

## Gay Community Periodic Survey: Canberra 2017

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## Gay Community Periodic Survey: Canberra 2017



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# Glossary

**AIDS** acquired immune deficiency syndrome

**ART** antiretroviral treatment

**CAIC** condomless anal intercourse with casual partners

**CAIR** condomless anal intercourse with regular partners

**HIV** human immunodeficiency virus

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

**HIV-serodiscordant relationship** a relationship in which both partners are known 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

## Executive summary

The Canberra Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men. Participants are recruited from gay venues and community events. 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.

From its start in 2000, the project has been funded by ACT Health and coordinated by the AIDS Action Council of the ACT. In the 2017 survey, the seventh conducted in Canberra, men were recruited between October and November 2017 from the Canberra springOUT Festival Fair Day, gay social venues, a sex-on-premises venue and a sexual health clinic. Community-based recruitment was followed by online recruitment. Online recruitment was conducted for the first time 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 were located in the Australian Capital Territory and indicated in their Facebook profile that they were 'interested' in men.

In total, 402 men participated in the 2017 survey. The overall response rate was 86%. In 2017, the majority of men (n=328, 81.6%) were recruited using face-to-face recruitment with the remaining 74 men (18.4%) recruited online.

The online sample was analysed before we incorporated it into the survey database. There were a number of differences between men recruited online and men recruited through venues and events (offline). Men in the online sample were younger, more likely to be born in Australia, and less likely to be tested for HIV of STIs in previous 12 months. Men recruited online were more likely to report that they did not know their HIV status than men recruited face-to-face. Compared to men recruited through venues and events, men recruited online were more likely to be in a monogamous relationship 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 than men recruited offline. However, despite these differences, when we merged the online and offline samples, the majority of key indicators did not appear to be affected by the change in sampling methods. We have therefore incorporated the online sample into the combined database and the reporting of trends.



## Key points

- In 2017, the proportion of men ever tested for HIV was 90%, and 72% of non-HIV-positive men indicated they had been tested for HIV in the previous 12 months.
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting quarterly HIV testing has increased dramatically, from 13% in 2013 to 26% in 2017.
- All HIV-positive men in the 2017 survey reported being on antiretroviral treatment, and 86% had an undetectable viral load.
- In 2017, 64% of participants with a regular partner reported any condomless anal intercourse with those partners (no change from 2015).
- In 2017, 48% of participants with casual partners reported any condomless anal intercourse with those partners (an increase from 2015). This was largely in the context of increasing PrEP use by HIV-negative men.
- There has been an increase in the awareness and use of PEP between 2015 and 2017. In 2017, 83% of participants said they knew PEP was available, and 6% of non-HIV-positive men said they had recently used PEP.
- There has been a rapid increase in the awareness and use of PrEP between 2015 and 2017. In 2017, 79% of participants said they knew PrEP was available and 12% of non-HIV-positive men said they were PrEP users.

## Demographic profile

Between 2009 and 2017 the proportions of men recruited from Fair Day and gay social venues decreased significantly while recruitment from the sex-on-premises venue and clinics increased. The proportion of men recruited online declined between 2015 and 2017.

As in previous surveys, the men in the sample were primarily of Anglo-Australian background, and the majority lived in metropolitan Canberra, were well-educated and in full-time employment. The majority of the sample identified as gay/homosexual (n=361, 89.8%) or bisexual (n=22, 5.5%). The majority of men (79.9%) were born in Australia.

In 2017, 4.5% (n=18) 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 between 2009 and 2017 (4.0% in 2009 to 4.5% in 2017).

In 2017, we started asking survey participants about their gender identity. In 2017, the majority of participants indicated that they were cisgender men (n=394, 98.3%) with a small number of participants identifying as non-binary (n=4, 1.0%), and four who did not specify their gender (0.7%).

Since 2009, the age distribution of the sample has changed. There has been a significant decrease in the proportion of men aged under 25 years and an increase in the proportion of men aged 50 years and over. The proportions of men in other age categories have remained unchanged.

## HIV testing, status and treatment

In 2017, the majority of men in the sample reported ever being tested for HIV. The proportion of men who have ever been tested for HIV has increased from 88.4% in 2009 to 90.1% in 2017 (although this is not a statistically significant change).

In 2017, almost three-quarters of non-HIV-positive participants (71.6%) reported having a HIV test in the 12 months prior to the survey. The proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported being tested in the previous year increased from 68.9% in 2009 to 71.6% in 2017, although this was not a statistically significant change.

In 2017, the two most common places to get tested were sexual health clinics/hospitals (63.3%) and general practices (29.8%). The frequency of HIV testing has increased over time, with a quarter of non-HIV-positive men (25.7%) reporting three or more HIV tests in the 12 months prior to the 2017 survey. The proportion of non-HIV positive men having three or more HIV tests in the previous year has nearly doubled from 13.0% in 2013 to 25.7% in 2017, while the proportion of men who reported no HIV tests has declined.

Of the participants who had been tested, most reported they were HIV-negative (91.1%), with smaller proportions reporting that they were HIV positive (7.8%) or did not know their HIV status (1.3%). Since 2009, the proportion of men reporting that they were HIV positive has increased while the proportion of men reporting that they were HIV negative has declined.

In 2017, all HIV-positive men (n=28) reported taking combination antiretroviral treatment at the time of the survey and the majority (n=24, 85.7%) had an undetectable viral load. The proportion of HIV-positive men on treatment has increased from 75.0% in 2009. Eight of the HIV-positive men in the 2017 survey reported a CD4 count of more than 500 (28.6%).

The majority of the HIV-positive men (n=24, 85.7%) reported attending at least three clinical appointments to manage their HIV in the year before the 2017 survey (unchanged since 2015 when the question was first asked).

## Sexual partnerships and practices

At the time of the 2017 survey, nearly one in five men reported having casual partners only (21.2%). There were larger proportions of men who reported being in monogamous relationships (33.8%) or having both regular and casual male partners (32.2%). A smaller proportion (12.8%) reported having no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. The proportion of men reporting no current partners has declined since 2009.

In 2017, almost half of the sample reported using mobile applications (e.g. Grindr) to meet male sex partners (46.3%). The next most common way was meeting men in other Australian cities (25.6%), followed by the Internet (24.4%). Other common methods to meet male sex partners were gay bars (17.4%), travelling elsewhere in Australia (16.9%) and travelling overseas (14.7%).

There has been a large and consistent increase in the use of mobile apps to meet men between 2011 and 2017 (from 31.9% to 46.3%). The proportions of men who met men through the Internet, at gay bars, dance parties, saunas and gyms decreased significantly between 2009 and 2017.

A small proportion of men (n=9, 4.0%) said they have been paid for sex at least once in the 6 months prior to the 2017 survey. The proportion of men reporting sex work did not change between 2015 and 2017.

## Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, more than half reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship (59.9%), and a slightly smaller proportion (52.1%) 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 (42.6%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (10.9%).

Between 2009 and 2017, the proportion of men who reported an agreement that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse within the relationship decreased (from 24.3% in 2009 to 10.9% in 2017) while the proportion of men who reported that anal intercourse could occur without a condom increased (from 30.7% in 2009 to 42.6% in 2017).

The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship were that casual sex was not allowed (22.2%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (19.7%). The proportion of men with an agreement that anal intercourse could occur without a condom has increased from zero in 2009 to 8.1% in 2017. The proportions of men in the other agreement categories remained unchanged.

Among the 20 HIV-positive men who had regular partners in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, six were in a seroconcordant relationship (30.0%), 12 were in serodiscordant relationships (60.0%) and the remaining two (10.0%) were in serononconcordant relationships.

In 2017, more than three-quarters of HIV-negative men with regular partners were in seroconcordant relationships (76.2%) and nearly one in five reported being in a serononconcordant relationship (19.7%). Fewer than one in twenty HIV-negative men (4.2%) reported being in a serodiscordant relationship in 2017. The proportion of HIV-negative men in seroconcordant relationships has increased significantly while the proportion in a serononconcordant relationship has declined over the reporting period.

In 2017, more than three in five men with a regular partner reported any condomless anal intercourse (CAIR) with their partner (64.1%) in the six months prior to the survey, while one in five men reported having no anal intercourse with their regular partner (21.5%). The proportion of men who reported always using condoms for anal intercourse with their regular partner decreased significantly from 25.4% in 2009 to 14.4% in 2017. The proportion reporting any CAIR has remained unchanged between 2009 and 2017.

In 2017, among HIV-negative men with regular partners, half reported seroconcordant CAIR (51.9%) and nearly a third avoided CAIR (34.7%). The remaining minority (13.4%) reported CAIR that was not concordant. Since 2009, the proportions of HIV-negative men reporting that CAIR that was not concordant has declined.

## Casual male partners

The use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2017, 32.3% of men with casual partners reported always using condoms for anal intercourse, while almost half of men (48.0%) reported any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC) in the six months prior to the survey. The level of CAIC recorded in 2017 is the highest recorded in the last five Canberra surveys.

Table 14 provides additional details about the HIV statuses of men who engaged in CAIC and the use of antiretroviral-based prevention (specifically HIV-positive men maintaining an undetectable viral load through HIV treatment and HIV-negative men taking pre-exposure prophylaxis, or PrEP). It also shows the highest risk activity for HIV transmission (HIV-negative and untested men not on PrEP engaging in receptive CAIC). Between 2013 and 2017, the increase in CAIC was concentrated among men who were HIV-negative and using PrEP (from 0.9% of men with casual partners in 2013 to 14.0% 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 2009 and 2017. Over time, HIV-negative men who engaged in CAIC have become significantly more likely to disclose their HIV status to all casual partners (32.1% in 2009 to 45.7% in 2017).

Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, slightly more than half (52.1%) said they frequently made sure their partners were HIV-negative before sex (serosorting), over a third (38.3%) said they were taking PrEP and a similar proportion (36.2%) said they knew their partner was on PrEP before CAIC. The proportion of HIV-negative men who have CAIC and who report taking PrEP increased from 4.8% in 2013 to 38.3% in 2017. About one in five HIV-negative men who had CAIC (19.2%) said that when they had an HIV-positive partner, they frequently ensured he had an undetectable viral load before CAIC.

## Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2017, a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (n=25, 86.2%) reported having had any sexual health test (including a blood test for syphilis) in the 12 months prior to survey, compared with HIV-negative men (76.6%). The proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any STI test has remained stable since 2009, but the proportions of HIV-negative men who reported anal and throat swabs, urine samples and blood tests for syphilis have increased.

A new question about STI diagnoses (other than HIV) was included in the questionnaire in 2017. In 2017, one in ten men reported being diagnosed with chlamydia (n=40, 10.0%) and a smaller proportion of men reported being diagnosed with gonorrhoea (n=30, 7.5%) and syphilis (n=11, 2.7%) in the year prior to the survey. One in six men (17.4%) said that they had been diagnosed with any STI in the 12 months prior to the 2017 survey. A small proportion of men (n=13, 3.2%) was diagnosed with two or more different STIs in the 12 months prior to the 2017 survey.

In 2017, the majority of men reported having been tested for hepatitis C (73.4%). Among them, the large majority reported that they did not have hepatitis C (97.3%) and 6 men (2.0%) 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 (33.6%), cannabis (22.4%), Viagra (19.2%), cocaine (14.4%), ecstasy (12.7%), crystal methamphetamine (4.7%) and ketamine (4.0%).

Between 2009 and 2017, the proportions of men who reported using ecstasy and amphetamine have declined whilst the proportions of men who reported using amyl/poppers, Viagra and cocaine have increased significantly.

Since 2009, the proportion of men saying they had not used any drug in the six months prior to the survey has declined. The proportions of men who reported using one or two drugs or more than two drugs have remained unchanged over the reporting period.

In 2017, 12.0% of all men reported using party drugs for sex in the six months prior to the survey and fewer than one in ten (7.0%) said they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use.

In 2017, the proportion of men who reported having more than four drinks at least weekly was 32.1%; slightly more than one in five said they had more than four drinks at least monthly (21.6%), and another one in four (27.7%) said they had had more than four drinks once or twice in the previous six months. These proportions did not change significantly between 2015 and 2017.

## Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2017, the majority of men in the survey (83.1%) reported knowing that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. PEP awareness has increased over time, and particularly between 2015 and 2017. There has been a rapid increase in the awareness of PrEP (from 37.0% in 2015 to 78.6% 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 1.2% in 2013 to 5.6% in 2017. The increase in PrEP use was more dramatic, with the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported PrEP use increasing from 0.6% in 2013 to 12.1% in 2017.

Among men who reported taking PrEP in the six months prior to the 2017 survey, the majority obtained PrEP through a trial or study ( $n=38$ , 84.4%) and a small proportion reported buying it online and importing it from overseas ( $n=6$ , 13.3%).

## Reporting

Data is shown for the period 2009–2017. Each table includes the statistical significance ( $p$ -value), if any, of the change between 2015 and 2017 and the trend over time (2009–2017). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2015 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 is 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 is missing or was 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 24 below.

**Table 1: Recruitment source**

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Fair Day	160 (51.6)	187 (69.3)	121 (69.9)	98 (32.3)	147 (36.6)	ns	Decrease <.001
Gay social venues	129 (41.6)	76 (28.2)	42 (24.3)	84 (27.7)	117 (29.1)	ns	Decrease <.01
Sex-on-premises venues	15 (4.8)	3 (1.1)	10 (5.8)	21 (6.9)	46 (11.4)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Sexual health clinics	6 (1.9)	4 (1.5)	0	0	18 (4.5)	NA	Increase <.001
Online	-	-	-	100 (33.0)	74 (18.4)	Decrease <.001	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>310 (100)</b>	<b>270 (100)</b>	<b>173 (100)</b>	<b>303 (100)</b>	<b>402 (100)</b>		

Note: Online recruitment first started in 2015.

**Table 2: Age**

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Under 25	58 (20.1)	71 (26.4)	28 (16.2)	64 (21.2)	38 (9.6)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
25–29	60 (20.8)	54 (20.1)	40 (23.1)	67 (22.2)	66 (16.6)	ns	ns
30–39	74 (25.6)	69 (25.7)	34 (19.7)	75 (24.8)	121 (30.4)	ns	ns
40–49	58 (20.1)	48 (17.8)	31 (17.9)	51 (16.9)	81 (20.4)	ns	ns
50 and over	39 (13.5)	27 (10.0)	40 (23.1)	45 (14.9)	92 (23.1)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>289 (100)</b>	<b>269 (100)</b>	<b>173 (100)</b>	<b>302 (100)</b>	<b>398 (100)</b>		

Table 3: HIV testing

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>All participants</b>							
Ever tested	274 (88.4)	238 (88.2)	144 (83.2)	259 (85.5)	362 (90.1)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>310 (100)</b>	<b>270 (100)</b>	<b>173 (100)</b>	<b>302 (100)</b>	<b>402 (100)</b>		
<b>Non-HIV-positive participants</b>							
Tested in previous 12 months	182 (68.9)	173 (76.2)	89 (67.4)	160 (67.2)	239 (71.6)		ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>264 (100)</b>	<b>227 (100)</b>	<b>132 (100)</b>	<b>238 (100)</b>	<b>334 (100)</b>		

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

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
General practice	-	-	48 (36.6)	64 (26.7)	99 (29.8)	ns	ns
Sexual health clinic/hospital	-	-	70 (53.4)	146 (60.8)	210 (63.3)	ns	ns
At home	-	-	0	1 (0.4)	1 (0.3)	NA	NA
Community-based service	-	-	0	22 (9.2)	20 (6.0)	ns	NA
Somewhere else (including gay bar)	-	-	13 (10.0)	7 (2.9)	2 (0.6)	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>			<b>131 (100)</b>	<b>240 (100)</b>	<b>332 (100)</b>		

Note: This question was first asked in 2013.

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

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
None	-	-	74 (46.0)	125 (44.0)	136 (36.5)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.05
One	-	-	36 (22.4)	60 (21.1)	65 (17.4)	ns	ns
Two	-	-	30 (18.6)	56 (19.7)	76 (20.4)	ns	ns
3 or more	-	-	21 (13.0)	43 (15.1)	96 (25.7)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161 (100)</b>	<b>284 (100)</b>	<b>373 (100)</b>		

Note: This table only contains data from non-HIV-positive men. This question was first asked in 2013.

Table 6: HIV test result

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive	9 (3.7)	10 (4.2)	12 (8.3)	19 (7.3)	28 (7.7)	ns	Increase <.05
HIV-negative	230 (95.0)	225 (94.5)	129 (89.6)	235 (90.7)	329 (91.0)	ns	Decrease <.05
Unknown status	3 (1.2)	3 (1.3)	3 (2.1)	5 (1.9)	5 (1.3)	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>242 (100)</b>	<b>238 (100)</b>	<b>144 (100)</b>	<b>259 (100)</b>	<b>362 (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

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
On treatment	6 (75.0)	8 (80.0)	9 (90.0)	15 (78.9)	28 (100)	Increase <.05	Increase <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 (100)</b>	<b>10 (100)</b>	<b>10 (100)</b>	<b>19 (100)</b>	<b>28 (100)</b>		

Table 8: Current relationships with men

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
None	58 (19.9)	47 (18.2)	34 (20.0)	61 (20.8)	50 (12.8)	Decrease <.01	Decrease <.05
Casual only	56 (19.2)	49 (19.0)	32 (18.8)	51 (17.4)	83 (21.2)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	85 (29.1)	65 (25.2)	51 (30.0)	95 (32.3)	126 (32.2)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	93 (31.9)	97 (37.6)	53 (31.2)	87 (29.6)	132 (33.8)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>292 (100)</b>	<b>258 (100)</b>	<b>170 (100)</b>	<b>294 (100)</b>	<b>391 (100)</b>		

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

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	79 (41.8)	73 (37.4)	35 (29.2)	80 (38.7)	114 (40.1)	ns	ns
No sex within the relationship permitted	-	4 (2.1)	1 (0.9)	3 (1.5)	9 (3.2)	NA	NA
No anal intercourse permitted	6 (3.2)	4 (2.1)	5 (4.4)	4 (1.9)	9 (3.2)	NA	NA
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	46 (24.3)	45 (23.1)	26 (22.6)	43 (20.8)	31 (10.9)	Decrease <.01	Decrease <.001
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	58 (30.7)	69 (35.4)	48 (41.7)	77 (37.2)	121 (42.6)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>189 (100)</b>	<b>195 (100)</b>	<b>115 (100)</b>	<b>207 (100)</b>	<b>284 (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 10: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	91 (48.2)	89 (45.6)	55 (47.8)	88 (42.5)	136 (47.9)	ns	ns
No sex with casual partners permitted	45 (23.8)	61 (31.3)	30 (26.1)	56 (27.1)	63 (22.2)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	9 (4.8)	4 (2.1)	2 (1.7)	2 (1.0)	6 (2.1)	NA	NA
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	44 (23.3)	38 (19.5)	25 (21.7)	53 (25.6)	56 (19.7)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	0	3 (1.6)	3 (2.6)	8 (3.9)	23 (8.1)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>189 (100)</b>	<b>195 (100)</b>	<b>115 (100)</b>	<b>207 (100)</b>	<b>284 (100)</b>		

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

Table 11: Match of HIV status between regular partners, by HIV status

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive</b>							
Seroconcordant	0	0	1 (0.9)	8 (3.9)	6 (30.0)	NA	NA
Serodiscordant	6 (85.7)	6 (85.7)	5 (50.0)	3 (23.1)	12 (60.0)	NA	NA
Serononconcordant	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	4 (40.0)	2 (15.4)	2 (10.0)	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 (100)</b>	<b>7 (100)</b>	<b>10 (100)</b>	<b>13 (100)</b>	<b>20 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Seroconcordant	92 (62.6)	126 (74.1)	60 (66.7)	133 (77.3)	182 (76.2)	ns	Increase <.01
Serodiscordant	7 (4.8)	4 (2.4)	5 (5.6)	5 (2.9)	10 (4.2)	NA	NA
Serononconcordant	48 (32.7)	40 (23.5)	25 (27.8)	34 (19.8)	47 (19.7)	ns	Decrease <.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>147 (100)</b>	<b>170 (100)</b>	<b>90 (100)</b>	<b>172 (100)</b>	<b>239 (100)</b>		

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

Table 12: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	20 (10.6)	27 (13.9)	16 (13.9)	42 (20.3)	61 (21.5)	ns	Increase <.001
Always uses a condom	48 (25.4)	53 (27.2)	29 (25.2)	41 (19.8)	41 (14.4)	ns	Decrease <.001
Sometimes does not use a condom	121 (64.0)	115 (59.0)	70 (60.9)	124 (59.9)	182 (64.1)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>189 (100)</b>	<b>195 (100)</b>	<b>115 (100)</b>	<b>207(100)</b>	<b>284 (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: Condomless anal intercourse with regular partners

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Seroconcordant CAIR	71 (48.3)	85 (50.0)	41 (45.6)	92 (53.5)	124 (51.9)	ns	ns
Not concordant CAIR	31 (21.1)	20 (11.7)	12 (13.3)	14 (8.1)	32 (13.4)	ns	Decrease <.05
No CAIR	45 (30.6)	65 (38.2)	37 (41.1)	66 (38.4)	83 (34.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>147 (100)</b>	<b>170 (100)</b>	<b>90 (100)</b>	<b>172 (100)</b>	<b>239 (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: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	41 (21.8)	31 (21.4)	22 (24.2)	37 (22.0)	45 (19.7)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	82 (43.6)	65 (44.8)	42 (46.2)	72 (42.9)	74 (32.3)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.05
Sometimes does not use a condom	65 (34.6)	49 (33.8)	27 (29.7)	59 (35.1)	110 (48.0)	Increase <.05	Increase <.01
<b>Subcategories of men who did not always use condoms:</b>							
HIV-positive on treatment with undetectable viral load	1 (0.5)	2 (1.4)	2 (2.2)	8 (4.8)	9 (3.9)	NA	NA
HIV-negative on PrEP	-	-	1 (0.9)	1 (0.4)	32 (14.0)	Increase <.001	NA
HIV-positive not on treatment or detectable viral load	1 (0.5)	0	1 (1.1)	3 (1.8)	1 (0.4)	NA	NA
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (only insertive anal intercourse)	-	-	9 (9.9)	21 (12.5)	17 (7.4)	ns	ns
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (any receptive anal intercourse)	-	-	15 (16.5)	26 (15.5)	51 (22.3)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>188 (100)</b>	<b>145 (100)</b>	<b>91 (100)</b>	<b>168 (100)</b>	<b>229 (100)</b>		

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

Table 15: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners among HIV negative men

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Told casual partners	74 (49.7)	68 (52.3)	40 (51.3)	82 (59.9)	123 (63.4)	ns	Increase <.01
Told by casual partners	76 (51.0)	66 (50.8)	38 (48.7)	84 (61.3)	124 (63.9)	ns	Increase <.01
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>194</b>		

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

Table 16: Consistent disclosure of HIV status to casual partners among men who engaged in condomless anal intercourse

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	18 (32.1)	16 (36.4)	11 (52.4)	27 (58.7)	43 (45.7)	ns	Increase <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>56 (100)</b>	<b>42 (100)</b>	<b>21 (100)</b>	<b>46 (100)</b>	<b>94 (100)</b>		

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

Table 17: Men who frequently used risk reduction strategies when engaging in condomless anal intercourse with casual partners

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-negative men</b>							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	-	19 (43.2)	14 (66.7)	30 (65.2)	49 (52.1)	ns	ns
Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	-	5 (11.4)	8 (38.1)	14 (30.4)	16 (17.0)	ns	ns
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	-	4 (9.1)	7 (33.3)	9 (19.6)	9 (9.6)	NA	NA
Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	-	-	2 (9.5)	4 (8.7)	18 (19.2)	NA	NA
Participant took PrEP before sex	-	-	1 (4.8)	2 (4.4)	36 (38.3)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
Participant knew partner was on PrEP before sex	-	-	-	-	34 (36.2)	NA	NA
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>94</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 18: Where men met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Internet	122 (41.2)	93 (34.4)	49 (28.3)	100 (33.0)	98 (24.4)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	-	86 (31.9)	60 (34.7)	139 (45.9)	186 (46.3)	ns	Increase <.001
Gay bar	95 (32.8)	66 (24.4)	30 (17.3)	54 (17.8)	70 (17.4)	ns	Decrease <.001
Other bar	-	-	-	17 (5.6)	36 (9.0)	ns	NA
Dance party	38 (13.3)	32 (11.9)	11 (6.4)	26 (8.6)	30 (7.5)	ns	Decrease <.01
Beat	46 (16.1)	22 (8.2)	23 (13.3)	36 (11.9)	39 (9.7)	ns	ns
Gay saunas	67 (23.6)	44 (16.3)	28 (16.2)	47 (15.5)	57 (14.2)	ns	Decrease <.01
Other sex-on-premises venues	49 (17.2)	22 (8.2)	17 (9.8)	35 (11.6)	40 (10.0)	ns	ns
Sex workers	-	6 (2.2)	5 (2.9)	7 (2.3)	11 (2.7)	NA	NA
In other Australian cities	-	75 (27.8)	39 (22.5)	84 (27.7)	103 (25.6)	ns	ns
Elsewhere in Australia	51 (18.0)	42 (15.6)	23 (13.3)	54 (17.8)	68 (16.9)	ns	ns
Private sex parties	21 (7.4)	10 (3.7)	6 (3.5)	15 (5.0)	25 (6.2)	ns	ns
Gym	24 (8.5)	18 (6.7)	6 (3.5)	14 (4.6)	11 (2.7)	ns	Decrease <.01
Overseas	40 (14.1)	53 (19.6)	23 (13.3)	54 (17.8)	59 (14.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>402</b>		

Table 19: STI testing among HIV-negative men in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	107 (46.5)	115 (50.7)	65 (50.0)	116 (49.2)	205 (62.3)	Increase <.01	Increase <.01
Throat swab	115 (50.0)	126 (55.5)	69 (53.1)	125 (53.0)	212 (64.4)	Increase <.01	Increase <.01
Penile swab	76 (33.0)	72 (31.7)	36 (27.7)	56 (23.7)	93 (28.3)	ns	ns
Urine sample	126 (54.8)	142 (62.6)	79 (60.8)	143 (60.6)	226 (68.7)	ns	Increase <.01
Blood test other than for HIV	134 (58.3)	121 (53.3)	65 (50.0)	109 (46.2)	173 (52.6)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	135 (58.7)	137 (60.4)	81 (62.3)	143 (60.6)	223 (67.8)	ns	Increase <.05
Any STI test (not including blood test)	134 (58.3)	146 (64.3)	82 (63.1)	149 (63.1)	234 (71.1)	ns	Increase <.01
Any STI test (including blood tests)	162 (70.4)	163 (71.8)	94 (72.3)	165 (69.9)	252 (76.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>329</b>		

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



Table 20: Recreational drug use among all men in the six months prior to the survey

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	71 (22.9)	68 (25.2)	46 (26.6)	93 (30.7)	135 (33.6)	ns	Increase <.01
Cannabis	60 (19.4)	55 (20.4)	35 (20.2)	69 (22.8)	90 (22.4)	ns	ns
Viagra	29 (9.4)	24 (8.9)	15 (8.7)	34 (11.2)	77 (19.2)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
Cocaine	31 (10.0)	25 (9.3)	8 (4.6)	32 (10.6)	58 (14.4)	ns	Increase <.05
Ecstasy	67 (21.6)	40 (14.8)	20 (11.6)	35 (11.6)	51 (12.7)	ns	Decrease =.001
Crystal methamphetamine	12 (3.9)	15 (5.6)	4 (2.3)	15 (5.0)	19 (4.7)	ns	ns
Ketamine (special K)	12 (3.9)	7 (2.6)	4 (2.3)	11 (3.6)	16 (4.0)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (Speed)	29 (9.4)	31 (11.5)	12 (6.9)	18 (5.6)	15 (3.7)	ns	Decrease <.001
GHB	10 (3.2)	12 (4.4)	3 (1.7)	8 (2.6)	15 (3.7)	ns	ns
Steroids	3 (1.0)	-	-	5 (1.7)	4 (1.0)	NA	NA
Heroin	3 (1.0)	2 (0.7)	1 (0.6)	2 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	NA	NA
Other drugs	16 (5.2)	27 (10.0)	10 (5.8)	13 (4.3)	18 (4.5)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>402</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	175 (56.5)	158 (58.5)	99 (57.2)	153 (50.5)	195 (48.5)	ns	Decrease <.01
One or two drugs	90 (29.0)	69 (25.6)	53 (30.6)	101 (33.36)	129 (32.1)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	45 (14.5)	43 (15.9)	21 (12.1)	49 (16.2)	78 (19.4)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>310 (100)</b>	<b>270 (100)</b>	<b>173 (100)</b>	<b>303 (100)</b>	<b>402 (100)</b>		

Note: The question about steroid use was not asked in 2011 and 2013.

Table 21: Recreational drug use among HIV-negative men in the six months prior to the survey

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	58 (25.2)	63 (27.8)	41 (31.5)	77 (32.6)	114 (34.7)	ns	Increase <.01
Cannabis	44 (19.1)	44 (19.4)	25 (19.2)	56 (23.7)	74 (22.5)	ns	ns
Viagra	21 (9.1)	20 (8.8)	10 (7.7)	26 (11.0)	62 (18.8)	Increase <.05	Increase <>.001
Ecstasy	51 (22.2)	36 (15.9)	14 (10.8)	28 (11.9)	46 (14.0)	ns	Decrease <.01
Crystal methamphetamine	7 (3.0)	13 (5.7)	1 (0.8)	9 (3.8)	12 (3.7)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	22 (9.6)	26 (11.5)	8 (6.2)	13 (5.5)	11 (3.3)	ns	Decrease <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>329</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	122 (53.0)	128 (56.4)	71 (54.6)	115 (48.7)	161 (48.9)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	73 (31.7)	61 (26.9)	45 (34.6)	88 (37.3)	100 (30.4)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	35 (15.2)	38 (16.7)	14 (10.8)	33 (14.0)	68 (20.7)	Increase <.05	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>230 (100)</b>	<b>227 (100)</b>	<b>130 (100)</b>	<b>236 (100)</b>	<b>329 (100)</b>		

Table 22: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
All men	9 (2.9)	7 (2.6)	3 (1.7)	6 (2.0)	6 (1.5)	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>310 (100)</b>	<b>270 (100)</b>	<b>173 (100)</b>	<b>303 (100)</b>	<b>402 (100)</b>		

Table 23: Party drug use and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	36 (11.6)	32 (11.9)	21 (12.1)	34 (11.2)	48 (12.0)	ns	ns
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	27 (8.7)	19 (7.0)	8 (4.6)	22 (7.3)	28 (7.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>402</b>		

Table 24: Knowledge and use of pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis

	2009 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2013 <i>n</i> (%)	2015 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2015 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Belief that PEP is available now (all men)	-	180 (66.7)	116 (67.1)	194 (64.0)	334 (83.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>		<b>270 (100)</b>	<b>173 (100)</b>	<b>303 (100)</b>	<b>402 (100)</b>		
Belief that PrEP is available now (all men)	-	-	-	112 (37.0)	316 (78.6)	Increase <.001	NA
<b>Total</b>				<b>303 (100)</b>	<b>402 (100)</b>		
Use of PEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	-	-	2 (1.2)	6 (2.1)	21 (5.6)	Increase <.05	Increase <.01
<b>Total</b>			<b>161 (100)</b>	<b>284 (100)</b>	<b>373 (100)</b>		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	-	-	1 (0.6)	1 (0.4)	45 (12.1)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>			<b>161 (100)</b>	<b>284 (100)</b>	<b>373 (100)</b>		

Note: The question on PEP awareness was included from 2011, questions about PEP and PrEP use were included from 2013 and the question on PrEP awareness was included from 2015.

# Appendix

## Canberra Gay Community Periodic Survey 2017



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

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

### Section A – About you

- How many of your friends are gay or homosexual men?  
1 ☐ None 2 ☐ A few 3 ☐ Some 4 ☐ Most 5 ☐ All
- How much of your free time is spent with gay or homosexual men?  
1 ☐ None 2 ☐ A little 3 ☐ Some 4 ☐ A lot
- What is your gender?  
1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female 3 ☐ Non-binary 4 ☐ Other
- What gender were you assigned at birth?  
1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female
- Do you think of yourself as:  
1 ☐ Gay/Homosexual 2 ☐ Bisexual 3 ☐ Heterosexual  
4 ☐ Other  (please specify)
- How old are you?  
  Years
- Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?  
1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes
- What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Lebanese)  
1 ☐ Anglo-Australian 2 ☐ Other
- Where were you born?  
1 ☐ Australia 2 ☐ Overseas
- Where do you live?  
Postcode     OR  
Suburb/Town
- Are you:  
1 ☐ Employed full-time 4 ☐ A student  
2 ☐ Employed part-time 5 ☐ Unemployed  
3 ☐ On pension/social security 6 ☐ Other
- What is the highest level of education you have completed?  
1 ☐ Up to Year 10  
2 ☐ Year 12 / HSC / QCE / SACE / VCE / WACE  
3 ☐ Tertiary diploma or trade certificate / TAFE  
4 ☐ University degree

**Go to section B ➔**

### Section B – Your sex partners



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

- Do you **currently** have sex with **casual** male partners?  
1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes
- Do you **currently** have sex with a **regular** male partner (or partners)?  
1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes
- How would you describe your sexual relationship with your current **regular** male partner(s)? (choose one)  
1 ☐ **We** are monogamous – **neither of us** has casual sex  
2 ☐ **Both my partner and I** have casual sex with other men  
3 ☐ I have casual sex with other men but **my partner does not**  
4 ☐ **My partner** has casual sex with other men but **I do not**  
5 ☐ I have **several regular** male partners  
6 ☐ No current regular male partner ➔ **Go to Section C ➔**
- If you are **in a relationship** with a man, for how long has it been?  
1 ☐ Less than 6 months  
2 ☐ 6–11 months  
3 ☐ 1–2 years  
4 ☐ More than 2 years  
5 ☐ Not in a relationship with a man ➔ **Go to Section C ➔**
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** about sex **within your relationship**?  
1 ☐ No agreement  
2 ☐ Agreement: No sex at all  
3 ☐ Agreement: No anal sex at all  
4 ☐ Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom  
5 ☐ Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom
- Do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** in your relationship about sex **with casual male partners**?  
1 ☐ No agreement  
2 ☐ Agreement: No sex at all  
3 ☐ Agreement: No anal sex at all  
4 ☐ Agreement: All anal sex is with a condom  
5 ☐ Agreement: Anal sex can be without a condom

**Go to section C ➔**

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

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

- 1 ☐ None      4 ☐ 6–10 men      7 ☐ More than 50 men  
 2 ☐ One      5 ☐ 11–20 men  
 3 ☐ 2–5 men      6 ☐ 21–50 men

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

	Never	Occasionally	Often
Internet	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile app e.g. Grindr, Scruff	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Gay bar	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other bar	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Dance party	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Gym	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Beat	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Gay sauna	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other sex venue	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sex workers	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Private sex parties	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
In other Australian cities	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Elsewhere in Australia	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Overseas	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

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

- 1 ☐ Every week      3 ☐ Once / A few times  
 2 ☐ Monthly      4 ☐ Never

22. In the last 6 months, how often have you been **paid for sex?**

- 1 ☐ Every week      3 ☐ Once / A few times  
 2 ☐ Monthly      4 ☐ Never

**Section D – Regular male partners – last 6 months**

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

- 1 ☐ Yes ↓      2 ☐ No → **Go to section E ↗**

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

**Anal sex regular partner/s:**

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

**Section E – Casual male partners – last 6 months**

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

- 1 ☐ Yes      2 ☐ No → **Go to section F →**

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

**Anal sex casual partner/s:**

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

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

- 1 ☐ Never      2 ☐ Occasionally      3 ☐ Often

**HIV disclosure casual partner/s**

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

- 1 ☐ None      2 ☐ Some      3 ☐ All

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

- 1 ☐ None      2 ☐ Some      3 ☐ All

**HIV status of casual partner/s**

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

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

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

- Untested      1 ☐ Yes      2 ☐ No      3 ☐ Don't know

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

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

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

- Untested      1 ☐ Yes      2 ☐ No      3 ☐ Don't know

Survey continues on next page



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 |
| 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 <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       |  |

**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 <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 |

Page 3



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

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

Year

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

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

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

- 2 ☐ Yes                      1 ☐ No

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

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

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

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 <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 concludes on next page

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### 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	<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"/>

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

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

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

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

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

☐ Chlamydia ☐ Gonorrhoea  
☐ Syphilis ☐ Other

☐ 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.*

☐ It's available now  
☐ It will be available in the future  
☐ 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.*

☐ It's 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** ➔

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

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

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

☐ No ➔ **Go to Section I** ➔  
☐ Yes, I was prescribed anti-HIV medication to take every day  
☐ 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?

☐ A trial or study ☐ I bought it online (from overseas)  
☐ I used drugs prescribed for PEP  
☐ Chemist ☐ 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	<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 / ice	<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"/>

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

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

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

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

67. 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

68. 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 AIDS Action Council websites for the results of this survey.

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

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