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Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide 2016



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Glossary

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

Non-HIV-positive HIV-negative, untested and unknown HIV status

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 eleventh in South Australia, was conducted in November and December 2016 to coincide with the Adelaide Feast Festival.

From its start in 1998, the project has been supported by SA Health, and more recently by SHine SA. The Centre for Social Research in Health coordinates the survey, with support from the Kirby Institute. In 2016, the SA Mobilisation and Empowerment for Sexual Health (SAMESH) undertook the local coordination of recruitment.

In 2016, face-to-face recruitment by trained staff took place at nine data collection sites (i.e. gay community events, social venues, sex-on-premises venues and sexual health clinics). Online recruitment was also conducted using advertising on the social networking site Facebook, to direct gay and bisexual men in South Australia to a website with an online version of the questionnaire (<http://gcpsonline.net>).

In total, 923 men participated in the 2016 survey. The response rate during face-to-face recruitment was 91% i.e. of those who were approached and eligible to participate, nine out of ten agreed to take part. The data presented in this report are based on the last five surveys conducted between 2010 and 2016.

Key points

- The proportion of men who reported ever having been tested for HIV has remained stable (and was reported by 82% in 2016).
- Among non-HIV-positive men, the proportion who reported testing for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey remained stable (and was reported by 69% in 2016).
- The use of HIV treatment by HIV-positive men has increased significantly over time (and was reported by all HIV-positive men in the 2016 survey).
- Mobile phone apps remain the most common way that men meet male sex partners (and was reported by 38% in 2016).
- The proportion of men with regular male partners reporting condomless anal intercourse with those partners has remained stable over time (and was reported by 59% in 2016).
- The proportion of men with casual male partners reporting condomless anal intercourse with those partners has increased over time (and was reported by 42% in 2016).
- Use of PrEP increased between 2014 and 2016 from 1% to 3% of non-HIV-positive men.

Sampling profile

Of the 923 men who completed the survey in 2016, over a quarter were recruited online (26.2%, n=242). Between 2010 and 2016, 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.

Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, the majority of the sample had an Anglo-Australian background, were gay-identified, lived in metropolitan South Australia, were well-educated and in full-time employment. More than three-quarters of men (83.1%, n=769) were born in Australia. In 2016, 2.7% (n=25) 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 2010 and 2016, the proportion of men aged under 30 remained stable. However, the proportion of men aged 40–49 years declined slightly while the proportions aged 30–39 and over 50 increased slightly.

HIV testing, status and treatment

In 2016, the majority of men reported having ever been tested for HIV (82.3%). Since 2010, the proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey has remained stable.

In 2016, fewer than half of the men who had ever tested for HIV reported that their last HIV test was at a general practice (43.0%) while over half (50.5%) reported testing at a sexual health clinic. A minority of men reported using a community-based service for testing (3.6%). Among non-HIV-positive men, over a third (35.8%) reported having been tested more than once in the 12 months prior to the 2016 survey.

Among men who had been tested for HIV, nine out of ten reported that their HIV status was HIV-negative (91.0%). Smaller proportions of men reported being HIV positive (6.7%) or not knowing their HIV status (2.2%). These proportions have been relatively stable between 2010 and 2016.

All of the HIV-positive men who answered the question about HIV treatment (n=47) reported they were taking combination antiretroviral treatment (ART) at the time of the 2016 survey (compared to 94.6% of men in 2014). In 2016, almost all HIV-positive men on treatment reported an undetectable viral load (95.7%).

In 2014, a new question was included in the questionnaire about the number of clinical appointments that HIV-positive men had attended in the last 12 months. In 2016, the majority of HIV-positive men (83.3%) reported attending at least three clinical appointments to manage their HIV in the previous year (no change from 2014).

Sexual partnerships and practices

In 2016, nearly one in three men (30.9%) reported being in a monogamous relationship with a male partner and a quarter (26.1%) reported having both regular and casual partners at the time of the survey. One in five men (19.1%) reported having casual partners only and the remaining 23.9% of men reported no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. Although there was a fall in the proportion of men in monogamous relationships in 2016, the overall trend since 2010 is relatively stable. Similarly, the proportion of men who reported no sexual relationships with other men increased significantly in 2016 but the overall trend since 2010 was stable. The proportions of men who reported other relationship types have remained stable.

Between 2011 and 2014, there was a dramatic increase in the proportion of men who reported having met men through mobile applications like Grindr (24.3% to 40.2%) although there was no significant change between 2014 and 2016. In 2016, mobile applications were the most commonly used way that men in South Australia met male sex partners (38.2%), followed by the internet (29.7%). Other common ways to meet male sex partners were saunas (19.5%), gay bars (15.9%), meeting men in other Australian cities (18.5%), elsewhere in Australia (11.5%) and while overseas (13.2%). As mobile application use has increased, the use of gay bars and saunas to meet partners has decreased.

Regular male partners

Among men with regular partners in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, over half (62.4%) reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship and a similar proportion (61.1%) reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship.

In 2016, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (40.4%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (16.3%). The most commonly held agreements about sex outside the relationship specified that casual sex was not allowed (30.4%) 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 2016 survey, almost half of the men (47.5%) reported that they were in a serodiscordant relationship, around a quarter (27.5%) reported that they had a seroconcordant partner, and a quarter (25.0%) said that they were in a serononconcordant relationship.

HIV-negative men with regular partners continue to be more likely to be in a seroconcordant relationship, compared with HIV-positive men. In 2016, most HIV-negative men with regular partners were in a seroconcordant relationship (71.5%), and just less than a quarter of men were in a serononconcordant relationship (23.8%). A small proportion of HIV-negative men reported having a serodiscordant partner (4.7%). Since 2010 there have been no significant changes in these proportions.

More than half the men with a regular partner (59.1%) in the six months prior to the 2016 survey reported any condomless anal intercourse with their regular partner (CAIR), while similar proportions reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (18.4%) or not having anal intercourse with their regular partner (22.8%). Between 2010 and 2016, these proportions were relatively stable.

Among HIV-positive participants with regular partners, slightly less than one in five men (17.5%) reported CAIR that was seroconcordant, two-fifths reported CAIR that was not concordant (40.0%) and a similar proportion reported no CAIR (42.5%). For HIV-positive men, 'not concordant' means sex with a HIV-negative, untested or unknown status partner.

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 2016 survey, almost half reported seroconcordant CAIR (47.2%), and a slightly smaller proportion reported avoiding CAIR (39.8%). The remaining 12.9% of HIV-negative men with regular partners reported CAIR that was not concordant i.e. they had sex with a HIV-positive, untested or unknown status partner. Since 2010, these proportions have been relatively stable.

We assessed the risk reduction strategies used by men with regular partners by analysing the positions taken during anal intercourse and withdrawal before ejaculation. Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIR with partners who were not concordant in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, a quarter (25.4%) reported always being the insertive partner (strategic positioning), and the same proportion (25.4%) 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 2016, over a third of men with casual partners in the six months prior to survey reported always using condoms for anal intercourse (37.5%) and a slightly larger proportion (42.1%) reported any condomless anal intercourse (CAIC) prior to the survey. The proportion of men reporting CAIC has increased since 2010 with the 2016 result the highest reported since surveys began.

In 2016, HIV-positive men with casual partners remained the most likely to report any CAIC (64.5%), followed by untested/unknown status men (48.4%) and HIV-negative men (39.3%). The levels of CAIC reported by HIV-negative and untested/unknown status men have remained stable since 2010 while the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting CAIC has increased significantly over the reporting period.

In 2016, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner continued to be more commonly reported by HIV-positive men (83.9%) than by HIV-negative men (71.0%). The proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any HIV disclosure to and from casual partners has increased significantly since 2010. 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 2010.

Among HIV-positive men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, most (55.0%) said they made sure they had an undetectable viral load before sex, while a third (35.0%) said that they frequently made sure that their partners were HIV-positive before sex (serosorting).

Among HIV-negative men who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2016 survey, the most common risk reduction practice was serosorting, frequently engaged in by 52.6% of these men. The next most frequently practised strategies were checking that HIV-positive partners had an undetectable viral load before CAIC (17.1%) and asking partners to withdraw before ejaculation (15.1%). Fewer than 20 HIV-negative men reported taking anti-HIV medication before or after CAIC (indicating pre-exposure prophylaxis, PrEP, or post-exposure prophylaxis, PEP).

Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2016 a higher proportion of HIV-positive men (75.6%) 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 (70.5%). The proportion of HIV-negative men reporting any STI testing has remained stable during the reporting period, however, the proportion of HIV-positive men reporting testing has decreased since the last survey and shows a downward trend over time.

Between 2010 and 2016, the proportions of HIV-positive men reporting urine samples and anal, throat and penile swabs remained stable. Among HIV-negative men, the use of penile swabs decreased while other sampling methods (urine samples and anal and throat swabs) remained stable. In 2016, 64.7% of HIV-positive men and 57.5% of HIV-negative men reported a blood test for syphilis.

In 2016, 84 men (9.1% of the whole sample) reported having been diagnosed with an STI other than HIV in the 12 months prior to the survey. This proportion has remained stable since 2012 when the question was first included in the questionnaire. Among men diagnosed with an STI in 2016, the majority (78.6%) told at least one of their sex partners about their diagnosis and more than a third (36.9%) told all of their sex partners.

Questions on hepatitis C testing and status were added to the 2014 questionnaire. In 2016, two-thirds of men reported having been tested for hepatitis C (67.7%). Among these men, more than nine out of ten reported being hepatitis C negative (97.4%), and three men (0.5%) reported having hepatitis C.

Recreational drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being cannabis (31.7%), amyl/poppers (26%), Viagra (15.8%), ecstasy (11.7%), crystal methamphetamine (8.2%), amphetamine (5%), and cocaine (8.2%). Between 2010 and 2016, the proportion of men reporting amphetamine use decreased significantly while Viagra and amyl use significantly increased.

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 (15.7% vs 2.4% in 2016).

In 2016, 11.8% of all men reported using party drugs for sex, and fewer than one in ten men (6.5%) said they had engaged in group sex during or after drug use in the six months prior to the survey. The proportions of men using party drugs for sex or engaging in group sex during or after drug use have remained stable since 2010.

Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2016, more than six out of ten men (61.8%) reported knowing that post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. Awareness of PEP increased to its highest level in the 2016 survey. Between 2014 and 2016, awareness of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) increased sharply from 25.5% to 45.6% of men.

In 2016, 33 non-HIV-positive men (3.8%) reported taking a prescribed course of PEP after exposure to HIV in the six months prior to the survey. A smaller proportion (n=24, 2.6%) of non-HIV-positive men reported regularly taking anti-HIV medication to reduce their chance of getting HIV (PrEP).

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2010–2016. Each table includes the statistical significance (*p*-value), if any, of the change between 2014 and 2016 and the trend over time (2010–2016). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2014 and 2016 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. Where data are missing or were not collected in a given year, this is indicated in the table by a dash (–).

Table 1: Recruitment venue

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Fair Day	348 (33.6)	262 (37.0)	207 (26.0)	311 (33.6)	196 (21.2)	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001	Decrease <i>p</i> <.05
Sexual health clinics	19 (1.8)	17 (2.4)	14 (1.8)	3 (0.3)	12 (1.3)	Increase <i>p</i> <.05	Decrease <i>p</i> <.05
Social venues and events	521 (50.3)	334 (47.1)	446 (56.1)	232 (25.1)	389 (42.2)	Increase <i>p</i> <.001	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001
Sex-on-premises venues	148 (14.3)	96 (13.5)	128 (16.1)	50 (5.4)	84 (9.1)	Increase <i>p</i> <.01	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001
Online	-	-	-	330 (35.6)	242 (26.2)	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001	-
Total	1036 (100)	709 (100)	795 (100)	926 (100)	923 (100)		

Note: online recruitment was added in 2014.

Table 2: Age

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Under 25 years	266 (25.8)	160 (23.0)	231 (29.2)	262 (28.4)	220 (24.0)	Decrease <i>p</i> <.05	ns
25–29 years	195 (18.9)	142 (20.4)	145 (18.4)	161 (17.4)	154 (16.8)	ns	ns
30–39 years	221 (21.4)	145 (20.8)	163 (20.6)	214 (23.2)	232 (25.3)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
40–49 years	190 (18.4)	143 (20.5)	129 (16.3)	139 (15.0)	134 (14.6)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> <.01
50 years and over	160 (15.5)	107 (15.3)	122 (15.5)	148 (16.0)	177 (19.3)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
Total	1032 (100)	697 (100)	790 (100)	924 (100)	917 (100)		

Table 3 HIV testing

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All participants							
Ever tested	830 (80.1)	587 (82.8)	671 (84.4)	785 (84.8)	760 (82.3)	ns	ns
Total	1036 (100)	709 (100)	795 (100)	926 (100)	923 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive participants							
Tested in the previous 12 months	500 (66.3)	364 (67.5)	467 (74.0)	487 (67.0)	486 (68.8)	ns	ns
Total	754 (100)	539 (100)	631 (100)	727 (100)	706 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
General practice	-	-	-	322 (44.5)	300 (42.7)	ns	NA
Sexual health clinic/hospital	-	-	-	329 (45.5)	352 (50.5)	ns	NA
At home	-	-	-	2 (0.3)	2 (0.3)	ns	NA
Community-based service	-	-	-	55 (7.6)	25 (3.6)	ns	NA
Somewhere else	-	-	-	15 (2.1)	23 (3.3)	ns	NA
Total				723 (100)	702 (100)		

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

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
None	-	-	-	257 (33.3)	320 (38.7)	Increase <i>p</i> <.05	
One	-	-	-	255 (33.0)	211 (25.5)	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001	
Two	-	-	-	161 (20.9)	175 (21.1)	ns	
3 or more	-	-	-	99 (12.8)	122 (14.7)	ns	
Total				772 (100)	828 (100)		

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

Table 6: HIV test results

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive	65 (7.9)	43 (7.3)	36 (5.4)	58 (7.4)	51 (6.7)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	745 (90.1)	527 (89.8)	611 (91.2)	715 (91.1)	690 (91.0)	ns	ns
Unknown status	17 (2.0)	17 (2.9)	23 (3.4)	12 (1.5)	17 (2.2)	ns	ns
Total	827 (100)	587 (100)	670 (100)	785 (100)	758 (100)		

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

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Men on treatment	54 (87.1)	35 (85.4)	32 (91.4)	53 (94.6)	47 (100)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Total	62 (100)	41 (100)	35 (100)	56 (100)	47 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Men on treatment							
Undetectable viral load	51 (94.4)	33 (94.3)	31 (96.9)	48 (90.6)	45 (95.7)	ns	ns
CD4 count > 500	-	-	19 (59.4)	31 (58.5)	21 (44.7)	ns	NA
Total	54 (100)	35 (100)	32 (100)	53 (100)	47 (100)		
Men not on treatment							
Undetectable viral load	1 (12.5)	4 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	0	-	NA	NA
CD4 count > 500	-	-	1 (33.6)	1 (33.3)	-	NA	NA
Total	8 (100)	6 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	0		

Table 9: Current relationships with men

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
None	244 (24.8)	138 (20.6)	163 (21.4)	157 (17.5)	215 (23.9)	Increase <i>p</i> <.001	ns
Casual only	197 (20.0)	152 (22.7)	161 (21.1)	196 (21.8)	172 (19.1)	ns	ns
Regular plus casual	230 (23.4)	166 (24.8)	215 (28.2)	217 (24.1)	235 (26.1)	ns	ns
Regular only (monogamous)	313 (31.8)	214 (31.9)	224 (29.4)	329 (36.6)	278 (30.9)	Decrease <i>p</i> <.05	ns
Total	984 (100)	670 (100)	763 (100)	899 (100)	900 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	190(30.4)	95 (24.4)	127 (27.9)	186 (33.3)	188 (37.6)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.001
No sex within the relationship	17 (2.7)	11 (2.8)	13 (2.8)	21 (3.8)	15 (3.0)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	31 (5.0)	15 (3.9)	19 (4.2)	15 (2.7)	13 (2.6)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> <.05
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	157 (25.1)	104 (26.7)	124 (27.9)	111 (19.9)	81 (16.3)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	230 (36.8)	164 (42.1)	173 (37.9)	225 (40.3)	201 (40.4)	ns	ns
Total	625 (100)	389 (100)	456 (100)	558 (100)	498 (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: Agreements with regular male partners about sex outside the relationship

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	235 (38.6)	110 (29.4)	164 (36.8)	187 (34.1)	188 (38.9)	ns	ns
No sex with casual partners permitted	204 (33.5)	127 (34.0)	137 (30.7)	212 (38.7)	147 (30.4)	Decrease <i>p</i> < .01	ns
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	26 (4.3)	16 (4.3)	11 (2.5)	13 (2.4)	15 (3.1)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	128 (21.0)	106 (28.3)	117 (26.2)	115 (21.0)	102 (21.1)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	16 (2.6)	15 (4.0)	17 (3.8)	21 (3.8)	31 (6.4)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> < .01
Total	609 (100)	374 (100)	446 (100)	548 (100)	483 (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: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant	20 (39.2)	12 (52.2)	11 (39.3)	12 (30.8)	11 (27.5)	NA	NA
Serodiscordant	22 (43.1)	6 (26.1)	11 (39.3)	20 (51.3)	19 (47.5)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	9 (17.7)	5 (21.7)	6 (21.4)	7 (17.9)	10 (25.0)	NA	NA
Total	51 (100)	23 (100)	28 (100)	39 (100)	40 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant	374 (72.3)	293 (79.4)	330 (75.5)	364 (69.5)	348 (71.5)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	17 (3.3)	12 (3.3)	13 (3.0)	17 (3.2)	23 (4.7)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	126 (24.4)	64 (17.3)	94 (21.5)	143 (27.3)	116 (23.8)	ns	ns
Total	517 (100)	369 (100)	437 (100)	524 (100)	487 (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: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	160 (24.1)	97 (20.7)	125 (23.0)	122 (18.9)	137 (22.8)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	123 (18.5)	112 (23.9)	135 (24.9)	138 (21.4)	109 (18.4)	ns	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	382 (57.4)	259 (55.3)	283 (52.1)	385 (59.7)	355 (59.1)	ns	ns
Total	665 (100)	468 (100)	543 (100)	645 (100)	601 (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 14: Condomless anal intercourse with regular partners, by match of HIV status

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Seroconcordant positive CAIR	15 (29.4)	8 (34.8)	3 (10.7)	7 (17.9)	7 (17.5)	NA	NA
Not concordant CAIR	10 (19.6)	5 (21.7)	5 (17.9)	12 (30.8)	16 (40.0)	NA	NA
No CAIR	26 (51.0)	10 (43.5)	20 (71.4)	20 (51.3)	17 (42.5)	NA	NA
Total	51 (100)	23 (100)	28 (100)	39 (100)	40 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Seroconcordant negative CAIR	243 (47.0)	180 (48.8)	196 (44.9)	241 (46.1)	230 (47.2)	ns	ns
Not concordant CAIR	64 (12.4)	34 (9.2)	46 (10.5)	80 (15.3)	63 (12.9)	ns	ns
No CAIR	210 (40.6)	155 (42.0)	195 (44.6)	202 (38.6)	194 (39.8)	ns	ns
Total	517 (100)	369 (100)	437 (100)	523 (100)	487 (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 15: HIV-negative men who engaged in CAIR and always used risk-reduction strategies with partners who were not concordant

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Took insertive position during CAIR	13 (20.3)	9 (26.5)	12 (26.1)	11 (13.8)	16 (25.4)	NA	NA
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	17 (26.6)	9 (26.5)	12 (26.1)	22 (27.5)	16 (25.4)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	64	34	46	80	63		

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 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No anal intercourse	111 (20.8)	89(21.3)	107 (22.5)	88 (17.6)	98 (20.4)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	237 (44.4)	169 (40.5)	207 (43.6)	224 (44.9)	180 (37.5)	Decrease <i>p</i> <.05	ns
Sometimes does not use a condom	186 (34.8)	159 (38.1)	161 (33.9)	187 (37.5)	202 (42.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
Subcategories of men who did not always use condoms:							
HIV-positive on treatment with undetectable viral load	10 (1.9)	14 (3.4)	8 (1.7)	14 (2.8)	18 (3.8)	ns	ns
HIV-negative on PrEP			0 (0)	2 (0.4)	13 (2.7)	NA	NA
HIV-positive not on treatment or detectable viral load	-	-	2 (0.4)	4 (0.8)	2 (0.4)	NA	NA
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (only insertive anal intercourse)	53 (9.9)	48 (11.5)	37 (7.8)	37 (7.8)	54 (11.3)	ns	ns
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (any receptive anal intercourse)	119 (22.3)	94 (22.5)	114 (24.0)	130 (26.1)	115 (24.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.001
Total	534 (100)	417 (100)	475 (100)	499 (100)	480 (100)		

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

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men	14 (33.3)	17 (51.5)	10 (35.7)	18 (48.7)	20 (64.5)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
Total	42 (100)	33 (100)	28 (100)	37(100)	31 (100)		
HIV-negative men	132 (32.6)	119 (37.1)	124 (33.7)	142 (35.3)	152 (39.3)	ns	ns
Total	405 (100)	321 (100)	368 (100)	402 (100)	387 (100)		
Untested/unknown status men ¹	40 (46.0)	23 (36.5)	27 (34.2)	27 (45.0)	30 (48.4)	ns	ns
Total	87 (100)	63 (100)	79 (100)	60 (100)	62 (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.

¹Untested and unknown status includes men who have never been tested for HIV and men who have been tested but do not know their results.

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Told casual partners	28 (66.7)	26 (78.8)	16 (57.1)	24 (64.9)	26 (83.9)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	22 (52.4)	21 (63.6)	13 (46.4)	22 (59.5)	22 (71.0)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	42	33	28	37	31		
HIV-negative men							
Told casual partners	201 (49.6)	178 (55.5)	209 (56.8)	225 (56.0)	232 (60.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.01
Told by casual partners	213 (52.6)	179 (55.8)	221 (60.1)	226 (56.2)	238 (61.5)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	405	321	368	402	387		

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

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men who disclosed to all	2 (14.3)	7 (41.2)	4 (40.0)	7 (38.9)	8(40.0)	NA	NA
Total	14 (100)	17 (100)	10 (100)	18 (100)	20 (100)		
HIV-negative men who disclosed to all	47 (35.6)	40 (33.6)	41 (33.1)	56 (39.4)	71 (46.7)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
Total	132 (100)	119 (100)	124 (100)	142 (100)	152 (100)		

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

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men							
Receptive only CAIC	3 (21.4)	3 (17.7)	1 (10.0)	7 (38.9)	4 (20.0)	NA	NA
Total	14 (100)	17 (100)	10 (100)	18 (100)	20 (100)		
HIV-negative men							
Insertive only CAIC	45 (34.1)	42 (35.3)	34 (27.4)	34 (23.9)	47 (30.9)	ns	ns
Total	132 (100)	119 (100)	124 (100)	142 (100)	152 (100)		

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

Table 21: Men who frequently 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> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
HIV-positive men						
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	8 (47.1)	5 (50.0)	11(61.1)	7 (35.0)	NA	NA
Took receptive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	2 (11.8)	1 (10.0)	3 (16.7)	5 (25.0)	NA	NA
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (11.1)	2 (10.0)	NA	NA
Participant ensured he has an undetectable viral load before sex	-	-	16 (88.9)	11 (55.0)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	17	10	18	20		
HIV-negative men						
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	60 (50.4)	62 (50.0)	76 (53.5)	80 (52.6)	ns	ns
Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	25 (21.0)	31 (25.0)	33 (23.2)	22 (14.5)	NA	NA
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	21 (17.7)	24 (19.4)	24 (16.9)	23 (15.1)	NA	NA
Ensured HIV positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex			16 (11.3)	26 (17.1)	NA	NA
Participant took anti HIV medication before sex	-	-	7 (4.9)	15 (9.9)	NA	NA
Participant took anti HIV medication after sex	-	-	9 (6.3)	16 (10.5)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	119	124	142	152		

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

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Internet	305 (29.4)	233 (32.9)	268 (33.7)	287 (31.0)	274 (29.7)	ns	ns
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	–	172 (24.3)	262 (33.0)	372 (40.2)	353 (38.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.001
Gay bar	224 (21.6)	155 (21.9)	186 (23.4)	144 (15.6)	147 (15.9)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001
Dance party	96 (9.3)	64 (9.0)	78 (9.8)	82 (8.9)	68 (7.4)	ns	ns
Beat	95 (9.2)	77 (10.9)	88 (11.1)	98 (10.6)	79 (8.6)	ns	ns
Gay saunas	219 (21.1)	173 (24.4)	190 (23.9)	152 (16.4)	180 (19.5)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> <.01
Other sex-on-premises venues	66 (6.4)	39 (5.5)	64 (8.1)	46 (5.0)	63 (6.8)	ns	ns
Sex workers	22 (2.1)	14 (2.0)	25 (3.1)	19 (2.1)	24 (2.6)	ns	ns
In other Australian cities	170 (16.4)	153 (21.6)	161 (20.3)	164 (17.7)	171 (18.5)	ns	ns
Elsewhere in Australia	105 (10.1)	94 (13.3)	106 (13.3)	117 (12.6)	106 (11.5)	ns	ns
Private sex parties	36 (3.5)	29 (4.1)	45 (5.7)	36 (3.9)	55 (6.0)	Increase <i>p</i> <.05	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
Gym	49 (4.7)	24 (3.4)	50 (6.3)	39 (4.2)	36 (3.9)	ns	ns
Overseas	108 (10.4)	80 (11.3)	101 (12.7)	110 (11.9)	122 (13.2)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1036	709	795	926	923		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	33 (50.0)	22 (51.2)	16 (44.4)	30 (50.9)	26 (51.0)	ns	ns
Throat swab	34 (51.5)	25 (58.1)	17 (47.2)	32 (54.2)	25 (49.0)	ns	ns
Penile swab	26 (39.4)	17 (39.5)	10 (27.8)	27 (45.8)	15 (29.4)	ns	ns
Urine sample	46 (69.7)	30 (69.8)	23 (63.9)	44 (74.6)	33 (64.7)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	51 (77.3)	34 (79.0)	25 (69.4)	46 (78.0)	33 (64.7)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	46 (69.7)	35 (81.4)	22 (61.1)	44 (74.6)	33 (64.7)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	51 (77.3)	32 (74.4)	25 (69.4)	44 (74.6)	33 (64.7)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	60 (90.9)	39 (90.7)	30 (83.3)	52 (88.1)	37 (75.6)	Decrease <i>p</i> <.05	Decrease <i>p</i> <.05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	66	43	36	59	51		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Anal swab	285 (38.0)	247 (46.7)	320 (51.9)	290 (40.3)	290 (41.5)	ns	ns
Throat swab	307 (40.9)	263 (49.7)	330 (53.5)	326 (45.3)	331 (47.4)	ns	ns
Penile swab	222 (29.6)	176 (33.3)	249 (40.4)	197 (27.4)	200 (28.6)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> < .05
Urine sample	394 (52.5)	305 (57.7)	386 (62.6)	393 (54.7)	407 (58.2)	ns	ns
Blood test for syphilis	433 (57.7)	314 (59.4)	383 (62.1)	398 (55.4)	402 (57.5)	ns	ns
Blood test other than for HIV	411 (54.8)	279 (52.7)	347 (56.2)	377 (52.4)	369 (52.8)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	416 (55.5)	322 (60.9)	398 (64.5)	419 (58.3)	430 (61.5)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	516 (68.8)	376 (71.1)	454 (73.6)	500 (69.5)	493 (70.5)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	750	529	617	719	699		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Diagnosed with any STI	-	-	68 (8.6)	66 (7.1)	84 (9.1)	ns	ns
Total			745 (100)	886 (100)	876 (100)		
Disclosed STI diagnosis to any sex partner	-	-	44 (64.7)	57 (86.4)	66 (78.6)	ns	ns
Total			68 (100)	66 (100)	84 (100)		

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

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Cannabis	337 (32.5)	245 (34.6)	247 (31.1)	313 (33.8)	293 (31.7)	ns	ns
Amyl	217 (21.0)	155 (21.9)	227 (28.6)	237 (25.6)	240 (26.0)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.01
Ecstasy	194 (18.7)	122 (17.2)	138 (17.4)	131 (14.2)	108 (11.7)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001
Amphetamine (speed)	120 (11.6)	88 (12.4)	90 (11.3)	75 (8.1)	46 (5.0)	Decrease <i>p</i> <.01	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001
Crystal methamphetamine	83 (8.0)	67 (9.5)	74 (9.3)	85 (9.2)	76 (8.2)	ns	ns
Viagra	110 (10.6)	100 (14.1)	111 (14.0)	137 (14.8)	146 (15.8)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.01
Cocaine	90 (8.7)	50 (7.1)	70 (8.8)	65 (7.0)	76 (8.2)	ns	ns
Ketamine (special K)	32 (3.1)	15 (2.1)	23 (2.9)	31 (3.4)	25 (2.7)	ns	ns
GHB	25 (2.4)	21 (3.0)	32 (4.0)	29 (3.1)	26 (2.8)	ns	ns
Heroin	11 (1.1)	8(1.1)	11 (1.4)	10 (1.1)	9 (1.0)	ns	ns
Steroids	16 (1.5)	–	–	15 (1.6)	10 (1.1)	-	ns
Other drugs	84 (8.1)	66 (9.3)	67 (8.4)	63 (6.8)	68 (7.4)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1036	709	795	926	923		
Number of drugs used							
None	513 (49.5)	340 (48.0)	377 (47.4)	447 (48.2)	446 (48.3)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	321 (31.0)	227 (32.0)	275 (34.6)	308 (33.3)	327 (35.4)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	202 (19.5)	142 (20.0)	143 (18.0)	171 (18.5)	150 (16.3)	ns	ns
Total	1036 (100)	709 (100)	795 (100)	926 (100)	923 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Cannabis	28 (42.4)	24 (55.8)	17(47.2)	31 (52.3)	25 (49.0)	ns	ns
Amyl	26 (39.4)	19 (44.2)	12 (33.3)	23 (39.0)	21 (41.2)	ns	ns
Ecstasy	11 (16.7)	5 (11.6)	7 (19.4)	8 (13.6)	10 (19.6)	ns	ns
Amphetamine (speed)	12 (18.2)	5 (11.6)	9 (25.0)	9 (15.3)	8 (15.7)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	10 (15.6)	8 (18.6)	6 (16.7)	14 (23.7)	18 (35.3)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.01
Viagra	16 (24.2)	16 (37.2)	9 (25.0)	18 (30.5)	23 (45.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	66	43	36	59	51		
Number of drugs used							
None	20 (30.3)	11 (25.6)	11 (30.6)	18 (30.5)	15 (29.4)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	27 (40.9)	18 (41.9)	16 (44.4)	22 (37.3)	14 (27.5)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	19 (28.8)	14 (32.6)	9 (25.0)	19 (32.2)	22 (43.1)	ns	ns
Total	66 (100)	43 (100)	36 (100)	59 (100)	51 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Cannabis	249 (33.2)	188 (35.5)	192 (31.1)	239 (33.2)	217 (31.0)	ns	ns
Amyl	169 (22.5)	120 (22.7)	183 (29.7)	193 (26.8)	192 (27.5)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
Ecstasy	155 (20.7)	101 (19.1)	115 (18.6)	100 (13.9)	85 (12.2)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001
Amphetamine (speed)	93 (12.4)	74 (14.0)	72 (11.7)	56 (7.8)	28 (4.0)	Decrease <i>p</i> <.001	Decrease <i>p</i> <.01
Crystal methamphetamine	61 (8.1)	52 (9.8)	59 (9.6)	57 (7.9)	49 (7.0)	ns	ns
Viagra	82 (10.9)	74 (14.0)	85 (13.8)	106 (14.7)	113 (16.2)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.01
Total (not mutually exclusive)	750	529	617	719	699		
Number of drugs used							
None	361 (48.1)	241 (45.6)	284 (46.0)	338 (47.0)	325 (46.5)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	236 (31.5)	175 (33.1)	220 (35.7)	250 (34.8)	266 (38.1)	ns	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
More than two drugs	153 (20.4)	113 (21.4)	113 (18.3)	131 (18.2)	108 (15.5)	ns	Decrease <i>p</i> <.05
Total	750 (100)	529 (100)	617 (100)	719 (100)	699 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
All men	25 (2.4)	26 (3.7)	36 (4.5)	34 (3.7)	29 (3.1)	ns	ns
Total	1036 (100)	709 (100)	795 (100)	926 (100)	923 (100)		
HIV-positive men	5 (7.6)	6 (14.0)	5 (13.9)	9 (15.3)	8 (15.7)	NA	NA
Total	66 (100)	43 (100)	36 (100)	59 (100)	51 (100)		
HIV-negative men	17 (2.3)	17 (3.2)	23 (3.7)	20 (2.8)	17 (2.4)	ns	ns
Total	750 (100)	529 (100)	617(100)	719 (100)	699 (100)		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	122 (12.5)	99 (14.7)	124 (15.6)	134 (14.5)	109 (11.8)	ns	ns
Engaged in group sex during or after drug use	51 (4.9)	62 (8.7)	74 (9.3)	71 (7.7)	60 (6.5)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	1036	709	795	926	923		

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

	2010 <i>n</i> (%)	2011 <i>n</i> (%)	2012 <i>n</i> (%)	2014 <i>n</i> (%)	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2014 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Belief that PEP is available now (all men)	559 (54.0)	422 (59.2)	454 (57.1)	509 (55.0)	570 (61.8)	Increase <i>p</i> <.01	Increase <i>p</i> <.05
Total	1036 (100)	709 (100)	795 (100)	926 (100)	923 (100)		
Belief that PEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men)	504 (52.0)	387 (58.1)	426 (56.1)	455 (52.5)	524 (60.1)	Increase <i>p</i> <.001	Increase <i>p</i> <.01
Total	970 (100)	666 (100)	759 (100)	867 (100)	872 (100)		
Belief that PrEP is available now (all men)	-	-	-	236 (25.5)	421 (45.6)	Increase <i>p</i> <.001	NA
Total				926 (100)	923 (100)		
Belief that PrEP is available now (non-HIV-positive men)	-	-	-	212 (24.5)	382 (43.8)	Increase <i>p</i> <.001	
Total				867 (100)	872 (100)		
Use of PEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	-	-	-	21 (2.4)	33 (3.8)	ns	NA
Total				867 (100)	872 (100)		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive men in the six months prior to survey	-	-	-	10 (1.2)	24 (2.6)	Increase <i>p</i> <.05	NA
Total				867 (100)	872 (100)		

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

Appendix

Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey 2016



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

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

Section A – About you

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

Section B – Your sex partners



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

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

Section C – Sex in the last 6 months

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section D – Regular male partners – last 6 months

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

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

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

Anal sex regular partner/s:

24. I fucked him with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

25. He fucked me with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

Section E – Casual male partners – last 6 months

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

- 1 Yes 2 No → **Go to section F →**

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

Anal sex casual partner/s:

31. I fucked him with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

32. He fucked me with a condom.

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

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

- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often

HIV disclosure casual partner/s

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

- 1 None 2 Some 3 All

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

- 1 None 2 Some 3 All

HIV status of casual partner/s

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

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

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

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

Survey continues on next page



The following questions are for men who have had **any anal sex *without* a condom with casual male partner(s) in the last 6 months.**

If you have not had any anal sex without a condom with casual male partners, go to **section F** ↩

41. In the last 6 months, if you had anal sex without a condom with any casual male partner(s), how often did you do any of the following to avoid getting or passing on HIV?

- I made sure we were the **same HIV status** before we fucked without a condom
 Never Occasionally Often Always
- I chose to take the **top role** (I fucked him) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me
 Never Occasionally Often Always
- I chose to take the **bottom role** (he fucked me) because his HIV status was different or unknown to me
 Never Occasionally Often Always
- When I fucked him, I chose to **pull out before cumming** because his HIV status was different or unknown to me
 Never Occasionally Often Always
- When he fucked me, I made sure **he pulled out before cumming** because his HIV status was different or unknown to me
 Never Occasionally Often Always
- I took anti-HIV medication **before** sex
 Never Occasionally Often Always
- I took anti-HIV medication **after** sex
 Never Occasionally Often Always
- When my partner was HIV-positive, I checked **he had an undetectable viral load** before we had sex
 Never Occasionally Often Always
- I knew **I had an undetectable viral load** before we had sex
 Never Occasionally Often Always

Go to section F ↩

Section F – HIV testing and HIV status

42. Have you ever had an HIV test?

- No Yes

43. When were you last tested for HIV?

- Never tested 7–12 months ago
 Less than a week ago 1–2 years ago
 1–4 weeks ago 2–4 years ago
 1–6 months ago More than 4 years ago

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

- No test/Don't know Positive
 Negative

45. Where did you have your last HIV test?

- No test/don't know Private home
 GP Community-based service
 Sexual health clinic e.g. Rapido!
 Hospital Somewhere else

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

- None (no tests) 3-4 tests
 One test 5 or more tests
 Two tests

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

- Positive I don't know/He hasn't had a test
 Negative No regular partner

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

- Undetectable Don't know/unsure
 Detectable No HIV-positive partner



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

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

Year

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

- None 1-2 3-4 5 or more

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

- Yes No

52. What was your last viral load test result?

- Undetectable
 Detectable
 Don't know/unsure

53. What was your last CD4 count?

- ≤200 >500
 201-350 Don't know/unsure
 351-500

Go to section G →

Survey concludes on next page

Section G – STI testing

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

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

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

- ¹ Yes ² No ³ Don't know

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

- ¹ Negative ² Positive ³ Don't know

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

- ¹ Yes ² No

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

- ¹ None ² A few ³ Some ⁴ All

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

Go to section H ↓

Section H – Medication to prevent HIV

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Go to section I ↓

Section I – Drug use

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ¹ Yes ² No

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

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

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

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

The survey concludes here.

Thank you for your time.



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

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

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