608 (22.8)	797 (29.7)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,181 (100)</b>	<b>1,711 (100)</b>	<b>2,745 (100)</b>	<b>2,672 (100)</b>	<b>2,685 (100)</b>		

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

Table 6: HIV test result

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive	158 (8.1)	159 (9.7)	251 (9.5)	212 (8.2)	268 (10.0)	Increase <.05	ns
HIV-negative	1,750 (89.9)	1,433 (88.0)	2,346 (89.2)	2,324 (90.0)	2,356 (88.6)	ns	ns
Unknown status	39 (2.0)	44 (2.7)	34 (1.3)	46 (1.8)	36 (1.4)	ns	Decrease <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,947 (100)</b>	<b>1,636 (100)</b>	<b>2,631 (100)</b>	<b>2,582 (100)</b>	<b>2,660 (100)</b>		

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

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
On treatment	122 (82.4)	138 (89.0)	234 (91.8)	196 (95.2)	259 (99.2)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>148 (100)</b>	<b>155 (100)</b>	<b>255 (100)</b>	<b>206 (100)</b>	<b>261 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>Men using ART</b>							
Undetectable viral load	114 (93.4)	130 (94.2)	222 (94.9)	191 (97.5)	252 (97.3)	ns	Increase <.05
CD4 count > 500	62 (50.8)	69 (50.0)	129 (55.1)	122 (62.2)	144 (55.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>122 (100)</b>	<b>138 (100)</b>	<b>234 (100)</b>	<b>196 (100)</b>	<b>259 (100)</b>		
<b>Men not using ART</b>							
Undetectable viral load	6 (23.1)	4 (23.5)	8 (38.1)	4 (40.0)	2 (100)	NA	NA
CD4 count > 500	17 (65.4)	9 (52.9)	11 (52.4)	5 (50.0)	1 (50.00)	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 (100)</b>	<b>17 (100)</b>	<b>21 (100)</b>	<b>10 (100)</b>	<b>2 (100)</b>		

Table 9: Current relationships with men

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
None	348 (15.9)	249 (14.0)	442 (15.3)	409 (14.6)	405 (14.1)	ns	ns
Casual only	530 (24.2)	477 (26.8)	752 (26.0)	653 (23.3)	698 (24.2)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	589 (26.9)	481 (27.0)	859 (29.7)	883 (31.5)	998 (34.7)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Regular only (monogamous)	723 (33.0)	573 (32.2)	837 (29.0)	857 (30.6)	779 (27.0)	Decrease <.01	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,190 (100)</b>	<b>1,780 (100)</b>	<b>2,890 (100)</b>	<b>2,802 (100)</b>	<b>2,880 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	597 (37.8)	538 (41.4)	864 (43.4)	895 (44.4)	990 (48.2)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
No sex within the relationship permitted	37 (2.3)	41 (3.2)	74 (3.7)	60 (3.0)	42 (2.0)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	54 (3.4)	33 (2.5)	49 (2.5)	36 (1.8)	45 (2.1)	ns	Decrease <.01
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	339 (21.5)	266 (20.5)	316 (15.8)	341 (16.9)	266 (13.0)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	553 (35.0)	421 (32.4)	690 (34.6)	682 (33.9)	713 (34.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,580 (100)</b>	<b>1,299 (100)</b>	<b>1,993 (100)</b>	<b>2,014 (100)</b>	<b>2,056 (100)</b>		

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

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	730 (46.2)	574 (44.2)	925 (46.4)	982 (48.8)	1,044 (50.8)	ns	Increase <.001
No sex with casual partners permitted	408 (25.8)	365 (28.1)	508 (25.5)	485 (24.1)	459 (22.3)	ns	Decrease <.01
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	45 (2.9)	41 (3.1)	52 (2.6)	44 (2.2)	39 (1.9)	ns	Decrease <.05
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	349 (22.1)	283 (21.8)	435 (21.8)	406 (20.2)	357 (17.4)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	48 (3.0)	36 (2.8)	73 (3.7)	97 (4.8)	157 (7.6)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,580 (100)</b>	<b>1,299 (100)</b>	<b>1,993 (100)</b>	<b>2,014 (100)</b>	<b>2,056 (100)</b>		

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

Table 12: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Seroconcordant	39 (34.8)	41 (36.9)	71 (41.3)	53 (34.9)	72 (35.3)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	44 (39.3)	38 (34.2)	61 (35.4)	59 (38.8)	87 (42.7)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	29 (25.9)	32 (28.8)	40 (23.3)	40 (26.3)	45 (22.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 (100)</b>	<b>111 (100)</b>	<b>172 (100)</b>	<b>152 (100)</b>	<b>204 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Seroconcordant	883 (71.2)	724 (70.3)	1,161 (70.9)	1,190 (70.9)	1,216 (72.0)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	51 (4.1)	49 (4.8)	68 (4.2)	66 (3.9)	80 (4.7)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	306 (24.7)	256 (24.9)	408 (24.9)	422 (25.2)	393 (23.3)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,240 (100)</b>	<b>1,029 (100)</b>	<b>1,637 (100)</b>	<b>1,678 (100)</b>	<b>1,689 (100)</b>		

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

Table 13: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	387 (24.5)	270 (20.8)	457 (22.9)	467 (23.2)	411 (20.0)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.05
Always uses a condom	366 (23.2)	317 (24.4)	372 (18.7)	388 (19.3)	306 (14.9)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
Sometimes does not use a condom	827 (52.3)	712 (54.8)	1164 (58.4)	1,159 (57.5)	1,339 (65.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,580 (100)</b>	<b>1,299 (100)</b>	<b>1,993 (100)</b>	<b>2,014 (100)</b>	<b>2,056 (100)</b>		

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

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Seroconcordant CAIR	30 (26.8)	31 (27.9)	59 (34.2)	45 (29.6)	59 (28.9)	ns	ns
Not concordant CAIR	41 (36.6)	31 (27.9)	53 (30.8)	50 (32.9)	86 (42.2)	ns	ns
No CAIR	41 (36.6)	49 (44.1)	60 (34.9)	57 (37.5)	59 (28.9)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 (100)</b>	<b>111 (100)</b>	<b>172 (100)</b>	<b>152 (100)</b>	<b>204 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Seroconcordant CAIR	549 (44.3)	452 (43.9)	737 (45.0)	771 (46.0)	855 (50.6)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
Not concordant CAIR	123 (9.9)	131 (12.7)	219 (13.4)	217 (12.9)	259 (15.3)	Increase <.05	Increase <.01
No CAIR	568 (45.8)	446 (43.3)	681 (41.6)	690 (41.1)	575 (34.1)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,240 (100)</b>	<b>1,029 (100)</b>	<b>1,637 (100)</b>	<b>1,678 (100)</b>	<b>1,689 (100)</b>		

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

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Took insertive position during CAIR	25 (20.3)	42 (32.1)	55 (25.1)	52 (24.0)	55 (21.2)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	28 (22.8)	20 (15.4)	63 (16.0)	46 (21.2)	42 (16.2)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>259</b>		

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

Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	287 (20.5)	209 (17.6)	363 (19.2)	296 (16.7)	316 (16.5)	ns	Decrease <.01
Always uses a condom	665 (47.6)	552 (46.5)	791 (41.9)	724 (40.7)	583 (30.4)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
Sometimes does not use a condom	446 (31.9)	427(35.9)	734 (38.9)	757 (42.6)	1,017 (53.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Subcategories of men who did not always use condoms:</b>							
HIV-positive on treatment with undetectable viral load	55 (3.9)	59 (5.0)	114 (6.0)	109 (6.1)	148 (7.7)	ns	ns
HIV-negative on PrEP	15 (1.1)	7 (0.6)	27 (1.4)	99 (5.6)	328 (17.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
HIV-positive not on treatment or detectable viral load	19 (1.4)	16 (1.4)	22 (1.2)	13 (0.7)	6 (0.3)	NA	NA
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (only insertive anal intercourse)	98 (7.0)	112 (9.4)	205 (10.9)	165 (9.3)	169 (8.8)	Decrease <.01	Increase <.001
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (any receptive anal intercourse)	259 (18.5)	233 (19.6)	366 (19.4)	371 (20.9)	366 (19.1)	Decrease <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,398 (100)</b>	<b>1,188 (100)</b>	<b>1,888 (100)</b>	<b>1,777 (100)</b>	<b>1,916 (100)</b>		

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

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	74 (61.7)	75 (64.1)	136 (68.3)	122 (73.9)	154 (73.3)	ns	Increase <.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>210</b>		
HIV-negative men	304 (28.0)	297 (32.0)	529 (35.0)	579 (39.5)	806 (51.6)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,562</b>		
Untested/unknown status men	68 (35.2)	55 (38.7)	69 (38.6)	56 (38.1)	57 (39.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>144</b>		

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



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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Told casual partners	91 (75.8)	88 (75.2)	154 (77.4)	137 (83.0)	178 (84.8)	ns	Increase <.01
Told by casual partners	80 (66.7)	72 (61.5)	138 (69.4)	121 (73.3)	154 (73.3)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>210</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Told casual partners	607 (55.9)	543 (58.5)	919 (60.9)	938 (64.0)	1,100 (70.4)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Told by casual partners	613 (56.5)	542 (58.3)	923 (61.1)	950 (64.9)	1,128 (72.2)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,562</b>		

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

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all	33 (44.6)	35 (46.7)	64 (47.1)	63 (51.6)	86 (55.8)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>74 (100)</b>	<b>75 (100)</b>	<b>136 (100)</b>	<b>122 (100)</b>	<b>154 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	101 (33.2)	134 (45.1)	235 (44.4)	283 (48.9)	385 (47.8)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>304 (100)</b>	<b>297 (100)</b>	<b>529 (100)</b>	<b>579 (100)</b>	<b>806 (100)</b>		

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

**Table 20: Men who frequently used risk reduction strategies when engaging in condomless anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants**

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive men</b>							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	45 (60.8)	43 (57.3)	88 (64.7)	62 (50.8)	80 (52.0)	ns	ns
Took receptive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	15 (20.3)	11 (14.7)	33 (24.3)	29 (23.8)	31 (20.1)	ns	ns
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	13 (17.6)	9 (12.0)	13 (9.6)	12 (9.8)	20 (13.0)	Increase <.05	ns
Participant knew he had an undetectable viral load before having sex	50 (67.6)	53 (70.7)	103 (75.7)	93 (76.2)	135 (87.7)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Participant knew partner was on PrEP before sex	-	-	-	-	59 (38.3)	NA	NA
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>154</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	129 (42.4)	159 (53.5)	281 (53.1)	282 (48.7)	392 (48.6)	ns	ns
Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	72 (23.7)	67 (22.6)	134 (25.3)	121 (20.9)	157 (19.5)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	47 (15.5)	46 (15.5)	74 (14.0)	75 (13.0)	78 (9.7)	ns	Decrease =.001
Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	37 (12.2)	32 (10.8)	66 (12.5)	89 (15.4)	196 (24.3)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Participant took PrEP before sex	12 (4.0)	5 (1.7)	34 (6.4)	110 (19.0)	348 (43.2)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Participant knew partner was on PrEP before sex	-	-	-	-	308 (38.2)	NA	NA
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>806</b>		

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

Table 21: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Internet	836 (35.7)	707 (37.8)	1,043 (34.7)	921 (31.9)	938 (31.7)	ns	Decrease <.001
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	901 (38.5)	868 (46.4)	1,455 (48.4)	1392 (48.2)	1562 (52.8)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Gay bar	656 (28.1)	549 (29.3)	808 (26.9)	826 (28.6)	879 (29.7)	ns	ns
Other bar	-	-	269 (9.0)	273 (9.5)	289 (9.8)	ns	ns
Gay saunas	614 (26.3)	498 (26.6)	831 (27.6)	798 (27.7)	821 (27.8)	ns	ns
Dance party	273 (11.7)	228 (12.2)	336 (11.2)	354 (12.3)	430 (14.6)	Increase <.05	Increase =.002
Beat	280 (12.0)	232 (12.4)	420 (14.0)	326 (11.3)	369 (12.5)	ns	ns
Other sex-on-premises venues	242 (10.4)	197 (10.5)	317 (10.6)	326 (11.3)	329 (11.1)	ns	ns
Private sex parties	131 (5.6)	116 (6.2)	195 (6.5)	211 (7.3)	258 (8.7)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Sex workers	41 (1.8)	41 (2.2)	70 (2.3)	68 (2.4)	70 (2.4)	ns	ns
Gym	127 (5.4)	83 (4.4)	138 (4.6)	168 (5.8)	167 (5.7)	ns	ns
In other Australian cities	404 (17.3)	357 (19.1)	572 (19.0)	553 (19.2)	630 (21.3)	Increase <.05	Increase =.001
Elsewhere in Australia	286 (12.2)	258 (13.8)	409 (13.6)	393 (13.6)	449 (15.2)	ns	Increase <.01
Overseas	398 (17.0)	341 (18.2)	575 (19.1)	569 (19.7)	602 (20.4)	ns	Increase =.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>2,956</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	115 (72.8)	113 (70.2)	191 (73.2)	161 (75.2)	209 (77.1)	ns	ns
Throat swab	117 (74.1)	110 (68.3)	190 (72.8)	158 (73.8)	207 (76.4)	ns	ns
Penile swab	88 (55.7)	66 (41.0)	128 (49.0)	97 (45.3)	122 (45.0)	ns	ns
Urine sample	131 (82.9)	126 (78.3)	206 (78.9)	180 (84.1)	231 (85.2)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	119 (75.3)	123 (76.4)	201 (77.0)	162 (75.7)	217 (80.1)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	131 (82.9)	123 (76.4)	210 (80.5)	180 (84.1)	230 (84.9)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	134 (84.8)	129 (80.1)	217 (83.1)	185 (86.5)	236 (87.1)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	144 (91.1)	145 (90.1)	239 (91.6)	199 (93.0)	251 (92.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>271</b>		

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

	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	821 (46.6)	682 (47.2)	1,068 (45.3)	1,176 (50.4)	1,376 (58.3)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Throat swab	878 (49.8)	771 (53.4)	1,158 (49.1)	1,258 (54.0)	1,442 (61.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Penile swab	641 (36.4)	473 (32.8)	752 (31.9)	764 (32.8)	845 (35.8)	Increase <.05	ns
Urine sample	1,031 (58.5)	860 (59.6)	1,390 (59.0)	1,455 (62.4)	1,632 (69.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Blood test other than for HIV	919 (52.2)	712 (49.3)	1,165 (49.4)	1,218 (52.2)	1,344 (56.9)	Increase =.001	Increase <.001
Blood test for syphilis	1,013 (57.5)	879 (60.9)	1,428 (60.6)	1,491 (63.9)	1,608 (68.1)	Increase =.003	Increase <.001
Any STI test (not including blood test)	1,091 (61.9)	916 (63.4)	1,478 (62.7)	1,526 (65.4)	1,678 (71.0)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Any STI test (including blood tests)	1,231 (69.9)	1,041 (72.1)	1,679 (71.2)	1,720 (73.8)	1,832 (77.6)	Increase=.002	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>2,362</b>		

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

	2013 n (%)	2014 n (%)	2015 n (%)	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Cannabis	647 (27.7)	545 (29.1)	938 (31.2)	924 (32.0)	1,001 (33.9)	ns	Increase <.001
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	781 (33.4)	693 (37.0)	1,156 (38.5)	1,217 (42.2)	1,285 (43.5)	ns	Increase <.001
Ecstasy	387 (16.6)	349 (18.6)	587 (19.5)	617 (21.4)	687 (23.2)	ns	Increase <.001
Amphetamine (speed)	275 (11.8)	226 (12.1)	309 (10.3)	320 (11.1)	312 (10.6)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	205 (8.8)	196 (10.5)	342 (11.4)	285 (9.9)	307 (10.4)	ns	ns
Viagra	355 (15.2)	309 (16.5)	536 (17.8)	573 (19.9)	621 (21.0)	ns	Increase <.001
Cocaine	297 (12.7)	266 (14.2)	456 (15.2)	523 (18.1)	575 (19.5)	ns	Increase <.001
Ketamine (special K)	97 (4.2)	97 (5.2)	150 (5.0)	169 (5.9)	256 (8.7)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
GHB	117 (5.0)	114 (6.1)	204 (6.8)	228 (7.9)	281 (9.5)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Heroin	21 (0.9)	14 (0.8)	16 (0.5)	15 (0.5)	23 (0.8)	ns	ns
Steroids	-	22 (1.2)	37 (1.2)	56 (1.9)	60 (2.0)	NA	NA
Other drugs	170 (7.3)	131 (7.0)	217 (7.2)	256 (8.9)	248 (8.4)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>2,956</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	1,103 (47.2)	776 (41.5)	1,215 (40.4)	1,098 (38.0)	1,067 (36.1)	ns	Decrease <.001
One or two drugs	751 (32.1)	661 (35.3)	1,049 (34.9)	980 (34.0)	1,023 (34.6)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	485 (20.7)	435 (23.2)	742 (24.7)	808 (28.0)	866 (29.3)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,339 (100)</b>	<b>1,872 (100)</b>	<b>3,006 (100)</b>	<b>2,886 (100)</b>	<b>2,956 (100)</b>		

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

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Cannabis	62 (39.2)	54 (33.5)	110 (42.2)	85 (39.7)	97 (35.8)	ns	ns
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	98 (62.0)	84 (52.2)	155 (59.4)	124 (57.9)	170 (62.7)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	40 (25.3)	28 (17.4)	63 (24.1)	54 (25.2)	69 (25.5)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	35 (22.2)	21 (13.0)	36 (17.8)	28 (13.1)	21 (7.8)	ns	Decrease <.001
Crystal methamphetamine	44 (27.9)	39 (24.2)	92 (35.3)	66 (30.8)	84 (31.0)	ns	ns
Viagra	62 (39.2)	58 (36.0)	121 (46.4)	94 (43.9)	129 (47.6)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>271</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	34 (21.5)	43 (26.7)	51 (19.5)	42 (19.6)	50 (18.5)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	56 (35.4)	63 (39.1)	84 (32.2)	82 (38.3)	96 (35.4)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	68 (43.0)	55 (34.2)	126 (48.3)	90 (42.1)	125 (46.1)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>158 (100)</b>	<b>161 (100)</b>	<b>261 (100)</b>	<b>214 (100)</b>	<b>271 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Cannabis	499 (28.3)	420 (29.1)	725 (30.8)	740 (31.7)	805 (34.1)	ns	Increase <.001
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	613 (34.8)	547 (37.9)	932 (39.5)	1,022 (43.8)	1,041 (44.1)	ns	Increase <.001
Ecstasy	306 (17.4)	295 (20.4)	476 (20.2)	519 (22.3)	559 (23.7)	ns	Increase <.001
Amphetamine (speed)	207 (11.8)	183 (12.7)	247 (10.5)	268 (11.5)	259 (11.0)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	145 (8.2)	142 (9.8)	234 (9.9)	197 (8.5)	204 (8.6)	ns	ns
Viagra	262 (14.9)	236 (16.3)	389 (16.5)	440 (18.9)	470 (19.9)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>2,362</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	782 (44.4)	583 (40.4)	935 (39.7)	868 (37.2)	838 (35.5)	ns	Decrease <.001
One or two drugs	614 (34.9)	514 (35.6)	855 (36.3)	805 (34.5)	846 (35.8)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	366 (20.8)	347 (24.0)	567 (24.1)	659 (28.3)	678 (28.7)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,762 (100)</b>	<b>1,444 (100)</b>	<b>2,357 (100)</b>	<b>2,332 (100)</b>	<b>2,362 (100)</b>		



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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
All men	70 (3.0)	59 (3.2)	120 (4.0)	114 (4.0)	126 (4.3)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,339 (100)</b>	<b>1,872 (100)</b>	<b>3,006 (100)</b>	<b>2,886 (100)</b>	<b>2,956 (100)</b>		
HIV-positive men	24 (15.2)	23 (14.3)	47 (18.0)	38 (17.8)	52 (19.2)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>158 (100)</b>	<b>161(100)</b>	<b>261 (100)</b>	<b>214 (100)</b>	<b>271 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative men	34 (1.9)	29 (2.0)	63 (2.7)	61 (2.6)	63 (2.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,762 (100)</b>	<b>1,444 (100)</b>	<b>2,357 (100)</b>	<b>2,332 (100)</b>	<b>2,362 (100)</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	346 (14.8)	292 (15.6)	545 (18.1)	508 (17.6)	565 (19.1)	ns	Increase <.001
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	188 (8.0)	165 (8.8)	339 (11.3)	330 (11.4)	391 (13.2)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>2,956</b>		

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

	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2016 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Belief that PEP is available now (all men)	1,398 (59.8)	1,199 (64.1)	1,875 (62.4)	1913 (66.3)	2249 (76.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,339 (100)</b>	<b>1,872 (100)</b>	<b>3,006 (100)</b>	<b>2,886 (100)</b>	<b>2,956 (100)</b>		
Belief that PrEP is available now (all men)	-	574 (30.7)	1151 (38.3)	1379 (47.8)	2114 (71.5)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,872 (100)</b>	<b>3,006 (100)</b>	<b>2,886 (100)</b>	<b>2,956 (100)</b>		
Use of PEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	68 (3.1)	55 (3.2)	97 (3.5)	147 (5.5)	158 (5.9)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,181 (100)</b>	<b>1,711 (100)</b>	<b>2,745 (100)</b>	<b>2,672 (100)</b>	<b>2685 (100)</b>		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	29 (1.3)	17 (1.0)	41 (1.5)	133 (5.0)	416 (15.5)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,181 (100)</b>	<b>1,711 (100)</b>	<b>2,745 (100)</b>	<b>2,672 (100)</b>	<b>2,685 (100)</b>		

Note: The question on the awareness of PrEP was included from 2014 onwards. 'Use of PrEP' is limited to the prescribed use of PrEP in the six months prior to the survey.

# Appendix

## Melbourne Gay Community Periodic Survey 2017



Conducted by



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

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

### Section A – About you

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

[Go to section B ➔](#)

### Section B – Your sex partners



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

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

[Go to section C ➔](#)

**Section C – Sex in the last 6 months**

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

- 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 <b>same HIV status</b> 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 <b>top role</b> (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 <b>bottom role</b> (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 <b>pull out before cumming</b> 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 <b>he pulled out before cumming</b> 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 ( <b>PrEP</b> ) before sex  | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| I knew my partner was on <b>PrEP</b> before we had 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 <b>he had an undetectable viral load</b> 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 <b>I had an undetectable viral load</b> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Never tested         | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7–12 months ago       |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a week ago | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1–2 years ago         |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1–4 weeks ago        | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 2–4 years ago         |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1–6 months ago       | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> No test/don't know   | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private home                        |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> GP                   | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based service e.g. Pronto |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual health clinic | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else                      |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital             |  |

**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                      2 ☐ 1–2                      3 ☐ 3–4                      4 ☐ 5 or more

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

- 2 ☐ Yes                              1 ☐ No

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

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

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

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

Go to section G ➡

Survey concludes on next page

## 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	<sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>
Throat swab	<sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>
Penile swab	<sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>
Urine sample	<sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for HIV	<sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>
Blood test for syphilis	<sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>
Other blood test	<sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>	<sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/>

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ Yes      <sup>2</sup>☐ No      <sup>3</sup>☐ Don't know

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ Yes      <sup>2</sup>☐ No      <sup>3</sup>☐ Don't know

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ Chlamydia      <sup>2</sup>☐ Gonorrhoea  
<sup>3</sup>☐ Syphilis      <sup>4</sup>☐ Other

<sup>5</sup>☐ Not been diagnosed with an STI in the last 12 months

**Go to section H** ↓


## Section H – Medication to prevent HIV

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ It's available now  
<sup>2</sup>☐ It will be available in the future  
<sup>3</sup>☐ I've never heard about it

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ It's available now  
<sup>2</sup>☐ It will be available in the future  
<sup>3</sup>☐ I've never heard about it

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

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ No  
<sup>2</sup>☐ Yes, once  
<sup>3</sup>☐ Yes, more than once

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ No ➔ **Go to Section I** ➔  
<sup>2</sup>☐ Yes, I was prescribed anti-HIV medication to take every day  
<sup>3</sup>☐ Yes, I took anti-HIV medication that was not prescribed

**Continues at top of page** ➔

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ A trial or study      <sup>2</sup>☐ I bought it online (from overseas)  
<sup>3</sup>☐ I used drugs prescribed for PEP  
<sup>4</sup>☐ Chemist      <sup>5</sup>☐ Other

**Go to section I** ↓

## Section I – Drug use

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ Every week      <sup>3</sup>☐ Once or twice  
<sup>2</sup>☐ At least monthly      <sup>4</sup>☐ Never

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ Yes      <sup>2</sup>☐ No

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ Every week      <sup>3</sup>☐ Once or twice  
<sup>2</sup>☐ At least monthly      <sup>4</sup>☐ Never

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ Every week      <sup>3</sup>☐ Once or twice  
<sup>2</sup>☐ At least monthly      <sup>4</sup>☐ Never

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

<sup>1</sup>☐ Every week      <sup>3</sup>☐ Once or twice  
<sup>2</sup>☐ At least monthly      <sup>4</sup>☐ 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 VAC websites for the results of this survey.

<https://csr.h.arts.unsw.edu.au>

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