

Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide 2014

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Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide 2014

Never Stand Still

Arts and Social Sciences

Centre for Social Research in Health

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ART antiretroviral treatment

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 to be of different HIV statuses, 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

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 Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited at a range of gay community sites in Adelaide. 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 tenth in South Australia, was conducted between November and December 2014 to coincide with the Adelaide Feast Festival.

From its start in 1998, the project has been funded by SA Health. The Centre for Social Research in Health coordinates the survey, with support from the Kirby Institute and Positive Life SA. In 2014, Gay Men's Health SA undertook the local coordination of recruitment.

Face-to-face recruitment by trained staff took place at nine data collection sites (gay community events, social venues, sex-on-premises venues, and sexual health clinics). In 2014 it was the first time online recruitment was conducted, using advertising on the social networking site Facebook to direct gay and bisexual men in South Australia to an online version of the questionnaire (<http://gcpsonline.net>).

In total, nine hundred and twenty-six men (n=926) participated in the 2014 survey. Of these, 330 men were recruited online. The response rate of men approached at venues and events was 91%. The data presented in this report are based on the last five surveys conducted between 2009 and 2014.

Key points

- The proportion of men who reported ever having been tested for HIV remained stable between 2012 and 2014 at 85%.
- Among non-HIV-positive men, the proportion who reported testing for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has remained stable over time but decreased slightly between 2012 and 2014 (67% in 2014).
- The proportion of HIV-positive men on treatment has increased over time to 95% in 2014 (no change from 2012).
- The use of mobile phone applications to meet male sex partners continues to increase, and is now the most common way that men meet male sex partners (reported by 40% in 2014).
- The proportion of men with regular male partners reporting condomless anal intercourse with those partners has increased over time to 60% in 2014.
- The proportion of men with casual male partners reporting condomless anal intercourse with those partners has remained stable over time, reported by 37% of men in 2014.

Sampling profile

Of the 926 men who completed the survey in 2014, slightly more than one in three were recruited via the internet (35.6%, n=330). Between 2009 and 2014, the proportion of men recruited at Fair Day has remained stable, but the proportion of men recruited through all other venues (including sexual health clinics, sex-on-premises venues, and social venues and events) has significantly declined.

The online sample was analysed before we incorporated it into the survey database. There were a number of differences between men recruited online and men recruited through venues and events. Men in the online sample were younger, more likely to be born in Australia, and to report being HIV-negative. They were slightly more likely to be in a monogamous relationship and to have condomless anal intercourse with their regular partner than men recruited through venues and events. Men recruited online were more likely to report condomless anal intercourse with casual partners but were less likely to know that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. The online and offline samples reported similar rates of STI testing.

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.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the majority of the sample were from an Anglo-Australian background, were gay-identified, lived in metropolitan South Australia, were well-educated and in full-time employment. The majority (83.1%, n=769) was born in Australia. In 2014, 3.7% (n=34) 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.

Between 2009 and 2014, the proportion of men aged between 40 and 49 years has declined (from 18.9% to 15.0%) while the proportions of men in the other age categories have remained unchanged.

HIV testing, status and treatment

In 2014, the majority of men reported having ever been tested for HIV (84.8%). Since 2009, the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has remained stable. However, compared to the previous survey in 2012, the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has significantly decreased from 74.0% to 67.0%.

Fewer than half of the men who had ever tested for HIV reported that their last HIV test was at a general practice (n=339, 43.2%) and a similar proportion (n=347, 44.2%) reported testing at a hospital/sexual health clinic. A minority of men reported using a community-based service for testing (n=56, 7.1%). Among the non-HIV-positive men who were tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the 2014 survey, 260 (30.0%) reported having been tested more than once during this time.

Among men who had been tested for HIV, nine out of ten reported that their HIV status was HIV-negative (91.1%). Smaller proportions of men reported being HIV positive (7.4%) or not knowing their HIV status (1.5%). Between 2009 and 2014, there was a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men in the survey and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of men who did not know their status. The proportion of HIV-positive men has remained stable.

Compared to the previous survey in 2012, there was a significant increase in the proportion of HIV-positive men taking combination antiretroviral treatment at the time of the survey (from 81.6% to 94.6%). In 2014, nine out of ten HIV-positive men on treatment reported an undetectable viral load (90.6%), and more than half of the HIV-positive men (regardless of treatment status) reported a CD4 count of more than 500.

In 2014, a new question on the number of clinical appointments that HIV-positive men have attended in the last 12 months was added to the questionnaire. The majority of HIV-positive men (n=48, 81.4%) reported attending at least three clinical appointments to manage their HIV in the last year.

Sexual partnerships and practices

In 2014, more than one in three men reported being in a monogamous relationship with a male partner (36.6%), and another one in four reported having both regular and casual partners (24.1%) at the time of the survey. One in five men (21.8%) reported having only casual partners, and the remaining 17.5% of men reported no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. The overall trend since 2009 shows a significant increase in the proportion of men in a monogamous relationship (from 30.1% to 36.6%) while the proportion of men who reported no sexual relationships with other men has decreased significantly over the same period. The proportions of men who reported other relationship types have remained stable.

Between 2011 and 2014, there has been a dramatic increase in the proportion of men who report having met men through mobile applications like Grindr (24.3% to 40.2%). Mobile applications are now the most commonly used way that men in South Australia meet male sex partners, followed by the internet (31.0%). Other common ways to meet male sex partners were saunas (16.4%), gay bars (15.6%), meeting men in other Australian cities (17.7%), elsewhere in Australia (12.6%), and while overseas (11.9%). As mobile application use has increased, the use of physical locations to meet partners has mostly decreased.

Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, over half (57.7%) reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship, and a similar proportion (55.8%) reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship.

In 2014, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (34.9%), or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (17.2%). The most commonly held agreements about sex outside the relationship specified that casual sex was not allowed (32.7%), or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (17.8%).

Among HIV-positive men who had regular partners in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, half of the men (51.3%) reported that they were in a serodiscordant relationship, close to a third (30.8%) reported that they were in a seroconcordant relationship, and almost one in five (17.9%) said that they were in a seroconcordant relationship.

HIV-negative men with regular partners continue to be more likely to be in a seroconcordant relationship, compared with HIV-positive men. In 2014, most HIV-negative men with regular partners were in a seroconcordant relationship (69.5%), but over a quarter of men were in a seroconcordant relationship (27.3%). A small proportion of HIV-negative men reported having a serodiscordant partner (3.2%). Compared to the previous survey in 2012, there has been a small but nevertheless significant decrease in the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships and a corresponding increase in seroconcordant relationships. However, between 2009 and 2014, there has been an overall increase in the proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships.

More than half the men with a regular partner (59.7%) in the six months prior to the 2014 survey reported any condomless anal intercourse with their regular partner (CAIR), while similar proportions reported always using condoms

for anal intercourse (21.4%) or not having anal intercourse with their regular partner (18.9%). Between 2009 and 2014, the proportion of men reporting any condomless anal intercourse has significantly increased.

Among HIV-positive participants with regular partners, slightly less than one in five men (17.9%) reported reported CAIR that was seroconcordant, almost one in three reported CAIR that was not concordant (30.8%), and half reported no CAIR (51.3%).

Compared to HIV-positive men, HIV-negative men with regular partners are more likely to restrict CAIR to seroconcordant partners or avoid CAIR altogether. Among HIV-negative men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, almost half reported seroconcordant CAIR (46.1%), and a slightly smaller proportion reported avoiding CAIR (38.6%). The remaining 15.3% of HIV-negative men with regular partners reported CAIR that was not concordant. Since 2009, the proportion of men reporting seroconcordant CAIR has increased significantly while the proportion of men reporting no CAIR has decreased significantly.

Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIR with partners who were not seroconcordant in the six months prior to the survey, slightly more than one in ten (13.8%) reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning), and 27.5% reported consistent withdrawal before ejaculation by their partner.

Casual male partners

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2014, more than two in five men with casual partners in the six months prior to survey reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (44.9%), and more than one in three (37.5%) reported any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC) prior to the survey. The proportion of men reporting CAIC has remained stable since 2009.

In 2014, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained the most likely to report any CAIC (48.7%), followed by untested/unknown status men (45.0%) and HIV-negative men (35.3%). The level of CAIC reported by untested/unknown status men has remained stable since 2009 while the proportion of HIV negative men reporting CAIC has increased significantly over the reporting period.

In 2014, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner continued to be more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (64.9%) than by HIV-negative men (56.0%). The proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any HIV disclosure to and from casual partners has increased significantly since 2009. Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIC, the proportion of men who reported consistently disclosing their HIV status to all of their casual partners has remained stable since 2009.

Among HIV-positive men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, most (83.3%) said they always made sure they had an undetectable viral load before sex while a third (33.3%) said that they always made sure that their partners were HIV-positive before sex (serosorting). Although the number of HIV-positive men reporting CAIC is small (n=18), this suggests that HIV-positive men are more likely to rely on knowledge of their viral load status rather than consistently disclosing their HIV status before CAIC.

Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2014 survey, the most common risk reduction practice was serosorting (always practised by 46.5% of these men). The proportion of HIV-negative men reporting consistent serosorting has remained stable since 2009. Similar proportions of HIV-negative men reported consistently taking the insertive role during CAIC (strategic positioning; 13.4%), ensuring that their casual partners withdrew before ejaculation when the participant was the receptive partner (11.3%) or checking that their HIV-positive partners had an undetectable viral load before CAIC (10.6%). Fewer than 10 HIV-negative men reported taking anti-HIV medication before or after CAIC.

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2014, a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (88.1%) reported having had any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) in the 12 months prior to the survey compared with HIV-negative men (69.5%). The proportions of HIV-negative and HIV-positive men reporting any STI testing have remained stable during the reporting period.

Between 2009 and 2014, the proportions of HIV-positive men reporting the testing of urine samples and anal, throat, and penile swabs have remained stable. Among HIV-negative men over the same period, penile swabs and blood tests other than HIV decreased significantly while other sampling methods (urine samples and anal and throat swabs) have remained stable. In 2014, 78.0% of HIV-positive men and 55.4% of HIV-negative men reported having had a blood test for syphilis.

In 2014, 66 men (7.1% of the whole sample) reported having been diagnosed with a sexually transmissible infection other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey. This proportion has remained stable compared to the previous survey in 2012 where the question was first included in the questionnaire. Among these men, a majority (86.4%) told at least one of their sex partners about their diagnosis, and more than half (53.0%) told all of their sex partners.

Questions on hepatitis C testing and status were added to the 2014 questionnaire. Two-thirds of men reported having been tested for hepatitis C (67.8%). Among these men, the majority reported being hepatitis C negative (96.5%), and 11 men (1.8%) reported having hepatitis C.

Recreational drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being marijuana (33.8%), amyl/poppers (25.6%), Viagra (14.8%), ecstasy (14.2%), crystal methamphetamine (9.2%), amphetamine (8.1%), and cocaine (7.0%). Between 2009 and 2014, the proportions of men reporting ecstasy and amphetamine use decreased significantly, as did the proportion who reported taking more than two drugs in the previous six months. Viagra use has significantly increased since 2009.

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 (15.3% vs 2.8% in 2014).

In 2014, 14.5% of all men reported using party drugs for sex, and one in thirteen men (7.7%) said they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use in the six months prior to the survey. The proportions of men engaging in the use of party drugs for sex, and engaging in group sex during or after drug use, have remained stable since 2009.

Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2014, more than half of the men (55.0%) reported knowing post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. Awareness of PEP has decreased slightly between 2011 and 2014.

In 2014, 21 non-HIV-positive men (2.4%) reported taking a prescribed course of PEP after exposure to HIV in the six months prior to the survey. A smaller proportion (n=10, 1.2%) of non-HIV-positive men reported taking anti-HIV medication to reduce their chance of getting HIV (which could be indicative of these men taking pre-exposure prophylaxis).

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2009–2014. Each table includes the statistical significance (p-value), if any, of the change between 2012 and 2014 and the trend over time (2009–2014). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2012 and 2014 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 (–).

Tables

The findings of the survey are presented in tables 1 to 28 below.

Table 1: Recruitment source

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Fair day | 262 (27.0) | 348 (33.6) | 262 (37.0) | 207 (26.0) | 311 (33.6) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | ns |
| Sexual health clinics | 17 (1.8) | 19 (1.8) | 17 (2.4) | 14 (1.8) | 3 (0.3) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Social venues and events | 500 (51.6) | 521 (50.3) | 334 (47.1) | 446 (56.1) | 232 (25.1) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Sex on premises venues | 191 (19.7) | 148 (14.3) | 96 (13.5) | 128 (16.1) | 50 (5.4) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Online | - | - | - | - | 330 (35.6) | - | - |
| Total | 970 (100) | 1036 (100) | 709 (100) | 795 (100) | 926 (100) | | |

Note: online recruitment was added in 2014.

Table 2: Age

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Under 25 years | 242 (27.0) | 266 (25.8) | 160 (23.0) | 231 (29.2) | 262 (28.4) | ns | ns |
| 25–29 years | 160 (17.9) | 195 (18.9) | 142 (20.4) | 145 (18.4) | 161 (17.4) | ns | ns |
| 30–39 years | 198 (22.1) | 221 (21.4) | 145 (20.8) | 163 (20.6) | 214 (23.2) | ns | ns |
| 40–49 years | 169 (18.9) | 190 (18.4) | 143 (20.5) | 129 (16.3) | 139 (15.0) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| 50 years and over | 127 (14.2) | 160 (15.5) | 107 (15.3) | 122 (15.5) | 148 (16.0) | ns | ns |
| Total | 896 (100) | 1032 (100) | 697 (100) | 790 (100) | 924 (100) | | |

Table 3: HIV testing

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| All participants | | | | | | | |
| Ever tested | 789 (81.3) | 830 (80.1) | 587 (82.8) | 671 (84.4) | 785 (84.8) | ns | ns |
| Total | 970 (100) | 1036 (100) | 709 (100) | 795 (100) | 926 (100) | | |
| Non-HIV-positive participants | | | | | | | |
| Tested in the previous 12 months | 542 (73.3) | 500 (66.3) | 364 (67.5) | 467 (74.0) | 487 (67.0) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 | ns |
| Total | 739 (100) | 754 (100) | 539 (100) | 631 (100) | 727 (100) | | |

Table 4: HIV test results

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive | 39 (5.0) | 65 (7.9) | 43 (7.3) | 36 (5.4) | 58 (7.4) | ns | ns |
| HIV-negative | 658 (84.1) | 745 (90.1) | 527 (89.8) | 611 (91.2) | 715 (91.1) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Unknown status | 85 (10.9) | 17 (2.0) | 17 (2.9) | 23 (3.4) | 12 (1.5) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | 782 (100) | 827 (100) | 587 (100) | 670 (100) | 785 (100) | | |

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

Table 5: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive men

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Men on treatment | 31 (81.6) | 54 (87.1) | 35 (85.4) | 32 (91.4) | 53 (94.6) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 38 (100) | 62 (100) | 41 (100) | 35 (100) | 56 (100) | | |

Table 6: Undetectable viral load and CD4 count among HIV-positive men, by treatment status

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Men on treatment | | | | | | | |
| Undetectable viral load | 27 (87.1) | 51 (94.4) | 33 (94.3) | 31 (96.9) | 48 (90.6) | ns | ns |
| CD4 count > 500 | - | - | - | 19 (59.4) | 31 (58.5) | ns | NA |
| Total | 31 (100) | 54 (100) | 35 (100) | 32 (100) | 53 (100) | | |
| Men not on treatment | | | | | | | |
| Undetectable viral load | 1 (14.3) | 1 (12.5) | 4 (66.7) | 2 (66.7) | 0 | NA | NA |
| CD4 count > 500 | - | - | - | 1 (33.6) | 1 (33.3) | | |
| Total | 7 (100) | 8 (100) | 6 (100) | 3 (100) | 3 (100) | | |

Table 7: Current relationships with men

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| None | 210 (23.2) | 244 (24.8) | 138 (20.6) | 163 (21.4) | 157 (17.5) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Casual only | 174 (19.2) | 197 (20.0) | 152 (22.7) | 161 (21.1) | 196 (21.8) | ns | ns |
| Regular plus casual | 249 (27.5) | 230 (23.4) | 166 (24.8) | 215 (28.2) | 217 (24.1) | ns | ns |
| Regular only (monogamous) | 272 (30.1) | 313 (31.8) | 214 (31.9) | 224 (29.4) | 329 (36.6) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Total | 905 (100) | 984 (100) | 670 (100) | 763 (100) | 899 (100) | | |

Table 8: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| No agreement about sex within the relationship | 296 (44.5) | 230 (34.6) | 174 (37.2) | 214 (39.4) | 273 (42.3) | ns | ns |
| No sex within the relationship | - | 17 (2.6) | 11 (2.4) | 13 (2.4) | 21 (3.3) | ns | ns |
| No anal intercourse permitted | 30 (4.5) | 31 (4.7) | 15 (3.2) | 19 (3.5) | 15 (2.3) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom | 151 (22.7) | 157 (23.6) | 104 (26.7) | 124 (22.8) | 111 (17.2) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Anal intercourse permitted without a condom | 188 (28.3) | 230 (34.6) | 164 (35.0) | 173 (31.9) | 225 (34.9) | ns | ns |
| Total | 665 (100) | 665 (100) | 468 (100) | 543 (100) | 645 (100) | | |

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

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| No agreement about casual sex | 338 (50.8) | 291 (43.8) | 204 (43.6) | 261 (48.1) | 285 (44.2) | ns | ns |
| No sex with casual partners permitted | 175 (26.3) | 204 (30.7) | 127 (27.1) | 137 (25.2) | 211 (32.7) | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 | ns |
| No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted | 23 (3.5) | 26 (3.9) | 16 (3.4) | 11 (2.0) | 13 (2.0) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom | 117 (17.6) | 128 (19.3) | 106 (22.7) | 117 (21.6) | 115 (17.8) | ns | ns |
| Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom | 12 (1.8) | 16 (2.4) | 15 (3.2) | 17 (3.1) | 21 (3.3) | ns | ns |
| Total | 665 (100) | 665 (100) | 468 (100) | 543 (100) | 645 (100) | | |

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 10: Match of HIV status between regular partners

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Seroconcordant | 16 (51.6) | 20 (39.2) | 12 (52.2) | 11 (39.3) | 12 (30.8) | NA | NA |
| Serodiscordant | 8 (25.8) | 22 (43.1) | 6 (26.1) | 11 (39.3) | 20 (51.3) | ns | ns |
| Serononconcordant | 7 (22.6) | 9 (17.7) | 5 (21.7) | 6 (21.4) | 7 (17.9) | NA | NA |
| Total | 31 (100) | 51 (100) | 23 (100) | 28 (100) | 39 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | | | |
| Seroconcordant | 270 (59.7) | 374 (72.3) | 293 (79.4) | 330 (75.5) | 364 (69.5) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Serodiscordant | 18 (4.0) | 17 (3.3) | 12 (3.3) | 13 (3.0) | 17 (3.2) | ns | ns |
| Serononconcordant | 164 (36.3) | 126 (24.4) | 64 (17.3) | 94 (21.5) | 143 (27.3) | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 452 (100) | 517 (100) | 369 (100) | 437 (100) | 524 (100) | | |

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: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| No anal intercourse | 135 (20.3) | 160 (24.1) | 97 (20.7) | 125 (23.0) | 122 (18.9) | ns | ns |
| Always uses a condom | 190 (28.6) | 123 (18.5) | 112 (23.9) | 135 (24.9) | 138 (21.4) | ns | ns |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 340 (51.1) | 382 (57.4) | 259 (55.3) | 283 (52.1) | 385 (59.7) | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 665 (100) | 665 (100) | 468 (100) | 543 (100) | 645 (100) | | |

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

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Seroconcordant positive CAIR | 13 (40.6) | 15 (29.4) | 8 (34.8) | 3 (10.7) | 7 (17.9) | NA | NA |
| Not concordant CAIR | 12 (37.5) | 10 (19.6) | 5 (21.7) | 5 (17.9) | 12 (30.8) | NA | NA |
| No CAIR | 7 (21.9) | 26 (51.0) | 10 (43.5) | 20 (71.4) | 20 (51.3) | NA | NA |
| Total | 32 (100) | 51 (100) | 23 (100) | 28 (100) | 39 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | | | |
| Seroconcordant negative CAIR | 154 (33.0) | 243 (47.0) | 180 (48.8) | 196 (44.9) | 241 (46.1) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Not concordant CAIR | 83 (17.8) | 64 (12.4) | 34 (9.2) | 46 (10.5) | 80 (15.3) | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 | ns |
| No CAIR | 230 (49.3) | 210 (40.6) | 155 (42.0) | 195 (44.6) | 202 (38.6) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 467 (100) | 517 (100) | 369 (100) | 437 (100) | 523 (100) | | |

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

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Took insertive position during CAIR | 21 (25.3) | 13 (20.3) | 9 (26.5) | 12 (26.1) | 11 (13.8) | NA | NA |
| Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive | 13 (15.7) | 17 (26.6) | 9 (26.5) | 12 (26.1) | 22 (27.5) | NA | NA |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 83 | 64 | 34 | 46 | 80 | | |

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 survey.

Table 14: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| No anal intercourse | 139 (22.4) | 111 (20.8) | 89(21.3) | 107 (22.5) | 88 (17.6) | ns | ns |
| Always uses a condom | 282 (45.4) | 237 (44.4) | 169 (40.5) | 207 (43.6) | 224 (44.9) | ns | ns |
| Sometimes does not use a condom | 200 (32.2) | 186 (34.8) | 159 (38.1) | 161 (33.9) | 187 (37.5) | ns | ns |
| Total | 602 (100) | 534 (100) | 417 (100) | 475 (100) | 499 (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 15: Any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | 21 (61.8) | 14 (33.3) | 17 (51.5) | 10 (35.7) | 18 (48.7) | NA | NA |
| Total | 34 (100) | 42 (100) | 33 (100) | 28 (100) | 37(100) | | |
| HIV-negative men | 119 (26.7) | 132 (32.6) | 119 (37.1) | 124 (33.7) | 142 (35.3) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 446 (100) | 405 (100) | 321 (100) | 368 (100) | 402 (100) | | |
| Untested/unknown status men ¹ | 60 (42.6) | 40 (46.0) | 23 (36.5) | 27 (34.2) | 27 (45.0) | ns | ns |
| Total | 141 (100) | 87 (100) | 63 (100) | 79 (100) | 60 (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.

¹ 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 16: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners, by HIV status of participants

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Told casual partners | 25 (73.5) | 28 (66.7) | 26 (78.8) | 16 (57.1) | 24 (64.9) | ns | ns |
| Told by casual partners | 22 (64.7) | 22 (52.4) | 21 (63.6) | 13 (46.4) | 22 (59.5) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 34 | 42 | 33 | 28 | 37 | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | | | |
| Told casual partners | 202 (45.3) | 201 (49.6) | 178 (55.5) | 209 (56.8) | 225 (56.0) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> < .01 |
| Told by casual partners | 220 (49.3) | 213 (52.6) | 179 (55.8) | 221 (60.1) | 226 (56.2) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> < .05 |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 446 | 405 | 321 | 368 | 402 | | |

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

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men who disclosed to all | 6 (28.6) | 2 (14.3) | 7 (41.2) | 4 (40.0) | 7 (38.9) | NA | NA |
| Total | 21 (100) | 14 (100) | 17 (100) | 10 (100) | 18 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men who disclosed to all | 36 (30.3) | 47 (35.6) | 40 (33.6) | 41 (33.1) | 56 (39.4) | ns | ns |
| Total | 119 (100) | 132 (100) | 119 (100) | 124 (100) | 142 (100) | | |

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

Table 18: Positioning in condomless anal intercourse with casual male partners, by HIV status of participants

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | | | |
| Receptive only CAIC | 6 (28.6) | 3 (21.4) | 3 (17.7) | 1 (10.0) | 7 (38.9) | NA | NA |
| Total | 21 (100) | 14 (100) | 17 (100) | 10 (100) | 18 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | | | |
| Insertive only CAIC | 44 (37.0) | 45 (34.1) | 42 (35.3) | 34 (27.4) | 34 (23.9) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> < .05 |
| Total | 119 (100) | 132 (100) | 119 (100) | 124 (100) | 142 (100) | | |

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

Table 19: Men who always used risk reduction strategies when engaging in condomless anal intercourse with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

| | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| HIV-positive men | | | | | |
| Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting) | 6 (35.3) | 3 (30.0) | 6 (33.3) | NA | NA |
| Took receptive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (5.6) | NA | NA |
| Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive | 0 (0.0) | 1 (10.0) | 2 (11.1) | NA | NA |
| Participant ensured he has an undetectable viral load before sex | - | - | 15 (83.3) | NA | NA |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 17 | 10 | 18 | | |
| HIV-negative men | | | | | |
| Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting) | 43 (39.5) | 46 (38.3) | 66 (46.5) | ns | ns |
| Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant | 18 (15.1) | 20 (16.1) | 19 (13.4) | NA | NA |
| Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive | 19 (16.0) | 16 (12.9) | 16 (11.3) | NA | NA |
| Ensured HIV positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex | 16 (13.5) | 17 (13.7) | 15 (10.6) | NA | NA |
| Participant took anti HIV medication before sex | - | - | 7 (4.9) | NA | NA |
| Participant took anti HIV medication after sex | - | - | 8 (5.6) | NA | NA |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 119 | 124 | 142 | | |

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

Table 20: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Internet | 360 (37.1) | 305 (29.4) | 233 (32.9) | 268 (33.7) | 287 (31.0) | ns | ns |
| Mobile app e.g. Grindr | - | - | 172 (24.3) | 262 (33.0) | 372 (40.2) | Increase <i>p</i> < .01 | Increase <i>p</i> < .001 |
| Gay bar | 276 (28.5) | 224 (21.6) | 155 (21.9) | 186 (23.4) | 144 (15.6) | Decrease <i>p</i> < .001 | Decrease <i>p</i> < .01 |
| Dance party | 140 (14.4) | 96 (9.3) | 64 (9.0) | 78 (9.8) | 82 (8.9) | ns | ns |
| Beat | 157 (16.2) | 95 (9.2) | 77 (10.9) | 88 (11.1) | 98 (10.6) | ns | ns |
| Gay saunas | 270 (27.8) | 219 (21.1) | 173 (24.4) | 190 (23.9) | 152 (16.4) | Decrease <i>p</i> < .001 | Decrease <i>p</i> < .01 |
| Other sex-on-premises venues | 113 (11.7) | 66 (6.4) | 39 (5.5) | 64 (8.1) | 46 (5.0) | Decrease <i>p</i> < .05 | ns |
| Sex workers | - | 22 (2.1) | 14 (2.0) | 25 (3.1) | 19 (2.1) | ns | ns |
| In other Australian cities | - | 170 (16.4) | 153 (21.6) | 161 (20.3) | 164 (17.7) | ns | ns |
| Elsewhere in Australia | - | 105 (10.1) | 94 (13.3) | 106 (13.3) | 117 (12.6) | ns | ns |
| Private sex parties | 73 (7.5) | 36 (3.5) | 29 (4.1) | 45 (5.7) | 36 (3.9) | ns | ns |
| Gym | 64 (6.6) | 49 (4.7) | 24 (3.4) | 50 (6.3) | 39 (4.2) | ns | ns |
| Overseas | 138 (14.2) | 108 (10.4) | 80 (11.3) | 101 (12.7) | 110 (11.9) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 970 | 1036 | 709 | 795 | 926 | | |

Table 21: STI testing among HIV-positive men in the 12 months prior to the survey

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Anal swab | 26 (66.7) | 33 (50.0) | 22 (51.2) | 16 (44.4) | 30 (50.9) | ns | ns |
| Throat swab | 27 (69.2) | 34 (51.5) | 25 (58.1) | 17 (47.2) | 32 (54.2) | ns | ns |
| Penile swab | 20 (51.3) | 26 (39.4) | 17 (39.5) | 10 (27.8) | 27 (45.8) | ns | ns |
| Urine sample | 29 (74.4) | 46 (69.7) | 30 (69.8) | 23 (63.9) | 44 (74.6) | ns | ns |
| Blood test for syphilis | 34 (87.2) | 51 (77.3) | 34 (79.0) | 25 (69.4) | 46 (78.0) | ns | ns |
| Blood test other than for HIV | 28 (71.8) | 46 (69.7) | 35 (81.4) | 22 (61.1) | 44 (74.6) | ns | ns |
| Any STI test (not including blood tests) | 33 (84.6) | 51 (77.3) | 32 (74.4) | 25 (69.4) | 44 (74.6) | ns | ns |
| Any STI test (including blood tests) | 37 (94.9) | 60 (90.9) | 39 (90.7) | 30 (83.3) | 52 (88.1) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 39 | 66 | 43 | 36 | 59 | | |

Note: From 2009, 'Blood test for syphilis' was added to the question about sexual health testing and was subsequently included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

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

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Anal swab | 308 (46.5) | 285 (38.0) | 247 (46.7) | 320 (51.9) | 290 (40.3) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 | ns |
| Throat swab | 331 (50.0) | 307 (40.9) | 263 (49.7) | 330 (53.5) | 326 (45.3) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 | ns |
| Penile swab | 278 (42.0) | 222 (29.6) | 176 (33.3) | 249 (40.4) | 197 (27.4) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Urine sample | 400 (60.4) | 394 (52.5) | 305 (57.7) | 386 (62.6) | 393 (54.7) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.01 | ns |
| Blood test for syphilis | 396 (59.8) | 433 (57.7) | 314 (59.4) | 383 (62.1) | 398 (55.4) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | ns |
| Blood test other than for HIV | 394 (59.5) | 411 (54.8) | 279 (52.7) | 347 (56.2) | 377 (52.4) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Any STI test (not including blood tests) | 415 (62.7) | 416 (55.5) | 322 (60.9) | 398 (64.5) | 419 (58.3) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | ns |
| Any STI test (including blood tests) | 474 (71.6) | 516 (68.8) | 376 (71.1) | 454 (73.6) | 500 (69.5) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 662 | 750 | 529 | 617 | 719 | | |

Note: From 2009, 'Blood test for syphilis' was added to the question about sexual health testing and was subsequently included in the calculation for any STI test (including blood tests).

Table 23: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Marijuana | 313 (32.3) | 337 (32.5) | 245 (34.6) | 247 (31.1) | 313 (33.8) | ns | ns |
| Amyl | 244 (25.2) | 217 (21.0) | 155 (21.9) | 227 (28.6) | 237 (25.6) | ns | ns |
| Ecstasy | 256 (26.4) | 194 (18.7) | 122 (17.2) | 138 (17.4) | 131 (14.2) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Amphetamine (speed) | 144 (14.9) | 120 (11.6) | 88 (12.4) | 90 (11.3) | 75 (8.1) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Crystal methamphetamine | 107 (11.0) | 83 (8.0) | 67 (9.5) | 74 (9.3) | 85 (9.2) | ns | ns |
| Viagra | 113 (11.7) | 110 (10.6) | 100 (14.1) | 111 (14.0) | 137 (14.8) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.01 |
| Cocaine | 92 (9.5) | 90 (8.7) | 50 (7.1) | 70 (8.8) | 65 (7.0) | ns | ns |
| Ketamine (special K) | 52 (5.4) | 32 (3.1) | 15 (2.1) | 23 (2.9) | 31 (3.4) | ns | ns |
| GHB | 37 (3.8) | 25 (2.4) | 21 (3.0) | 32 (4.0) | 29 (3.1) | ns | ns |
| Heroin | 17 (1.8) | 11 (1.1) | 8(1.1) | 11 (1.4) | 10 (1.1) | ns | ns |
| Steroids | 24 (2.5) | 16 (1.5) | – | – | 15 (1.6) | - | ns |
| Other drugs | 75 (7.7) | 84 (8.1) | 66 (9.3) | 67 (8.4) | 63 (6.8) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 970 | 1036 | 709 | 795 | 926 | | |
| Number of drugs used | | | | | | | |
| None | 459 (47.8) | 513 (49.5) | 340 (48.0) | 377 (47.4) | 447 (48.2) | ns | ns |
| One or two drugs | 294 (30.3) | 321 (31.0) | 227 (32.0) | 275 (34.6) | 308 (33.3) | ns | ns |
| More than two drugs | 217 (22.4) | 202 (19.5) | 142 (20.0) | 143 (18.0) | 171 (18.5) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 970 (100) | 1036 (100) | 709 (100) | 795 (100) | 926 (100) | | |

Table 24: Recreational drug use among HIV-positive men in the six months prior to the survey

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Marijuana | 19 (48.7) | 28 (42.4) | 24 (55.8) | 17(47.2) | 31 (52.3) | ns | ns |
| Amyl | 21 (53.9) | 26 (39.4) | 19 (44.2) | 12 (33.3) | 23 (39.0) | ns | ns |
| Ecstasy | 10 (25.6) | 11 (16.7) | 5 (11.6) | 7 (19.4) | 8 (13.6) | NA | NA |
| Amphetamine (speed) | 8 (20.5) | 12 (18.2) | 5 (11.6) | 9 (25.0) | 9 (15.3) | NA | NA |
| Crystal methamphetamine | 9 (23.1) | 10 (15.6) | 8 (18.6) | 6 (16.7) | 14 (23.7) | NA | NA |
| Viagra | 12 (30.8) | 16 (24.2) | 16 (37.2) | 9 (25.0) | 18 (30.5) | NA | NA |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 39 | 66 | 43 | 36 | 59 | | |
| Number of drugs used | | | | | | | |
| None | 6 (15.4) | 20 (30.3) | 11 (25.6) | 11 (30.6) | 18 (30.5) | ns | ns |
| One or two drugs | 20 (51.3) | 27 (40.9) | 18 (41.9) | 16 (44.4) | 22 (37.3) | ns | ns |
| More than two drugs | 13 (33.3) | 19 (28.8) | 14 (32.6) | 9 (25.0) | 19 (32.2) | ns | ns |
| Total | 39 (100) | 66 (100) | 43 (100) | 36 (100) | 59 (100) | | |

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

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Marijuana | 214 (32.3) | 249 (33.2) | 188 (35.5) | 192 (31.1) | 239 (33.2) | ns | ns |
| Amyl | 185 (28.0) | 169 (22.5) | 120 (22.7) | 183 (29.7) | 193 (26.8) | ns | ns |
| Ecstasy | 181 (27.3) | 155 (20.7) | 101 (19.1) | 115 (18.6) | 100 (13.9) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Amphetamine (speed) | 98 (14.8) | 93 (12.4) | 74 (14.0) | 72 (11.7) | 56 (7.8) | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Crystal methamphetamine | 77 (11.6) | 61 (8.1) | 52 (9.8) | 59 (9.6) | 57 (7.9) | ns | ns |
| Viagra | 81 (12.2) | 82 (10.9) | 74 (14.0) | 85 (13.8) | 106 (14.7) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 662 | 750 | 529 | 617 | 719 | | |
| Number of drugs used | | | | | | | |
| None | 309 (46.7) | 361 (48.1) | 241 (45.6) | 284 (46.0) | 338 (47.0) | ns | ns |
| One or two drugs | 195 (29.5) | 236 (31.5) | 175 (33.1) | 220 (35.7) | 250 (34.8) | ns | Increase <i>p</i> <.05 |
| More than two drugs | 158 (23.9) | 153 (20.4) | 113 (21.4) | 113 (18.3) | 131 (18.2) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.05 |
| Total | 662 (100) | 750 (100) | 529 (100) | 617 (100) | 719 (100) | | |

Table 26: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| All men | 46(4.7) | 25 (2.4) | 26 (3.7) | 36 (4.5) | 34 (3.7) | ns | ns |
| Total | 970 (100) | 1036 (100) | 709 (100) | 795 (100) | 926 (100) | | |
| HIV-positive men | 5 (12.8) | 5 (7.6) | 6 (14.0) | 5 (13.9) | 9 (15.3) | NA | NA |
| Total | 39 (100) | 66 (100) | 43 (100) | 36 (100) | 59 (100) | | |
| HIV-negative men | 26 (3.9) | 17 (2.3) | 17 (3.2) | 23 (3.7) | 20 (2.8) | ns | ns |
| Total | 662 (100) | 750 (100) | 529 (100) | 617(100) | 719 (100) | | |

Table 27: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i> -value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Used party drugs for sex | 163 (18.0) | 122 (12.5) | 99 (14.7) | 124 (15.6) | 134 (14.5) | ns | ns |
| Engaged in group sex during or after drug use | 112 (11.6) | 51 (4.9) | 62 (8.7) | 74 (9.3) | 71 (7.7) | ns | ns |
| Total (not mutually exclusive) | 970 | 1036 | 709 | 795 | 926 | | |

Table 28: Awareness of post exposure prophylaxis availability, by HIV status of participants

| | 2009 <i>n</i> (%) | 2010 <i>n</i> (%) | 2011 <i>n</i> (%) | 2012 <i>n</i> (%) | 2014 <i>n</i> (%) | Change from 2012 (<i>p</i>-value) | Trend over time (<i>p</i>-value) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| All participants | - | 559 (54.0) | 422 (59.2) | 454 (57.1) | 509 (55.0) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | | 1036 (100) | 709 (100) | 795 (100) | 926 (100) | | |
| Non-HIV-positive participants | - | 504 (52.0) | 387 (58.1) | 426 (56.1) | 455 (52.5) | ns | Decrease <i>p</i> <.001 |
| Total | | 970 (100) | 666 (100) | 759 (100) | 867 (100) | | |

Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey 2014

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.

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
- 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 / SACE / HSC / VCE / QCE / 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** (boyfriend/lover) and **CASUAL** partners

- Do you **currently** have sex with **casual** male partners?
☐ No ☐ Yes
- Do you **currently** have sex with a **regular** male partner?
☐ No ☐ Yes
- How would you describe your sexual relationship with your current **regular** male partner? (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 **regular** 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 regular relationship with a man
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** with your regular partner 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** with your regular partner 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

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

- ☐ None ☐ 6–10 men ☐ More than 50 men
☐ One ☐ 11–20 men
☐ 2–5 men ☐ 21–50 men

19. In the last 6 months how often have you had sex with men you met at or through:

| | Never | Occasionally | Often |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mobile app e.g. Grindr | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gay bar | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Dance party | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gym | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Beat | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gay sauna | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other sex venue | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sex workers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Private sex parties | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In other Australian cities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Elsewhere in Australia | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Overseas | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

- ☐ Every Week ☐ Once / A few times
☐ Monthly ☐ Never

Go to section D ↓

Section D – Regular male partners – last 6 months

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

- ☐ Yes ☐ No → **Go to section E ↗**

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

Anal sex regular partner/s:

22. I fucked him **with a condom**.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

23. He fucked me **with a condom**.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

Continues at top of page ↗

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

26. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

27. He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

Go to section E ↗

Section E – Casual male partners – last 6 months

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

- ☐ Yes ☐ No → **Go to section F →**

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

Anal sex casual partner/s:

29. I fucked him **with a condom**.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

30. He fucked me **with a condom**.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

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

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

33. I fucked him **without a condom** and came inside.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

34. He fucked me **without a condom** and came inside.

- ☐ Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Often

HIV disclosure casual partner/s

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

- ☐ None ☐ Some ☐ All

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

- ☐ None ☐ Some ☐ All

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** ➡

37. In the last 6 months, if you had anal sex without a condom with any casual male partner(s), 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

38. Have you ever had an HIV antibody test?

- 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes

39. When were you last tested for HIV antibodies?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 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 |

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

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

41. Where did you have your last HIV test?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No test/don't know | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> At home |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> GP | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based service |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Clinic/hospital | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Gay bar/club/sex venue | |

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None (no tests) | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 tests |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> One test | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more tests |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Two tests | |

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Positive | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know/He hasn't had a test |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negative | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular partner |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Undetectable | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know/unsure |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Detectable | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No HIV-positive partner |

If you are HIV-positive please complete the next four questions. If not, go to section G ➡

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

Year

46. 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

47. Are you on combination antiretroviral therapy?

- 2 ☐ Yes 1 ☐ No

48. What was your last viral load test?

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

49. What was your last CD4 count?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <200 | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> >500 |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 201-350 | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know/unsure |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 351-500 | |

Go to section G ➡

Survey continues on next page ➡

Section G – STI testing

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

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

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

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

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

- ☐ Negative ☐ Positive ☐ Don't know

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

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

54. 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?

- ☐ None ☐ A few ☐ Some ☐ All

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

Go to section H


Section H – Medication to prevent HIV

55. What do you know about **post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)**?

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

56. What do you know about **pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)**?

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

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

57. In the **last 6 months**, did you take a prescribed course (28 days) of anti-HIV medication (PEP) because you were exposed to HIV?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, once
☐ Yes, more than once

58. In the **last 6 months**, did you take any anti-HIV medication to reduce your chance of getting HIV during any sex you might have?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, I was prescribed anti-HIV medication to take every day
☐ Yes, I took anti-HIV medication that was not prescribed

Section I – Drug use

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

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

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

- ☐ Every week ☐ Once or twice
☐ At least monthly ☐ Never

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

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

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

- ☐ Every week ☐ Once or twice
☐ At least monthly ☐ Never

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

- ☐ Every week ☐ Once or twice
☐ At least monthly ☐ 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 Gay Men's Health SA websites for the results of this survey.

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

<http://www.gmh.sa.org.au>