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Centre for Social Research in Health

Sydney  
2020

# Gay Community Periodic Survey

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CRICOS Provider Code 00098G

Suggested citation:

Chan, C., Broady, T., Bavinton, B., Mao, L., Bear, B., Mackie, B., Power, C., Fraser, N., Prestage, G., & Holt, M. (2020). *Gay Community Periodic Survey: Sydney 2020*. Sydney: Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Sydney. <http://doi.org/10.26190/5eec119ec82fc>

# Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the following individuals and organisations for contributing to the success of this project:

## **NSW Ministry of Health**

who funded the project through the Bloodborne viruses and sexually transmissible infection Research, Intervention and Strategic Evaluation (BRISE) program

## **ACON**

for ongoing support of the study and event-based data collection

## **Survey coordinator**

Brandon Bear

## **The team of peer recruiters**

who successfully recruited participants at venues and events

## **Survey participants**

The 3,337 participants who participated in the survey

## **Venues**

The management and staff of the various gay community venues and clinics who gave permission for the survey to be administered on their premises

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# Glossary

**ART** antiretroviral treatment

**CAIC** condomless anal intercourse with casual partners

**CAIR** condomless anal intercourse with regular partners

**Cisgender** a term used to describe people whose gender identity matches the sex they were assigned at birth

**HIV** human immunodeficiency virus

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

**Non-binary** an umbrella term for any number of gender identities that sit within, outside of, across or between the spectrum of the male and female binary

**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

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

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

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

**Serosorting** choosing a sexual partner who shares the same HIV status

**STI** sexually transmissible infection

**Transgender** an umbrella term that describes people who identify their gender as different to what was assigned to them at birth

## Executive summary

The Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men recruited from a range of gay venues and events in Sydney and online throughout New South Wales. 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 was conducted in February 2020 to coincide with the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras. The survey is conducted annually.

Since 1996, the project has been funded by the NSW Ministry of Health and supported by ACON and Positive Life NSW. The Centre for Social Research in Health coordinates the survey, with support from the Kirby Institute.

In total, 3,337 men participated in the 2020 survey. The majority of men (n=2,752; 82.5%) were recruited by trained staff at gay social venues, sex-on-premises venues, sexual health services, and Mardi Gras Fair Day. Online recruitment was conducted through the social networking site Facebook. Advertisements were targeted to all men aged 16 and above who were resident in New South Wales and whose Facebook profiles indicated any LGBTI related interests, such as 'same-sex relationship', 'gay friendly', 'LGBT social movements', or 'LGBT culture'. Potential participants were directed to the study website (<http://gcpsonline.net>), which provided additional information about the study and links to the online version of the questionnaire. Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of men recruited from Fair Day or social events increased, while the proportion of men recruited from sex-on-premises venues decreased (Table 1).

## Key points

- The proportion of men who reported ever being tested for HIV increased to 90% in 2020.
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men who reported testing for HIV in the previous 12 months remained stable at 77% in 2020.
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men reporting three or more HIV tests in the previous year increased to 35%. This was concentrated amongst HIV-negative men on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), 78% of whom reported three or more HIV tests in the previous year.
- Nearly all HIV-positive men in the 2020 survey (93%) reported being on HIV treatment. Among the men on treatment, nearly all (93%) said they had an undetectable viral load.
- In 2020, the most common way of meeting male sex partners was by using mobile apps (reported by 51% of the sample).
- The proportion of men with regular partners who reported any condomless anal intercourse with those partners (CAIR) has increased over time to 70% in 2020.
- The proportion of men with casual partners who reported any condomless anal intercourse with those partners (CAIC) has increased over time to 63% in 2020. This increase is attributable to the rapid increase in the number of HIV-negative men using PrEP.
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive men using PrEP increased to 35% in 2020.
- PrEP is the most commonly used HIV risk reduction strategy with casual male partners in Sydney, followed by serosorting, condoms and treatment as prevention/undetectable viral load.



## Demographic profile

As in previous surveys, in 2020 the majority of the sample reported an Anglo-Australian ethnicity (59.3%) and were born in Australia (60.6%). Participants who were born overseas were most commonly born in high-income, English-speaking countries (14.5% of the whole sample), followed by Asia (9.5%), Europe (4.8%), and Central/South America (3.5%). Among overseas born participants (n=1,299), most had been living in Australia for more than five years (62.0%), with smaller proportions having lived in Australia for between two and five years (19.3%), or less than two years (18.7%).

In 2020, most participants lived in Greater Sydney (87.7%), had completed university (62.8%), were in full-time employment (69.3%), and identified as gay (85.4%). Since 2016, the proportions of participants who lived in Greater Sydney and who were university educated increased. The proportions of participants who identified as bisexual increased from 5.7% in 2016 to 8.9% in 2020, while the proportion of participants who identified as gay decreased from 90.5% in 2016 to 85.4% in 2020. In 2020, 4.1% of the sample reported an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background. The proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander participants in the survey has remained stable over the last five surveys (Table 2).

In 2020, the majority of participants indicated that they were cisgender men (96.3%) with a small number of participants indicating they were transgender (n=49, 1.5%) or non-binary (n=56, 1.7%; Table 2).

Between 2016 and 2020, there were decreases in the proportions of participants aged under 25 years (from 16.9% to 13.0%) and participants aged 40–49 (from 20.1% to 16.0%), while there were increases in the proportion of participants aged 30–39 (from 30.1% to 33.4%) and participants aged 50 and over (from 13.0% to 18.3%). The proportion of participants aged 25–29 remained stable (Table 3).

## HIV testing, status and treatment

In 2020, the majority of participants reported ever having been tested for HIV (90.1%), an increase from 87.2% in 2016. More than three-quarters of non-HIV-positive participants (i.e. HIV-negative and untested/unknown status participants) reported having an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the 2020 survey (76.8%). The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants who reported being tested in the previous 12 months remained stable between 2016 and 2020 (Table 4).

In 2020, the most common place non-HIV-positive participants reported having their last test for HIV was a sexual health clinic/hospital (46.3%), followed by a general practice (44.6%). The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants who tested at general practices increased between 2016 and 2020, while the proportion who tested at a community-based service decreased (Table 5).

Overall, the frequency of HIV testing has increased since 2016. In 2020, one-third of non-HIV-positive participants (35.0%) reporting three or more HIV tests in the 12 months prior to the survey (compared with 22.7% in 2016). This increase was concentrated among HIV-negative participants taking pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), 78.3% of whom reported three or more HIV tests in the 12 months prior to the 2020 survey (compared with 14.1% of non-HIV-positive participants not on PrEP). The proportion of HIV-negative men on PrEP who reported three or more HIV tests in the past 12 months decreased from 80.6% in 2016 to 78.3% in 2020. The frequency of HIV testing appears to have declined among non-HIV-positive participants not on PrEP, with the proportion who report no HIV tests in the previous 12 months increasing from 29.4% in 2016 to 41.7% in 2020 (Table 6).

Among participants who had been ever been tested of HIV, 90.1% reported that they were HIV-negative in 2020. Smaller proportions reported that they were HIV-positive (8.1%) or did not know their HIV status (1.1%). These proportions have remained stable since 2016 (Table 7).



In 2020, almost all HIV-positive participants reported taking combination antiretroviral treatment at the time of the survey (93.2%). This has remained stable since 2016 (Table 8). Almost all HIV-positive participants on treatment in 2020 reported an undetectable viral load (92.7%). This proportion has remained stable over the last five years (Table 9). The proportion of HIV-positive participants who reported attending at least three clinical appointments in the 12 months before the survey decreased from 73.2% in 2016 to 61.0% in 2020, while the proportion reporting one or two clinical appointments increased from 22.2% to 31.4%.

## Sexual partnerships and practices

At the time of the 2020 survey, one in five participants reported having casual partners only (20.2%). There were larger proportions of participants who reported being in monogamous relationships (26.6%), or having both regular and casual male partners (35.8%). A smaller proportion (17.4%) reported having no sexual relationships with men at the time of the survey. Between 2016 and 2020, the proportions of participants who had no sexual relationships with men and those who had both regular and casual male partners increased (from 15.6% to 17.4% and 31.8% to 35.8%, respectively). The proportion who only had casual partners decreased, while the proportion of participants in monogamous relationships has remained stable since 2016 (Table 10).

The proportion of HIV-positive participants who reported more than 20 different male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey has remained stable since 2016 (Table 11). Over that time, the proportion of HIV-positive participants who reported no male sex partners increased (from 12.0% to 23.2%; Table 11). HIV-negative participants on PrEP were the most likely to report more than 20 different male sex partners in the six months prior to the 2020 survey (25.0%), though this has decreased from 34.3% in 2016. The proportion of PrEP users who reported 2–5 different partners increased from 19.6% in 2016 to 25.0% in 2020 while the proportion who reported 6–20 partners remained stable (Table 11). The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants not on PrEP who reported 6–20 different male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey decreased (from 25.2% in 2016 to 14.2% in 2020), as did the proportion who reported more than 20 different partners (from 9.1% to 4.9%; Table 11). It appears that non-HIV-positive participants who report multiple different male sex partners are increasingly taking PrEP.

In 2020, mobile applications were the most common way of meeting male sex partners (50.9%), followed by gay saunas/sex venues (26.5%), the internet (26.4%), and gay bars (25.9%). Other common methods included meeting while travelling overseas (24.0%), at dance parties (19.2%), and while travelling in Australia (17.6%). Between 2016 and 2020, there were increases in the proportions of participants who reported meeting male partners while travelling overseas, at dance parties and at private sex parties. Over that time, the proportions of participants who met partners via the internet and at gay saunas/sex venues decreased (Table 12).

In 2020, 35.0% of participants reported any group sex in the six months prior to the survey. This has remained stable since 2016 (Table 26). In 2020, 5.0% of participants reported having been paid for sex at least once in the six months prior to the survey. This proportion has remained stable since 2016.

## Regular male partners

Among participants with regular male partners in the six months prior to the 2020 survey, more than half reported an agreement with their regular partner about sex within the relationship (52.7%) and just under half (47.9%) reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship. In 2020, the most commonly held agreements about sex within a relationship specified that anal intercourse could occur without a condom (39.3%), or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse (8.9%). Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of participants in relationships who reported an agreement that anal intercourse could occur without a condom increased (from 33.2% to 39.3%), while the proportion of participants who reported that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse within the relationship decreased (from 17.3% to 8.9%). The proportion of participants who reported agreements that did not permit sex within the relationship (2.8% in 2020) has remained stable since 2016 (Table 13).

The most commonly held agreements about sex outside a relationship were that no sex with casual partners was permitted (18.6%) or that condoms must always be used for anal intercourse with casual partners (14.8%). The proportion of participants reporting agreements that allowed condomless sex with casual partners increased from 4.3% in 2016 to 12.7% in 2020, which is likely to be related to the increased use of PrEP and undetectable viral load as prevention strategies. Over the same time period, the proportions of participants reporting agreements that specified no casual sex or that condoms must always be used during casual sex both decreased (Table 14).

Among HIV-positive participants who had regular partners in the six months prior to the 2020 survey (n=165), 29.1% were in a seroconcordant relationship, 43.6% were in a serodiscordant relationship, and the remainder (27.3%) were in serononconcordant relationships. These proportions all remained stable since 2016 (Table 15).

Compared with HIV-positive participants, HIV-negative participants with regular partners were more likely to be in seroconcordant relationships. In 2020, nearly three-quarters of HIV-negative participants with regular partners were in seroconcordant relationships (74.1%) and one-fifth reported being in a serononconcordant relationship (21.6%). In 2020, 4.3% of HIV-negative participants with a regular partner reported being in a serodiscordant relationship. The proportion of HIV-negative participants in seroconcordant relationships increased from 71.3% in 2016 to 74.1% in 2020, while the proportion in serononconcordant relationships decreased from 24.9% in 2016 to 21.6% in 2020 (Table 15).

In 2020, 7 out of 10 participants with a regular partner (70.1%) reported any condomless anal intercourse (CAIR) with their partner in the six months prior to the survey, while nearly one-fifth (19.5%) reported having no anal intercourse with their regular partner. The proportion of participants who reported always using condoms for anal intercourse with their regular partner decreased from 20.3% in 2016 to 10.3% in 2020. The proportion reporting any CAIR increased between 2016 and 2020 (from 55.7% to 70.1%). The proportion of participants reporting CAIR is the highest recorded in the Sydney surveys (Table 16), but should be understood in the context of rising PrEP use and a greater understanding of the benefits of undetectable viral load for HIV prevention.

Among participants who had HIV-negative regular partners in the six months prior to the 2020 survey (n=1,304), 38.4% reported that those partners were on PrEP. Among participants who had HIV-positive regular partners in the six months prior to the 2020 survey (n=130), 90.0% reported that those partners had an undetectable viral load. The proportion of participants whose regular HIV-positive partners have an undetectable viral load has remained stable since 2016.

## Casual male partners

Use of condoms for anal intercourse remains more common with casual partners than with regular partners. In 2020, more than three-fifths of participants with casual partners (62.5%) reported any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC) in the six months prior to the survey, with a fifth (22.0%) reporting consistent condom use. Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of participants reporting any CAIC increased significantly (from 49.8% to 62.5%), while the proportion of participants who always used condoms for anal intercourse decreased (from 42.4% to 22.0%). The proportion of participants reporting CAIC is the highest recorded in the Sydney surveys (Table 17), but also should be understood in the context of rising PrEP use and a greater understanding of the benefits of undetectable viral load.

Table 17 provides additional details about the HIV status of participants who engaged in CAIC and the use of antiretroviral-based prevention (specifically HIV-positive participants maintaining an undetectable viral load through HIV treatment and HIV-negative participants taking PrEP). There has been a tenfold increase in the proportion of HIV-negative participants on PrEP reporting CAIC (from 3.6% of participants with casual partners in 2016 to 36.5% in 2020). This reflects the increase in availability and use of PrEP, particularly since its listing on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme in April 2018. HIV-positive participants who have an undetectable viral load and report CAIC represented 5.2% of participants with casual partners in 2020. This has remained stable over the last five years. In 2020, more than three-quarters of participants with casual partners (79.2%) reported HIV prevention coverage or safe sex (i.e. avoiding anal sex, consistent condom use, PrEP, or undetectable viral load), an increase from 68.2% in 2016. The proportion of participants reporting the highest risk practice for HIV transmission (HIV-negative and untested participants not on PrEP engaging in receptive CAIC) decreased from 21.2% in 2016 to 12.8% in 2020.

In 2020, HIV-positive participants with casual partners remained the most likely to report any CAIC (80.3%), followed by HIV-negative participants (62.5%) and participants who are untested/unknown status (42.6%). Between 2016 and 2020, there were increases in the proportions of HIV-negative participants (from 38.8% to 62.5%) and untested participants (27.5% to 42.6%) reporting CAIC while the proportion of HIV-positive participants reporting CAIC remained stable (Table 18).

In 2020, disclosure of HIV status before sex to any casual partner was similarly likely to be reported by HIV-positive participants (69.4%) and HIV-negative participants (69.5%; Table 19). In 2020, a higher proportion of HIV-negative participants (70.5%) reported HIV disclosure from any of their casual partners compared with HIV-positive participants (65.6%). The proportions of HIV-negative participants who disclosed their HIV status before sex to casual partners and who reported disclosure from their casual partners both increased between 2016 and 2020.

Among HIV-positive participants who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2020 survey (n=126), the most commonly used strategy to prevent HIV transmission was having an undetectable viral load (70.6%; Table 20). More than one-third (37.3%) said that they frequently made sure that their partners were on PrEP before CAIC, and 21.4% ensured that their partners were HIV-positive before CAIC (serosorting). Smaller proportions of HIV-positive participants reported frequently taking the receptive role during CAIC (strategic positioning; 13.5%) or frequently withdrawing before ejaculation (5.6%). As undetectable viral load has become the most commonly used risk reduction strategy by HIV-positive participants who have CAIC, the proportion of HIV-positive participants who said they frequently relied on serosorting has decreased significantly, from 53.6% in 2016 to 21.4% in 2020 (Table 20).

Among HIV-negative participants who reported CAIC in the six months prior to the 2020 survey (n=1,102), the most common HIV risk reduction practice was taking PrEP (59.8%), followed by ensuring that partners were on PrEP (54.6%) and serosorting (45.6%). Smaller proportions of HIV-negative participants reported that their HIV-positive partners had an undetectable viral load before sex (20.3%), taking the insertive role during nonconcordant CAIC (strategic positioning; 18.7%), or that their casual partners withdrew before ejaculation (7.0%). The proportions of HIV-negative participants who had CAIC who took PrEP or whose casual partners were on PrEP

increased between 2016 and 2020. Over the same time period, the proportions of HIV-negative participants who had CAIC and reported frequent serosorting, strategic positioning or withdrawal before ejaculation all decreased. The proportion of HIV-negative participants who ensured that their HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before sex remained stable between 2016 and 2020 (Table 20).

## Sexual health

As in previous surveys, in 2020 a higher proportion of HIV-positive participants reported having had any sexual health test (including blood tests) in the 12 months prior to the survey (85.5%; Table 21), compared with HIV-negative participants (77.9%; Table 22).

The proportions of HIV-positive participants reporting most types of STI test (anal swab, throat swab, blood tests) remained stable between 2016 and 2020, as did the proportion of HIV-positive participants reporting any STI test. The proportion who reported having a urine sample decreased from 78.9% in 2016 to 71.8% in 2020 (Table 21). The proportions of HIV-negative participants reporting each type of STI test increased between 2016 and 2020, while the proportion of HIV-negative participants reporting any STI test remained stable in the same period (Table 22).

In 2020, more than one-quarter of participants (27.1%) reported an STI diagnosis in the 12 months prior to the survey. The most commonly diagnosed STI was chlamydia (17.3%), followed by gonorrhoea (16.5%). Smaller proportions of participants reported being diagnosed with syphilis (6.3%) or another STI (3.3%). The proportions of participants reporting chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis diagnoses increased between 2017 and 2020, as did the proportion reporting any STI diagnosis (from 23.2% to 27.1%; Table 23).

We examined how STI diagnoses varied by HIV status, PrEP use and sexual behaviour. In 2020, 36.1% of HIV-positive participants, 52.4% of HIV-negative participants on PrEP and 12.4% of HIV-negative and untested participants not on PrEP reported a diagnosis with any STI other than HIV. In 2020, 46.9% of participants who had engaged in CAIC in the six months prior to the survey reported an STI diagnosis, compared with 14.2% of participants who had not engaged in CAIC. STI diagnoses remain concentrated among HIV-negative participants on PrEP (who typically engage in higher frequency STI testing) and participants who engage in condomless sex with casual partners (a higher risk practice for STI transmission).

In 2020, nearly three-quarters of participants reported having been tested for hepatitis C (72.5%). Among them, the large majority reported that they did not have hepatitis C (96.2%) and 2.9% said they did have hepatitis C. In 2020, more than three-quarters of participants had been vaccinated for hepatitis A (76.1%) and a slightly larger proportion (79.7%) had been vaccinated for hepatitis B, with 71.8% being vaccinated for both.

## Recreational drug use

Recreational drug use remains common within the sample, with the most frequently used drugs being amyl/poppers (46.0%), cannabis (34.0%), cocaine (28.6%), ecstasy (25.0%), and Viagra (24.0%; Table 24). Between 2016 and 2020, there have been significant increases in the use of amyl/poppers, cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy, Viagra, ketamine, and GHB. Over that time, the use of crystal methamphetamine has declined. Since 2016, the proportion of participants reporting no drug use in the six months prior to the survey has decreased (from 38.6% to 34.7%). In general, HIV-positive participants remain more likely to report any drug use (72.2%) compared with HIV-negative participants (67.2%). Since 2016, the proportion of HIV-positive participants reporting any drug use has remained stable, while the proportion of HIV-negative participants reporting any drug use has increased (from 63.7% to 67.2%).

The proportion of participants reporting any injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey has remained stable since 2016. HIV-positive participants remain considerably more likely than HIV-negative participants to report any injecting drug use (22.4% vs 2.3%; Table 25). The proportion of HIV-negative participants reporting any injecting drug use has decreased from 3.0% in 2016 to 2.3% in 2020. In 2020, more than a fifth of participants (22.0%) reported using party drugs for sex in the six months prior to the survey. This has remained stable since 2016 (Table 26).

In 2020, over a third of participants reported having more than four drinks at least weekly (36.3%), one-quarter said they had more than four drinks at least monthly (25.1%), and a slightly smaller proportion (23.6%) said they had had more than four drinks once or twice in the previous six months. The proportion of participants who reported having more than four drinks weekly decreased from 37.8% in 2016 to 26.3% in 2020, while the other frequencies of alcohol consumption have remained stable since 2016.

## Knowledge and use of PEP and PrEP

In 2020, 86.0% of all participants reported knowing that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) was available. PEP awareness has increased over time, from 69.2% in 2016 to 86.0% in 2020. There has been an even bigger increase in the awareness of PrEP (from 52.9% in 2016 to 92.9% in 2020; Table 27).

The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants who reported taking a prescribed course of PEP in the six months prior to the survey has remained stable since 2016. The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants who reported using PrEP in the six months prior to the survey has increased from 4.9% in 2016 to 34.9% in 2020 (Table 27).

Among participants who reported taking PrEP in the six months prior to the 2019 survey, the majority used it daily or most days (87.3%), while 12.7% used PrEP around the time of sex but not daily (on demand or event-based dosing). The most common ways to obtain PrEP were from a chemist (75.4%), followed by buying it online from overseas (10.3%), or a trial or study (8.8%). Participants who obtained PrEP from a chemist are assumed to have received a prescription for PrEP from their doctor, reflecting the listing of PrEP on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme in 2018.

## Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2016–2020. Each table includes the statistical significance (p-value), if any, of the change between 2019 and 2020 and the trend over time (2016–2020). An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2019 and 2020 were assessed with logistic regression (comparing one category with all the others). The *p*-value of the logistic regression test (if shown) indicates a statistically significant change within that category compared with all the others. For statistically significant trends over time, also tested with logistic regression, the direction of the change (an increase or decrease) is indicated. Where there is no significant change, ns (non-significant) is shown. Where there are low frequencies or data over time are not comparable, tests have not been performed and are marked NA (not applicable). Please exercise caution when interpreting results where there are low frequencies. When data are missing or were not collected in a given year, this is indicated in the table by a dash (–).

Table 1: Recruitment source

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Fair Day	1,129 (37.5)	923 (27.7)	617 (21.6)	1,080 (34.1)	1,281 (38.4)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
Sexual health clinics	182 (6.0)	252 (7.6)	270 (9.4)	216 (6.8)	188 (5.6)	Decrease <.05	ns
Sex-on-premises venues	242 (8.0)	361 (10.8)	176 (6.2)	169 (5.3)	135 (4.1)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Social venues	883 (29.3)	1,235 (37.0)	1,095 (38.3)	1,114 (35.2)	1,148 (34.4)	ns	Increase <.01
Online	579 (19.2)	563 (16.9)	702 (24.6)	588 (18.6)	585 (17.5)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,015 (100)</b>	<b>3,334 (100)</b>	<b>2,860 (100)</b>	<b>3,167 (100)</b>	<b>3,337 (100)</b>		

Table 2: Demographics

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anglo-Australian	1,834 (60.8)	2,061 (61.8)	1,723 (60.2)	1,907 (60.5)	1,961 (59.3)	ns	ns
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	112 (3.7)	123 (3.7)	96 (3.4)	125 (4.0)	137 (4.1)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,015 (100)</b>	<b>3,334 (100)</b>	<b>2,860 (100)</b>	<b>3,154 (100)</b>	<b>3,309 (100)</b>		
Born in Australia	1,861 (61.9)	2,080 (62.7)	1,769 (62.3)	1,959 (62.0)	2,016 (60.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,006 (100)</b>	<b>3,318 (100)</b>	<b>2,839 (100)</b>	<b>3,159 (100)</b>	<b>3,328 (100)</b>		
Lives in Greater Sydney	2,539 (84.8)	2,795 (84.9)	2,453 (86.4)	2,709 (87.1)	2,889 (87.7)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,994 (100)</b>	<b>3,293 (100)</b>	<b>2,839 (100)</b>	<b>3,109 (100)</b>	<b>3,296 (100)</b>		
University educated	1,716 (57.1)	1,886 (56.8)	1,752 (61.5)	1,902 (60.3)	2,091 (62.8)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,004 (100)</b>	<b>3,318 (100)</b>	<b>2,849 (100)</b>	<b>3,157 (100)</b>	<b>3,328 (100)</b>		
Full-time employed	2,078 (69.3)	2,214 (66.7)	1,969 (69.0)	2,163 (68.3)	2,312 (69.3)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,999 (100)</b>	<b>3,321 (100)</b>	<b>2,853 (100)</b>	<b>3,165 (100)</b>	<b>3,335 (100)</b>		
Gay identity	2,715 (90.5)	2,969 (89.5)	2,531 (88.8)	2,776 (87.9)	2,835 (85.4)	Decrease <.01	Decrease <.001
Bisexual identity	172 (5.7)	200 (6.0)	204 (7.2)	229 (7.3)	295 (8.9)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,001 (100)</b>	<b>3,318 (100)</b>	<b>2,850 (100)</b>	<b>3,158 (100)</b>	<b>3,320 (100)</b>		
Cisgender <sup>1</sup>	2,947 (98.3)	3,240 (97.7)	2,798 (98.0)	3,083 (97.4)	3,209 (96.3)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Transgender <sup>1</sup>	25 (0.8)	45 (1.4)	19 (0.7)	30 (1.0)	49 (1.5)	ns	Increase <.01
Non-binary <sup>1</sup>	-	-	24 (0.8)	46 (1.5)	56 (1.7)	ns	Increase <.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,998 (100)</b>	<b>3,315 (100)</b>	<b>2,855 (100)</b>	<b>3,164 (100)</b>	<b>3,331 (100)</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Questions related to gender were altered from 2018 onwards, trends have been calculated from 2018.



Table 3: Age

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Under 25	507 (16.9)	582 (17.5)	355 (12.5)	468 (14.9)	432 (13.0)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
25–29	598 (19.9)	666 (20.1)	523 (18.4)	574 (18.2)	640 (19.3)	ns	ns
30–39	902 (30.1)	1,003 (30.2)	882 (31.0)	939 (29.8)	1,109 (33.4)	Increase <.001	Increase <.05
40–49	603 (20.1)	561 (16.9)	583 (20.5)	557 (17.7)	530 (16.0)	ns	Decrease <.01
50 and over	391 (13.0)	509 (15.3)	503 (17.7)	611 (19.4)	606 (18.3)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,001 (100)</b>	<b>3,321 (100)</b>	<b>2,846 (100)</b>	<b>3,149 (100)</b>	<b>3,317 (100)</b>		

Table 4: HIV testing

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
<b>All participants</b>							
Ever tested	2,629 (87.2)	2,905 (87.1)	2,603 (91.0)	2,883 (91.0)	3,006 (90.1)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,015 (100)</b>	<b>3,334 (100)</b>	<b>2,860 (100)</b>	<b>3,167 (100)</b>	<b>3,337 (100)</b>		
<b>Non-HIV-positive participants</b>							
Tested in previous 12 months	1,878 (78.3)	2,057 (78.4)	1,803 (76.8)	2,049 (78.0)	2,114 (76.8)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,398 (100)</b>	<b>2,625 (100)</b>	<b>2,349 (100)</b>	<b>2,627 (100)</b>	<b>2,751 (100)</b>		

Table 5: Where non-HIV-positive participants were last tested for HIV

	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2018 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2020 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2019 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
General practice	946 (39.8)	1,026 (39.2)	977 (41.8)	1,174 (44.9)	1,210 (44.6)	ns	Increase <.001
Sexual health clinic/hospital	1,060 (44.6)	1,190 (45.4)	1,012 (43.3)	1,080 (41.3)	1,254 (46.3)	Increase <.001	ns
At home	9 (0.4)	24 (0.9)	8 (0.3)	23 (0.9)	23 (0.9)	NA	NA
Community-based service	329 (13.8)	332 (12.7)	294 (12.6)	298 (11.4)	186 (6.9)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
Somewhere else	34 (1.4)	47 (1.8)	47 (2.0)	38 (1.5)	38 (1.4)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,378 (100)</b>	<b>2,619 (100)</b>	<b>2,338 (100)</b>	<b>2,613 (100)</b>	<b>2,711 (100)</b>		

Table 6: Number of HIV tests in the previous 12 months

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
<b>All non-HIV-positive participants</b>							
None	850 (30.5)	931 (30.5)	735 (28.3)	778 (26.8)	891 (28.9)	ns	Decrease <.01
One	612 (22.0)	644 (21.1)	539 (20.7)	577 (19.9)	538 (17.4)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Two	692 (24.9)	601 (19.7)	468 (18.0)	563 (19.4)	576 (18.7)	ns	Decrease <.001
3 or more	631 (22.7)	881 (28.8)	860 (33.1)	983 (33.9)	1,079 (35.0)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,785 (100)</b>	<b>3,057 (100)</b>	<b>2,602 (100)</b>	<b>2,901 (100)</b>	<b>3,084 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative participants on PrEP<sup>1</sup></b>							
None	0	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	3 (0.4)	12 (1.2)	NA	NA
One	4 (3.9)	7 (1.7)	11 (2.1)	44 (5.6)	48 (4.8)	NA	NA
Two	16 (15.5)	32 (7.8)	28 (5.4)	113 (14.4)	157 (15.7)	ns	Increase <.001
3 or more	83 (80.6)	371 (90.3)	478 (92.3)	624 (79.6)	782 (78.3)	ns	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>103 (100)</b>	<b>411 (100)</b>	<b>518 (100)</b>	<b>784 (100)</b>	<b>999 (100)</b>		
<b>Non-HIV-positive participants not on PrEP</b>							
None	631 (29.4)	678 (32.6)	577 (34.5)	663 (37.3)	797 (41.7)	Increase <.001	Increase <.001
One	505 (23.5)	545 (26.2)	450 (26.9)	458 (25.8)	453 (23.7)	ns	ns
Two	552 (25.7)	466 (22.4)	384 (22.9)	390 (22.0)	394 (20.6)	ns	Decrease <.001
3 or more	462 (21.5)	394 (18.9)	263 (15.7)	265 (14.9)	269 (14.1)	ns	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,150 (100)</b>	<b>2,083 (100)</b>	<b>1,674 (100)</b>	<b>1,776 (100)</b>	<b>1,913 (100)</b>		

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

<sup>1</sup> From 2019, 'participants on PrEP' includes both regular (daily) and on demand (event-based) users. Prior to 2019, regular and on demand users could not be differentiated.

Table 7: HIV test result

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive	223 (8.5)	270 (9.3)	245 (9.4)	262 (9.0)	243 (8.1)	ns	ns
HIV-negative	2,362 (90.0)	2,595 (89.4)	2,322 (89.3)	2,581 (89.3)	2,724 (90.1)	ns	ns
Unknown status	41 (1.6)	39 (1.3)	32 (1.2)	46 (1.6)	34 (1.1)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,626 (100)</b>	<b>2,904 (100)</b>	<b>2,599 (100)</b>	<b>2,887 (100)</b>	<b>3,001 (100)</b>		

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

Table 8: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among HIV-positive participants

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
On treatment	195 (90.3)	243 (91.7)	232 (94.3)	185 (95.4)	220 (93.2)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>216 (100)</b>	<b>265 (100)</b>	<b>246 (100)</b>	<b>194 (100)</b>	<b>236 (100)</b>		

Table 9: Undetectable viral load among HIV-positive participants using antiretroviral treatment

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
<b>Participants using ART</b>							
Undetectable viral load	183 (93.9)	225 (92.6)	226 (97.4)	178 (96.2)	204 (92.7)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>195 (100)</b>	<b>243 (100)</b>	<b>232 (100)</b>	<b>185 (100)</b>	<b>220 (100)</b>		

Table 10: Current relationships with men

	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2018 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2020 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2019 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
None	455 (15.6)	528 (16.4)	386 (13.9)	521 (17.0)	564 (17.4)	ns	Increase <.05
Casual only	688 (23.6)	703 (21.8)	651 (23.5)	645 (21.1)	655 (20.2)	ns	Decrease <.001
Regular plus casual	926 (31.8)	1,097 (34.1)	991 (35.8)	1,040 (33.9)	1,158 (35.8)	ns	Increase <.01
Regular only (monogamous)	841 (28.9)	891 (27.7)	742 (26.8)	858 (28.0)	860 (26.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,910 (100)</b>	<b>3,219 (100)</b>	<b>2,770 (100)</b>	<b>3,064 (100)</b>	<b>3,237 (100)</b>		

Table 11: Number of different male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
<b>HIV-positive participants</b>							
None	27 (12.0)	44 (15.9)	44 (17.4)	52 (19.8)	57 (23.2)	ns	Increase <.001
One	28 (12.4)	40 (14.5)	37 (14.6)	41 (15.6)	27 (11.0)	ns	ns
2–5	63 (28.0)	56 (20.3)	55 (21.7)	62 (23.6)	41 (16.7)	ns	Decrease <.05
6–20	50 (22.2)	75 (27.2)	62 (24.5)	64 (24.3)	63 (25.6)	ns	ns
More than 20	57 (25.3)	61 (22.1)	55 (21.7)	44 (16.7)	58 (23.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>225 (100)</b>	<b>276 (100)</b>	<b>253 (100)</b>	<b>263 (100)</b>	<b>246 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative participants on PrEP<sup>1</sup></b>							
None	4 (3.9)	2 (0.5)	8 (1.6)	14 (1.8)	18 (1.8)	NA	NA
One	7 (6.9)	16 (3.9)	23 (4.5)	49 (6.3)	78 (7.9)	ns	Increase <.01
2–5	20 (19.6)	65 (15.8)	85 (16.4)	175 (22.4)	248 (25.0)	ns	Increase <.001
6–20	36 (35.3)	182 (44.3)	241 (46.6)	330 (42.3)	401 (40.4)	ns	ns
More than 20	35 (34.3)	146 (35.5)	160 (31)	213 (27.3)	248 (25.0)	ns	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 (100)</b>	<b>411 (100)</b>	<b>517 (100)</b>	<b>781 (100)</b>	<b>993 (100)</b>		
<b>Non-HIV-positive participants not on PrEP</b>							
None	242 (11.4)	292 (14.2)	213 (12.9)	346 (19.6)	407 (21.5)	ns	Increase <.001
One	555 (26.1)	576 (28.1)	536 (32.4)	604 (34.1)	625 (33.1)	ns	Increase <.001
2–5	601 (28.3)	583 (28.4)	476 (28.8)	470 (26.6)	498 (26.4)	ns	ns
6–20	535 (25.2)	465 (22.7)	332 (20.1)	259 (14.6)	268 (14.2)	ns	Decrease <.001
More than 20	193 (9.1)	134 (6.5)	98 (5.9)	91 (5.1)	92 (4.9)	ns	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,126 (100)</b>	<b>2,050 (100)</b>	<b>1,655 (100)</b>	<b>1,770 (100)</b>	<b>1,890 (100)</b>		

<sup>1</sup> From 2019, 'participants on PrEP' includes both regular (daily) and on demand (event-based) users. Prior to 2019, regular and on demand users could not be differentiated.

Table 12: Where participants met their male sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Mobile app e.g. Grindr	1,491 (49.5)	1,627 (48.8)	1,454 (50.8)	1,566 (49.5)	1,699 (50.9)	ns	ns
Gay sauna/sex venue <sup>1</sup>	857 (28.4)	947 (28.4)	876 (30.6)	879 (27.8)	883 (26.5)	ns	Decrease <.001
Internet	955 (31.7)	1,007 (30.2)	842 (29.4)	888 (28.0)	882 (26.4)	ns	Decrease <.001
Gay bar	760 (25.2)	921 (27.6)	738 (25.8)	788 (24.9)	863 (25.9)	ns	ns
Overseas	649 (21.5)	755 (22.7)	738 (25.8)	723 (22.8)	800 (24.0)	ns	Increase <.05
Dance party	322 (10.7)	458 (13.7)	504 (17.6)	525 (16.6)	640 (19.2)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
Travelling in Australia <sup>2</sup>	600 (19.9)	720 (21.6)	492 (17.2)	519 (16.4)	586 (17.6)	ns	ns
Beat	378 (12.5)	375 (11.3)	353 (12.3)	408 (12.9)	349 (10.5)	Decrease <.01	ns
Private sex parties	182 (6.0)	233 (7.0)	235 (8.2)	265 (8.4)	289 (8.7)	ns	Increase <.001
Sex workers	82 (2.7)	123 (3.7)	114 (4.0)	106 (3.4)	131 (3.9)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>3,337</b>		

1 Prior to 2018, the questionnaire listed gay saunas and sex venues as separate items. They have been combined here. This trend has been calculated from 2018.

2 Prior to 2018, the questionnaire listed meeting men 'In other Australian cities' and 'Elsewhere in Australia' as separate items. They have been combined here. This trend has been calculated from 2018.



**Table 13: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *within* the relationship**

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	910 (44.2)	1,113 (48.1)	934 (47.2)	1,032 (47.2)	1,089 (47.3)	ns	ns
No sex within the relationship permitted	65 (3.2)	79 (3.4)	59 (3.0)	60 (2.7)	65 (2.8)	ns	ns
No anal intercourse permitted	43 (2.1)	41 (1.8)	48 (2.4)	43 (2.0)	40 (1.7)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse permitted only with a condom	356 (17.3)	300 (13.0)	227 (11.5)	234 (10.7)	205 (8.9)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Anal intercourse permitted without a condom	684 (33.2)	782 (33.8)	712 (36.0)	817 (37.4)	904 (39.3)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,058 (100)</b>	<b>2,315 (100)</b>	<b>1,980 (100)</b>	<b>2,186 (100)</b>	<b>2,303 (100)</b>		

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

**Table 14: Agreements with regular male partners about sex *outside* the relationship**

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No agreement about casual sex	974 (47.3)	1,215 (52.5)	977 (49.3)	1,135 (51.9)	1,199 (52.1)	ns	Increase <.001
No sex with casual partners permitted	480 (23.3)	481 (20.8)	436 (22.0)	428 (19.6)	428 (18.6)	ns	Decrease <.001
No anal intercourse with casual partners permitted	51 (2.5)	39 (1.7)	48 (2.4)	47 (2.2)	43 (1.9)	ns	ns
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted only with a condom	464 (22.6)	404 (17.5)	307 (15.5)	320 (14.6)	340 (14.8)	ns	Decrease <.001
Anal intercourse with casual partners permitted without a condom	89 (4.3)	176 (7.6)	212 (10.7)	256 (11.7)	293 (12.7)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,058 (100)</b>	<b>2,315 (100)</b>	<b>1,980 (100)</b>	<b>2,186 (100)</b>	<b>2,303 (100)</b>		

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

Table 15: Match of HIV status between regular partners

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
<b>HIV-positive participants</b>							
Seroconcordant	57 (36.5)	46 (25.4)	48 (27.3)	46 (28.6)	48 (29.1)	ns	ns
Serodiscordant	61 (39.1)	82 (45.3)	83 (47.2)	71 (44.1)	72 (43.6)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	38 (24.4)	53 (29.3)	45 (25.6)	44 (27.3)	45 (27.3)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>156 (100)</b>	<b>181 (100)</b>	<b>176 (100)</b>	<b>161 (100)</b>	<b>165 (100)</b>		
<b>HIV-negative participants</b>							
Seroconcordant	1,195 (71.3)	1,316 (70.3)	1,204 (72.6)	1,427 (75.5)	1,465 (74.1)	ns	Increase <.001
Serodiscordant	64 (3.8)	68 (3.6)	82 (5.0)	77 (4.1)	85 (4.3)	ns	ns
Serononconcordant	418 (24.9)	489 (26.1)	372 (22.4)	386 (20.4)	428 (21.6)	ns	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,677 (100)</b>	<b>1,873 (100)</b>	<b>1,658 (100)</b>	<b>1,890 (100)</b>	<b>1,978 (100)</b>		

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

Table 16: Anal intercourse and condom use with regular partners

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No anal intercourse	494 (24.0)	521 (22.5)	435 (22.0)	454 (20.8)	450 (19.5)	ns	Decrease <.001
Always uses a condom	418 (20.3)	364 (15.7)	259 (13.1)	235 (10.8)	238 (10.3)	ns	Decrease <.001
Sometimes does not use a condom	1,146 (55.7)	1,430 (61.8)	1,286 (65.0)	1,497 (68.5)	1,615 (70.1)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,058 (100)</b>	<b>2,315 (100)</b>	<b>1,980 (100)</b>	<b>2,186 (100)</b>	<b>2,303 (100)</b>		

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

Table 17: Anal intercourse and condom use with casual partners

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No anal intercourse	315 (16.7)	363 (17.3)	312 (17.1)	267 (13.9)	317 (15.5)	ns	Decrease <.05
Always uses a condom	799 (42.4)	646 (30.8)	481 (26.4)	470 (24.5)	450 (22.0)	ns	Decrease <.001
Sometimes does not use a condom	769 (49.8)	1,090 (51.9)	1,027 (56.4)	1,179 (61.5)	1,278 (62.5)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Subcategories of participants who did not always use condoms</b>							
HIV-positive on treatment with undetectable viral load	103 (5.5)	126 (6.0)	121 (6.7)	95 (5.0)	106 (5.2)	ns	ns
HIV-negative on PrEP <sup>1</sup>	68 (3.6)	319 (15.2)	409 (22.5)	628 (32.8)	747 (36.5)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
HIV-positive not on treatment or detectable viral load	21 (1.1)	23 (1.1)	9 (0.5)	12 (0.6)	15 (0.7)	NA	NA
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (only insertive anal intercourse)	178 (9.5)	207 (9.9)	163 (9.0)	125 (6.5)	148 (7.2)	ns	Decrease <.001
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP (any receptive anal intercourse)	399 (21.2)	415 (19.8)	325 (17.9)	319 (16.7)	262 (12.8)	Decrease <.001	Decrease <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,883 (100)</b>	<b>2,099 (100)</b>	<b>1,820 (100)</b>	<b>1,916 (100)</b>	<b>2,045 (100)</b>		

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

<sup>1</sup> From 2019, 'participants on PrEP' includes both regular (daily) and on demand (event-based) users. Prior to 2019, regular and on demand users could not be differentiated.

Table 18: Any condomless anal intercourse with casual partners (CAIC), by HIV status of participants

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive participants	125 (74.0)	152 (79.6)	135 (75.0)	139 (77.2)	126 (80.3)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>169 (100)</b>	<b>191 (100)</b>	<b>180 (100)</b>	<b>180 (100)</b>	<b>157 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative participants	596 (38.8)	864 (50.5)	857 (56.1)	1,016 (61.9)	1,102 (62.5)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,537 (100)</b>	<b>1,710 (100)</b>	<b>1,528 (100)</b>	<b>1,641 (100)</b>	<b>1,764 (100)</b>		
Untested/unknown status participants	49 (27.5)	77 (38.3)	40 (34.2)	56 (44.1)	55 (42.6)	ns	Increase <.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>178 (100)</b>	<b>201 (100)</b>	<b>117 (100)</b>	<b>127 (100)</b>	<b>120 (100)</b>		

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

Table 19: Disclosure of HIV status to or from casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
<b>HIV-positive participants</b>							
Told casual partners	132 (78.1)	147 (77.0)	135 (75.0)	139 (77.2)	109 (69.4)	ns	ns
Told by casual partners	119 (70.4)	130 (68.1)	121 (67.2)	124 (68.9)	103 (65.6)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>157</b>		
<b>HIV-negative participants</b>							
Told casual partners	1,020 (66.4)	1,146 (67.0)	1,062 (69.5)	1,137 (69.3)	1,226 (69.5)	ns	Increase <.05
Told by casual partners	1,013 (65.9)	1,157 (67.7)	1,067 (69.8)	1,146 (69.8)	1,243 (70.5)	ns	Increase <.01
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>1,764</b>		

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

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

	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2018 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2020 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2019 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
<b>HIV-positive participants</b>							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	67 (53.6)	55 (36.2)	42 (31.1)	40 (28.8)	27 (21.4)	ns	Decrease <.001
Took receptive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	25 (20.0)	33 (21.7)	26 (19.3)	24 (17.3)	17 (13.5)	NA	NA
Participant withdrew before ejaculation when he was insertive	17 (13.6)	12 (7.9)	16 (11.9)	10 (7.2)	7 (5.6)	NA	NA
Participant knew he had an undetectable viral load before having sex	90 (72.0)	115 (75.7)	112 (83.0)	101 (72.7)	89 (70.6)	ns	ns
Participant knew partner was on PrEP before sex	-	51 (33.6)	63 (46.7)	50 (36.0)	47 (37.3)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>126</b>		
<b>HIV-negative participants</b>							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before CAIC (serosorting)	311 (52.2)	418 (48.4)	419 (48.9)	474 (46.7)	502 (45.6)	ns	Decrease <.01
Took insertive position during CAIC when partners were not concordant	140 (23.5)	194 (22.5)	167 (19.5)	192 (18.9)	206 (18.7)	ns	Decrease <.01
Partner withdrew before ejaculation when participant was receptive	86 (14.4)	123 (14.2)	93 (10.9)	100 (9.8)	77 (7.0)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Ensured HIV-positive partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	92 (15.4)	175 (20.3)	198 (23.1)	197 (19.4)	224 (20.3)	ns	ns
Participant took PrEP before sex	69 (11.6)	355 (41.1)	456 (53.2)	590 (58.1)	659 (59.8)	ns	Increase <.001
Participant knew partner was on PrEP before sex	-	299 (34.6)	421 (49.1)	540 (53.2)	602 (54.6)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,102</b>		

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

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

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	162 (71.4)	182 (65.9)	181 (71.3)	172 (64.9)	169 (68.2)	ns	ns
Throat swab	155 (68.3)	194 (70.3)	179 (70.5)	168 (63.4)	168 (67.7)	ns	ns
Urine sample	179 (78.9)	204 (73.9)	202 (79.5)	186 (70.2)	178 (71.8)	ns	Decrease <.05
Blood test for syphilis	177 (78.0)	212 (76.8)	199 (78.4)	189 (71.3)	181 (73.0)	ns	ns
Other blood test	183 (80.6)	207 (75.0)	204 (80.3)	211 (79.6)	198 (79.8)	ns	ns
Any STI test (not including blood tests)	186 (81.9)	216 (78.3)	210 (82.7)	200 (75.5)	188 (75.8)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	198 (87.2)	244 (88.4)	228 (89.8)	231 (87.2)	212 (85.5)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>248</b>		

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

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Anal swab	1,438 (60.6)	1,589 (61.1)	1,451 (62.1)	1,670 (64.1)	1,737 (63.4)	ns	Increase <.01
Throat swab	1,462 (61.6)	1,632 (62.8)	1,502 (64.3)	1,721 (66.1)	1,792 (65.4)	ns	Increase <.001
Urine sample	1,621 (68.3)	1,818 (69.9)	1,613 (69.1)	1,877 (72.1)	1,938 (70.7)	ns	Increase <.05
Blood test for syphilis	1,584 (66.8)	1,781 (68.5)	1,556 (66.6)	1,843 (70.8)	1,914 (69.9)	ns	Increase <.01
Other blood test	1,349 (56.9)	1,498 (57.6)	1,307 (56.0)	1,713 (65.8)	1,816 (66.3)	ns	Increase <.001
Any STI test (not including blood test)	1,679 (70.8)	1,881 (72.4)	1,665 (71.3)	1,913 (73.5)	1,972 (72.0)	ns	ns
Any STI test (including blood tests)	1,832 (77.2)	2,031 (78.1)	1,811 (77.6)	2,064 (79.3)	2,134 (77.9)	ns	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>2,740</b>		

Table 23: STI diagnoses in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2018 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2020 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2019 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Chlamydia	-	367 (12.2)	408 (15.4)	487 (16.3)	538 (17.3)	ns	Increase <.001
Gonorrhoea	-	387 (12.9)	403 (15.2)	471 (15.7)	513 (16.5)	ns	Increase <.001
Syphilis	-	131 (4.4)	136 (5.1)	147 (4.9)	194 (6.3)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Other STI	-	104 (3.5)	106 (4.0)	101 (3.4)	101 (3.3)	ns	ns
Any STI diagnosis <sup>1</sup>	482 (16.0)	697 (23.2)	707 (26.7)	799 (26.7)	840 (27.1)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>3,102</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Due to a change in questions regarding STI diagnoses, trends over time have been calculated from 2017 onwards.



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

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	1,269 (42.1)	1,459 (43.8)	1,293 (45.2)	1,477 (46.6)	1,536 (46.0)	ns	Increase <.001
Cannabis	888 (29.5)	1,075 (32.2)	913 (31.9)	1,018 (32.1)	1,133 (34.0)	ns	Increase <.001
Cocaine	655 (21.7)	767 (23.0)	789 (27.6)	884 (27.9)	955 (28.6)	ns	Increase <.001
Ecstasy	689 (22.9)	810 (24.3)	733 (25.6)	800 (25.3)	835 (25.0)	ns	Increase <.05
Viagra	589 (19.5)	657 (19.7)	672 (23.5)	709 (22.4)	800 (24.0)	ns	Increase <.001
Ketamine (special K)	185 (6.1)	278 (8.3)	306 (10.7)	376 (11.9)	463 (13.9)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
GHB	326 (10.8)	426 (12.8)	373 (13.0)	373 (11.8)	458 (13.7)	Increase <.05	Increase <.05
Crystal methamphetamine	313 (10.4)	346 (10.4)	286 (10.0)	260 (8.2)	289 (8.7)	ns	Decrease <.001
Amphetamine (speed)	214 (7.1)	269 (8.1)	223 (7.8)	209 (6.6)	248 (7.4)	ns	ns
Other drugs <sup>1</sup>	273 (9.1)	356 (10.7)	273 (9.6)	293 (9.3)	366 (11.0)	Increase <.05	ns
<b>Total (not mutually exclusive)</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>3,337</b>		
<b>Number of drugs used</b>							
None	1,164 (38.6)	1,226 (36.8)	989 (34.6)	1,060 (33.5)	1,159 (34.7)	ns	Decrease <.001
One or two drugs	1,009 (33.5)	1,071 (32.1)	926 (32.3)	1,074 (33.9)	1,041 (31.2)	Decrease <.05	ns
More than two drugs	842 (27.9)	1,037 (31.1)	945 (33.0)	1,033 (32.6)	1,137 (34.1)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,015 (100)</b>	<b>3,334 (100)</b>	<b>2,860 (100)</b>	<b>3,167 (100)</b>	<b>3,337 (100)</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 2019, heroin and steroids were listed as individual response items. They have been combined with "Other drugs" here.

Table 25: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2018 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2020 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2019 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
All participants	122 (4.4)	125 (4.1)	102 (3.8)	119 (3.9)	130 (4.1)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,799 (100)</b>	<b>3,059 (100)</b>	<b>2,674 (100)</b>	<b>3,025 (100)</b>	<b>3,170 (100)</b>		
HIV-positive participants	43 (19.6)	42 (15.9)	38 (15.6)	47 (18.4)	53 (22.4)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>219 (100)</b>	<b>264 (100)</b>	<b>244 (100)</b>	<b>256 (100)</b>	<b>237 (100)</b>		
HIV-negative participants	68 (3.0)	78 (3.1)	59 (2.7)	63 (2.5)	60 (2.3)	ns	Decrease <.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,280 (100)</b>	<b>2,488 (100)</b>	<b>2,224 (100)</b>	<b>2,506 (100)</b>	<b>2,624 (100)</b>		

Table 26: Party drug use for sex and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2016 <i>n</i> (%)	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2018 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2020 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2019 ( <i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time ( <i>p</i> -value)
Used party drugs for sex	563 (20.2)	618 (20.0)	596 (22.2)	626 (20.8)	697 (22.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,794 (100)</b>	<b>3,084 (100)</b>	<b>2,689 (100)</b>	<b>3,015 (100)</b>	<b>3,174 (100)</b>		
Engaged in group sex	952 (33.0)	1,131 (35.4)	1,015 (36.5)	1,095 (35.1)	1,142 (35.0)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,882 (100)</b>	<b>3,196 (100)</b>	<b>2,785 (100)</b>	<b>3,118 (100)</b>	<b>3,262 (100)</b>		

Table 27: Knowledge and use of pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis

	2016 n (%)	2017 n (%)	2018 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2020 n (%)	Change from 2019 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Belief that PEP is available now	1,891 (69.2)	2,439 (80.5)	2,216 (82.8)	2,579 (85.5)	2,665 (86.0)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,734 (100)</b>	<b>3,031 (100)</b>	<b>2,678 (100)</b>	<b>3,017 (100)</b>	<b>3,099 (100)</b>		
Belief that PrEP is available now	1,437 (52.9)	2,396 (79.5)	2,311 (86.7)	2,751 (91.7)	2,937 (92.9)	ns	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,717 (100)</b>	<b>3,013 (100)</b>	<b>2,665 (100)</b>	<b>2,999 (100)</b>	<b>3,161 (100)</b>		
Use of PEP by non-HIV-positive participants in the six months prior to the survey	136 (5.9)	173 (6.8)	123 (5.5)	170 (6.6)	138 (4.8)	ns	ns
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,294 (100)</b>	<b>2,542 (100)</b>	<b>2,252 (100)</b>	<b>2,584 (100)</b>	<b>2,866 (100)</b>		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive participants in the six months prior to the survey <sup>1</sup>	110 (4.9)	423 (16.7)	533 (23.9)	798 (31.0)	1,026 (34.9)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,270 (100)</b>	<b>2,532 (100)</b>	<b>2,233 (100)</b>	<b>2,574 (100)</b>	<b>2,939 (100)</b>		

<sup>1</sup> From 2019, 'participants on PrEP' includes both regular (daily) and on demand (event-based) users. Prior to 2019, regular and on demand users could not be differentiated.

# Appendix

## Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey 2020



Conducted by



This is a survey for adult gay and bisexual men who live in Australia.  
It is completely anonymous – please do not write your name on the questionnaire.

Your responses are very important – they provide valuable information that guides HIV and sexual health programs. PLEASE COMPLETE THE SURVEY ONLY ONCE THIS YEAR.

### 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? (in years)
- Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?  
1  No 2  Yes
- What is your ethnic background? (e.g. Greek, Vietnamese)  
1  Anglo-Australian 2  Other \_\_\_\_\_
- Where were you born? (please specify)  
1  Australia 2  Overseas \_\_\_\_\_
- How long have you lived in Australia?  
1  <2 years 2  2-5 years 3  >5 years
- 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, how long have you been together?  
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 C →**

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

20. 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

21. 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"/>
Dance party	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 / 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"/>
Travelling 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"/>

22. 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

23. 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**

24. 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:**

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

**Go to section E**

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

31. 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:**

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

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

- 1  Never      2  Occasionally      3  Often

**HIV disclosure casual partner/s**

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

- 1  None      2  Some      3  All

39. 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**

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

HIV-negative and on PrEP      1  Yes      2  No      3  Don't know

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

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

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

Untested/unknown HIV status      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 <input type="checkbox"/> No test/Don't know | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Positive |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 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<br>e.g. aTest |
| 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Positive | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know/He hasn't had a test |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negative | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular partner                |
- 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 |

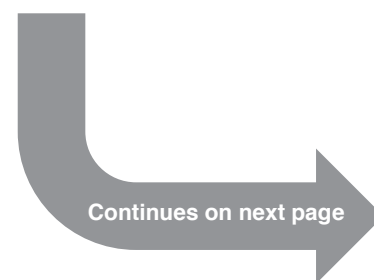
**Go to Section G** ↗

### Section G – HIV diagnosis and treatment

**i** If you are **HIV-positive** please complete the next four questions. If not, go to section H →

- 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Undetectable      |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Detectable        |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know/unsure |

**Go to section H** →



**Section H – Sexual health**

53. 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"/>
Urine sample	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"/>

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

- 1  Yes      2  No      3  Don't know

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

- 1  Yes      2  No      3  Don't know

56. Have you been **vaccinated** for:

- 1  Hepatitis A      2  Hepatitis B

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

- 1  Chlamydia      2  Gonorrhoea  
 3  Syphilis      4  Other  
 5  Not been diagnosed with an STI in the last 12 months

**Section I – PrEP**

58. 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 available now  
 2  I've never heard about it

59. In the **last 6 months**, did you take **PrEP** to protect yourself from HIV?

- 1  No  
 2  Yes, I took it daily / most days  
 3  Yes, I took it around the time of sex (but not daily)

60. 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  Chemist      4  A friend or sex partner  
 5  Other      6  Did not take PrEP

61. If you have a regular male partner, is he taking **PrEP**?

- 1  Yes      2  No      3  Don't know  
 4  No regular partner

**Go to section J** ↗

**Section J – PEP**

62. 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 available now  
 2  I've never heard about it

63. 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

**Section K – 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"/>
Cannabis/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	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. Have you **ever** injected drugs?

- 1  Yes      2  No

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

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

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

**The survey concludes here.**

**Thank you for your time.**



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

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

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