

GBQ+ Community Periodic Survey: Canberra 2025

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Canberra 2025

GBQ+ Community Periodic Survey

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Survey participants

The 327 participants who completed the 2025 survey

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Glossary

ART antiretroviral treatment

Cisgender a term used to describe people whose gender is the same as what was presumed for them 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)

Negotiated safety condomless sex between HIV-negative seroconcordant regular partners

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

Non-HIV-positive HIV-negative or untested/unknown 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

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 whose gender is different to what was assigned to them at birth

Executive summary

The Canberra GBQ+ Community Periodic Survey is a cross-sectional survey of gay, bisexual, and queer (GBQ+) men and non-binary people recruited from a range of LGBTQ+ venues and events in Canberra and online throughout the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual practices, drug use, testing practices, and prevention methods related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay and bisexual men and non-binary people.

Since 2000, the survey has been funded by ACT Health and Community Services Directorate (formerly ACT Health) with recruitment facilitated by Meridian (formerly the AIDS Action Council of the ACT). The Centre for Social Research in Health coordinates the survey nationally, with support from the Kirby Institute.

Typically, the survey is conducted every two years and is usually conducted throughout October and November, though the round that was initially scheduled for 2023 was conducted in January and February 2024. The most recent survey was conducted in October and November 2025. The previous two rounds of the survey were conducted entirely online, due to COVID-19 restrictions and misalignment with major LGBTQ+ events in the region preventing in-person recruitment. In 2025, face-to-face recruitment at venues and events was reintroduced, and was timed to coincide with the SpringOUT Pride Festival. Online recruitment was coordinated by Meridian via social media advertising (Facebook/Instagram). Additional advertising of the survey was placed in LGBTIQ+ venues and sexual health clinics (using QR codes on promotional flyers). Potential participants were directed to the survey landing page (hosted on Qualtrics), which provided additional information about the study and a link to the project website (<https://gcpsonline.net>).

In total, 327 participants completed the 2025 survey, with the majority of participants (82.6%) recruited face-to-face. The response rate during face-to-face recruitment was 51.2% and the completion rate for online recruitment was 83.8%. In 2025, Fair Day returned to being the most common recruitment location (47.4%), followed by social venues (17.7%). Smaller proportions of participants were recruited at sex-on-premises venues (9.2%) and sexual health clinics (8.3%; Table 1).

Key points

- The proportion of participants who reported ever being tested for HIV remained stable between 2017 and 2025 (and was 93% in 2025).
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants who reported testing for HIV in the previous 12 months remained stable (75% in 2025).
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants reporting three or more HIV tests in the previous year remained stable (37% in 2025). Higher frequency testing was concentrated amongst HIV-negative participants on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), 68% of whom reported three or more HIV tests in the previous year.
- All participants living with HIV in the 2025 survey (n=9) reported being on HIV treatment. Among the participants on treatment, nearly all (n=8) had an undetectable viral load.
- The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants using PrEP in 2025 was the highest recorded in the Canberra GCPS (at 48%). While 47% of PrEP users reported taking daily pills, 51% reported using PrEP on-demand in 2025, the first time on-demand PrEP has been more commonly reported than daily PrEP in the ACT. Among non-HIV-positive participants who reported condomless sex with casual partners in the past six months, 74% reported using PrEP.
- In 2025, the most common way of meeting sex partners was by using mobile apps (reported by 62% of the sample).
- The proportion of participants with regular partners who reported any safe sex strategy (i.e., the use of condoms, negotiated safety, PrEP, or undetectable viral load) remained stable (at 97% in 2025).

- Net prevention coverage (the use of any safe sex strategy, including condoms, PrEP, or undetectable viral load) among participants with casual partners increased from 70% in 2017 to 81% in 2025.
- In 2025, 75% of participants had heard about doxy-PEP and 11% reported taking doxy-PEP to prevent STIs in the six months prior to the survey.

Demographic profile

In 2025, most participants were cisgender men (85.6%), though this has decreased from 98.3% in 2017. The proportion of participants who were transgender men was 2.4% in 2025, and the proportion who were non-binary was 8.9%. The proportion who identified as gay decreased from 90.0% in 2017 to 68.8% in 2025, while the proportion who identified as bisexual or pansexual increased from 5.5% to 19.3%. In 2025, 8.3% of participants identified as queer and 2.1% as heterosexual. These changes appear consistent with the introduction of a more gender and sexuality inclusive version of the questionnaire in 2024.

The proportion of participants who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander has remained stable since 2017 but decreased from 5.4% in 2024 to 2.7% in 2025, while the proportion who were born in Australia has remained stable over time (77.3% in 2025). Participants born overseas were mostly commonly from high-income English-speaking countries (9.2% of the whole sample), followed by Asia (6.8%). Most overseas-born participants had been living in Australia for more than five years (70.3%), with smaller proportions who had lived in Australia for 2-5 years (13.5%), 1-2 years (5.4%), or less than one year (10.8%). In 2025, most participants reported having a Medicare card (93.3%).

Over time, the proportion of participants with a university education increased (from 63.1% in 2017 to 70.6% in 2025), while the proportion who were employed full-time decreased from 74.4% in 2017 to 69.4% in 2025 (Table 2). Between 2017 and 2025, the proportions of participants across all age groups remained stable, however, between 2024 and 2025, the proportion aged 30-39 increased from 20.9% to 32.0% while the proportion aged 50 and over decreased from 31.7% to 24.3%. In 2025, participants who were aged 30-39 were the largest group (32.0%) followed by those aged 50 or over (24.3%), 40-49 (17.8%), 25-29 (17.2%), and under 25 (8.9%; Table 3).

Mpox

The survey questionnaire has assessed mpox testing, diagnosis, and vaccination since 2024. In 2025, 7.9% of participants had received one mpox vaccine dose and 53.0% had received two doses. This was an increase in mpox vaccination uptake from 2024 when 7.4% had received one dose and 35.1% had received two doses. The proportion of participants who had been tested for mpox in the last 12 months increased from 12.2% in 2024 to 27.0% in 2025. In 2025, a small number of participants (n=7, 2.2%) indicated they had been diagnosed with mpox in the last 12 months.

HIV testing, status, and treatment

In 2025, 92.7% of participants reported having ever been tested for HIV (stable since 2017). Among non-HIV-positive participants (i.e. HIV-negative and untested/unknown status participants), the proportion who were tested for HIV in the previous 12 months decreased substantially between 2019 and 2024 following COVID-19, but has returned to pre-pandemic levels at 74.5% in 2025 (Table 4).

In 2025, among participants who had ever been tested for HIV, 95.0% reported that they were HIV-negative, stable since 2017. The proportion who reported they were living with HIV was low in 2025 at 3.0% (n=9). A small proportion in 2025 reported not knowing their HIV status (2%; Table 5).

In 2025, non-HIV-positive participants were most likely to report that their last HIV test was at a sexual health clinic or hospital (69.4%, the highest ever recorded in the Canberra GCPS), followed by a general practice (23.4%),

the lowest proportion tested at a general practice ever recorded in the Canberra GCPS). Smaller proportions reported testing at a community-based service (4.5%), at home (0.7%) or somewhere else (2.1%). These proportions have all remained stable over time. In 2025, 5.9% of non-HIV-positive participants reported using an HIV self-test in the previous 12 months (Table 6).

The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants reporting three or more HIV tests in the 12 months prior to the survey initially decreased in 2021 (coinciding with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic) but then increased to 31.9% in 2024 and 36.8% in 2025. The proportion who reported no HIV tests in the previous 12 months increased to 46.0% in 2024 but has returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2025 at 30.5%. The proportion reporting one HIV test in the last 12 months was also similar to pre-pandemic levels (15.1%), while those reporting two HIV tests decreased from 20.5% in 2017 to 17.6% in 2025, with a low of 8.9% in 2024 (Table 7).

Frequent HIV testing was concentrated among HIV-negative participants taking PrEP, 68.2% of whom reported three or more HIV tests in the 12 months prior to the 2025 survey (compared with 8.0% of non-HIV-positive participants not on PrEP). The proportion of HIV-negative participants on PrEP who reported three or more HIV tests in the previous 12 months remained stable over time but decreased from 82.1% in 2024 to 68.2% in 2025. The frequency of HIV testing has declined among non-HIV-positive participants not on PrEP, with the proportion reporting three or more HIV tests in the previous 12 months decreasing from 16.8% in 2017 to 8.0% in 2025 and the proportion reporting no HIV tests in the previous 12 months increasing from 39.1% in 2017 to 57.4% in 2025 (Table 7).

In 2025, there were relatively few participants living with HIV in the sample (n=9). All of these participants reported taking combination antiretroviral treatment at the time of the survey, which has remained stable over time (Table 8). Nearly all participants on HIV treatment in 2025 reported an undetectable viral load (n=8, Table 9). The proportion of participants living with HIV who reported attending at least three clinical appointments in the 12 months before the survey was 55.6% in 2025, and the proportion who attended one or two clinical appointments in the previous 12 months was 44.4%.

Knowledge and use of PrEP and PEP

In 2025, 94.4% of participants were aware of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), an increase from 81.9% in 2017 (Table 10). The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants who reported using PrEP in the six months prior to the survey increased from 13.9% in 2017 to 48.4% in 2025. The proportion of non-HIV-positive participants who had condomless sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey and who reported PrEP use has also increased over time, from 38.8% in 2017 to 74.4% in 2025 (Table 10). PrEP use differed according to the gender of participants' casual partners. Note that the terms 'male', 'female', and 'non-binary' are used here (and throughout this report) as adjectives to describe the gender of participants' partners, not their sex. Among participants who only reported condomless sex with casual male partners (n=135), 77.8% reported using PrEP, compared to 61.5% of participants who reported condomless sex with casual male, female or non-binary partners (n=16/26) and 33.3% of participants who only reported condomless sex with casual female or non-binary partners (n=1/3).

Less than half of participants who reported taking PrEP in the six months prior to the 2025 survey used it daily or most days (46.6%), a notable decrease from 92.9% in 2019. The proportion of PrEP users who used PrEP on-demand (event-based, or 2-1-1 dosing) increased from 7.1% in 2019 to 50.7% in 2025. This is the first year where on-demand PrEP has overtaken daily PrEP as the most common dosing strategy in the ACT, and the first time this has been recorded by the GCPS in any jurisdiction. A small proportion of PrEP users reported using PrEP daily for a limited period of time (periodic dosing, 2.7%; Table 10).

In 2025, 88.7% of participants were aware of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), which has remained stable since 2017. A small proportion of non-HIV-positive participants (2.9%, n=9) reported taking a prescribed course of PEP in the six months prior to the survey because they had been exposed to HIV.

Sexual partnerships and practices

At the time of the 2025 survey, 40.1% of participants reported being in open or polyamorous relationships and 25.8% reported being in closed or monogamous relationships (both stable between 2017 and 2025). The proportion of participants who reported only having casual partners decreased from 22.8% in 2017 to 19.0% in 2025. The remaining 15.1% reported no regular or casual partners at the time of the survey, an increase from 10.5% in 2017 (Table 11).

The majority of participants (80.7%) reported having sex with men in the six months prior to the 2025 survey, including 16.5% who had sex with one male partner and 64.2% who had sex with more than one man. The proportion reporting no male sexual partners increased from 14.5% in 2017 to 19.3% in 2025, and the proportion who reported one male sexual partner decreased from 29.2% to 16.5% in 2025. The proportions reporting 2-5 male sexual partners, 6-20 male sexual partners, or more than 20 male sexual partners have remained stable since 2017 (28.7%, 24.5%, and 11.0% in 2025 respectively; Table 12). Among those who reported sex with men, 76.9% identified as gay, 17.2% as bisexual or pansexual, and 5.3% as queer.

A minority of participants (16.2%; n=53) reported having sex with women in the six months prior to the 2025 survey, including 8.6% who had sex with one female partner and 7.6% who had sex with more than one woman. Among those who reported sex with women, 64.2% identified as bisexual or pansexual, 18.9% as queer, 5.7% as heterosexual, and 9.4% as gay.

In 2025, 15.0% (n=49) of participants reported having sex with non-binary people in the six months prior to the survey, including 8.3% who had sex with one non-binary person and 6.7% who had sex with more than one non-binary person. Among those who reported sex with non-binary people, 49.0% identified as gay, 32.7% as bisexual or pansexual, and 18.4% as queer.

In 2025, mobile apps were the most common way of meeting sex partners (reported by 62.1% of participants), followed by the internet (37.3%), travelling in Australia (30.3%), and saunas/sex venues (28.7%). Since 2017, there have been increases in the proportions of participants who met sex partners on mobile apps and the internet, at saunas/sex venues, beats/cruising grounds, and via sex workers (Table 13). In 2025, 5.9% of participants reported being paid for sex in the past six months (stable since 2017).

In 2025, 36.7% of participants reported any group sex in the six months prior to the survey. This proportion has remained stable over time but increased from 19.6% in 2021 (Table 26). It should be noted, however, that prior to 2024 the questionnaire specifically asked about group sex involving two or more men, while since 2024 the questionnaire referred to group sex involving two or more people (i.e., the question no longer specifies the gender of partners).

Relationships and regular partners

Among participants who reported being in a relationship at the time of the 2025 survey (n=163), 77.3% were in a relationship with a man, 19.0% were in a relationship with a woman, and 8.0% were in a relationship with a non-binary person (non-exclusive categories, Table 11). Most participants in relationships had been in their relationship for more than two years (86.5%) and were living with their partners (73.8%). Among participants in relationships, 73.5% reported an agreement about sex within the relationship and 71.8% reported an agreement about sex outside the relationship.

In 2025, the most commonly held agreement about sex within a relationship permitted sex without condoms (52.5%), which has remained stable since 2017. The proportion of participants in relationships who reported an agreement that sex was only permitted with a condom decreased from 14.4% in 2017 to 11.7% in 2025. Smaller proportions reported that no sex was permitted in the relationship (5.6%) or that no penetrative sex was permitted (3.7%; Table 14).

In 2025, the most commonly held agreement about sex outside a relationship was that sex with casual partners without a condom was permitted, an increase from 9.9% in 2017 to 26.4% in 2025. The proportion who reported

agreements that condoms must always be used for sex with casual partners decreased (from 24.9% to 19.6%). The changes in agreements about condom use likely reflect the increase in PrEP use in the sample. An agreement specifying that no sex with casual partners was permitted was reported by 18.4% of participants in relationships (stable over time). The remaining participants in relationships had agreements that did not permit any penetrative sex with casual partners (e.g., oral sex only was permitted, 7.4%; Table 15).

Among participants living with HIV who were in relationships at the time of the survey (n=6), most (n=5) had HIV-negative (serodiscordant) partners. Compared with participants living with HIV, HIV-negative participants in relationships were more likely to be in seroconcordant relationships. In 2025, 93.9% of HIV-negative participants in relationships had HIV-negative (seroconcordant) partners, an increase from 83.6% in 2017. A small proportion (2.7%) had partners living with HIV (serodiscordant). The remaining 3.4% did not know their partner's HIV-status (serononconcordant), which has decreased from 10.0% in 2017 (Table 16).

A small number of participants were in a relationship with a partner living with HIV (n=5), and nearly all (n=4) reported that their partner had an undetectable viral load. Among participants in a relationship with an HIV-negative partner (n=142), 70.4% reported that their partner was taking PrEP.

In 2025, 75.5% of participants with regular partners reported male partners, 17.4% reported female partners, and 10.8% reported non-binary partners (non-mutually exclusive groups). In 2025, 73.1% of participants with a regular partner (of any gender) reported any condomless sex with their partner/s in the six months prior to the survey, an increase from 61.1% in 2017. Between 2017 and 2025, the proportion who reported always using condoms with their regular partners decreased from 14.6% to 9.1%, and the proportion who reported no sex with their regular partner remained stable (17.8% in 2025; Table 17). It should be noted, however, that prior to 2024 these indicators referred to condomless anal sex with regular male partners, while since 2024 they have referred to condomless sex with regular partners of any gender. In 2025, the 8.9% (n=16/179) of participants with regular male partners reported always using condoms with those partners, compared with 12.2% (n=5/41) of those with regular female partners and 19.2% (n=5/26) of those with regular non-binary partners. The increased proportion of participants reporting condomless sex with regular partners (particularly among participants with male partners) should be understood in the context of rising PrEP use and a greater understanding of the benefits of undetectable viral load for HIV prevention.

There has been an increase in the proportion of participants with regular partners who are HIV-negative, on PrEP, and report condomless sex with regular partners (from 9.3% of participants with regular partners in 2017 to 46.1% in 2025). Participants living with HIV who have an undetectable viral load and reported condomless sex with regular partners represented 1.4% of participants with regular partners in 2025. Among participants with regular partners in 2025, 22.4% were HIV-negative or untested and not on PrEP, and reported condomless sex with regular partners who were either HIV-negative or living with HIV with an undetectable viral load (a decrease from 41.8% in 2017). In 2025, 96.8% of participants with regular partners reported sex that we classified as safe sex (i.e., not having penetrative sex, consistent condom use, negotiated safety, PrEP, or an undetectable viral load). This remained stable between 2017 and 2025. The proportion of participants with regular partners who reported potentially unsafe sex (i.e., they were HIV-negative or of unknown status, not on PrEP, and reported condomless sex with regular partners of unknown status or partners who were living with HIV and not on treatment or had a detectable viral load) was 2.7% in 2025 (Table 17).

Casual partners

In 2025, 91.2% of participants with casual partners reported male casual partners, 11.9% reported female casual partners, and 8.8% reported non-binary casual partners (non-mutually exclusive groups). In 2025, 75.8% of participants with casual partners (of any gender) reported any condomless sex with those partners in the six months prior to the survey, an increase from 48.0% in 2017. The proportion of participants with casual partners who reported consistent condom use decreased from 32.5% in 2017 to 14.5% in 2025 (Table 18). In 2025, 80.7% (n=167/207) of participants with casual male partners reported any condomless sex with those partners, compared with 75.0% (n=15/20) of those with casual non-binary partners and 53.8% (n=14/26) of those with

casual female partners. The increased proportion of participants reporting condomless sex with casual partners (particularly with male partners) likely reflects the increase in PrEP use in the sample.

Table 18 provides additional details about the HIV statuses of participants who engaged in condomless sex with casual partners and the use of antiretroviral-based prevention (specifically having an undetectable viral load from HIV treatment or HIV-negative participants taking PrEP). There has been an increase in the proportion of participants with casual partners who are HIV-negative, on PrEP, and who report condomless sex (from 14.1% in 2017 to 53.3% in 2025). Participants living with HIV who have an undetectable viral load and report condomless sex with casual partners represented 3.1% of participants with casual partners in 2025. In 2025, 80.6% of participants with casual partners reported sex that we classified as safe sex (i.e., not having penetrative sex, consistent condom use, PrEP, or undetectable viral load), which has increased from 70.0% in 2017. The proportion of participants reporting the highest risk practice for HIV transmission (condomless sex by HIV-negative and untested participants not on PrEP) decreased from 29.5% in 2017 to 19.4% in 2025.

In 2025, 77.8% of participants living with HIV with casual partners reported condomless sex with casual partners. The proportion of HIV-negative participants with casual partners who reported condomless sex increased from 48.5% in 2017 to 75.9% in 2025. In 2025, 66.7% (n=4/6) of participants who were untested/unknown status and had casual partners reported condomless sex (Table 19).

Among participants living with HIV who reported condomless sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the 2025 survey (n=7), all participants reported knowing they had an undetectable viral load before sex as a strategy to prevent HIV transmission (Table 20).

Among HIV-negative participants who reported condomless sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the 2025 survey (n=161), 70.2% reported taking PrEP before sex to prevent HIV acquisition (an increase from 38.3% in 2017). Other common HIV risk reduction strategies used by HIV-negative men included ensuring that their partners were HIV-negative before sex (serosorting; 56.5%), followed by PrEP sorting (47.8%), and ensuring partners living with HIV had an undetectable viral load (23.6%), all of which were stable over the reporting period (Table 20).

Sexual health

In 2025 all participants living with HIV reported having had any sexual health test in the 12 months prior to the survey, compared with 77.0% of HIV-negative participants (Table 21). There was no significant change over time in the proportions of participants living with HIV reporting anal swabs, throat swabs, urine samples, or blood tests for syphilis. The proportions of HIV-negative participants reporting each type of sexual health test decreased between 2019 and 2021 (coinciding with COVID-19) and returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2025. The proportion of HIV-negative participants reporting any STI test in the past 12 months was 77.0% in 2025, an increase from 60.8% in 2024. (Table 22).

In 2025, 18.1% of participants reported an STI diagnosis in the 12 months prior to the survey (this proportion has remained stable over time). The most commonly diagnosed STIs in 2025 were chlamydia (9.7%) and gonorrhoea (9.7%). Smaller proportions of participants reported being diagnosed with syphilis (3.9%) or another STI (1.0%; Table 22).

STI diagnoses varied by PrEP use and sexual behaviour. In 2025, 30.8% of HIV-negative participants on PrEP and 4.6% of non-HIV-positive participants not on PrEP reported a STI diagnosis. In 2025, 27.4% of participants who reported condomless sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey reported an STI diagnosis, compared with 7.5% of participants who had not engaged in condomless sex with casual partners.

In 2025, participants were asked for the first time if they had heard about doxy-PEP (doxycycline post-exposure prophylaxis), taking a dose of doxycycline after sex to reduce the chance of acquiring STIs. Almost three-quarters of participants (74.5%) had heard about doxy-PEP and 11.1% reported taking doxy-PEP to prevent STIs in the

six months prior to the survey. Doxy-PEP use was higher among participants using PrEP (20.0%) compared to participants not living with HIV and not on PrEP (1.9%).

Recreational drug use

In 2025, 44.3% of participants reported no drug use in the six months prior to the survey and 37.6% reported using one or two drugs, both stable since 2017. The proportion who reported using more than two drugs in the six months prior to the survey also remained stable over time (18% in 2024; Table 24).

The most frequently used drugs in the six months prior to the 2025 survey were amyl/poppers (39.1%), Viagra (25.7%), and cannabis (23.5%), all stable from 2017. Between 2017 and 2025, the use of cocaine and ecstasy decreased (10.4% and 9.2% in 2025 respectively), the use of GHB and crystal methamphetamine remained stable (6.4% and 6.1% in 2025 respectively), while the use of ketamine or other drugs increased (8.0% and 7.6% in 2025; Table 24).

The proportion of participants reporting any injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey was 3.5% in 2025. In 2025, 55.6% (n=5/9) of participants living with HIV and 2.1% of HIV-negative participants reported any injecting drug use (Table 24). In 2025, 12.6% of all participants reported using drugs for sex (i.e. chemsex) in the six months prior to the survey, which has remained stable since 2017 (Table 25).

Reporting

Data are shown for the period 2017–2025. Each table includes the statistical significance (p -value), if any, of the change between 2024 and 2025 and the trend over time (2017–2025). An alpha level of $p < .05$ was used for all statistical tests. Changes between 2024 and 2025 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 and where 2024 questionnaire changes have altered the calculation of indicators. Participants with missing data have been excluded from analyses.

Table 1: Recruitment source

	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2021 <i>n</i> (%)	2024 <i>n</i> (%)	2025 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2024 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Fair Day	147 (36.6)	147 (26.7)	1 (0.2)	0	155 (47.4)	NA	Decrease <.01
Sexual health clinics	18 (4.5)	66 (12.0)	4 (1.0)	16 (5.8)	27 (8.3)	ns	ns
Social venues	117 (29.1)	167 (30.3)	0	28 (10.1)	58 (17.7)	Increase <.01	Decrease <.001
Sex-on-premises venues	46 (11.4)	11 (2.0)	0	0	30 (9.2)	NA	Decrease <.05
Online	74 (18.4)	160 (29.0)	398 (98.8)	234 (84.2)	57 (17.4)	Decrease <.001	Increase <.001
Total	402 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	327 (100)		

Table 2: Demographics

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Cisgender	395 (98.3)	523 (94.9)	370 (91.8)	239 (88.5)	280 (85.6)	ns	Decrease <.001
Transgender	0	16 (2.9)	11 (2.7)	16 (5.9)	8 (2.4)	NA	NA
Non-binary	4 (1.0)	9 (1.6)	19 (4.7)	15 (5.6)	29 (8.9)	NA	NA
Total	402 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	270 (100)	327 (100)		
Gay identity	361 (90.0)	466 (84.6)	315 (78.2)	200 (72.2)	225 (68.8)	ns	Decrease <.001
Bisexual/pansexual identity	22 (5.5)	57 (10.3)	68 (16.9)	53 (19.1)	63 (19.3)	ns	Increase <.001
Total	401 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	277 (100)	327 (100)		
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	19 (4.7)	18 (3.3)	32 (8.0)	15 (6.5)	8 (2.7)	Decrease <.05	ns
Total	402 (100)	549 (100)	401 (100)	232 (100)	294 (100)		
Born in Australia	321 (80.0)	434 (79.1)	335 (83.1)	223 (80.2)	252 (77.3)	ns	ns
Total	401 (100)	549 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	326 (100)		
University educated	253 (63.1)	361 (65.6)	239 (59.3)	188 (67.9)	231 (70.6)	ns	Increase <.05
Total	401 (100)	550 (100)	403 (100)	277 (100)	327 (100)		
Full-time employed	299 (74.4)	391 (71.0)	273 (67.7)	182 (65.5)	227 (69.4)	ns	Decrease <.05
Total	402 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	327 (100)		

Table 3: Age

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Under 25	38 (9.5)	78 (14.2)	70 (17.4)	38 (13.7)	28 (8.6)	ns	ns
25–29	66 (16.6)	105 (19.1)	67 (16.6)	36 (12.9)	56 (17.2)	ns	ns
30–39	121 (30.4)	151 (27.5)	91 (22.6)	58 (20.9)	104 (32.0)	Increase <.01	ns
40–49	81 (20.4)	94 (17.1)	76 (18.9)	58 (20.9)	58 (17.8)	ns	ns
50 and over	92 (23.1)	122 (22.2)	99 (24.6)	88 (31.7)	79 (24.3)	Decrease <.05	ns
Total	398 (100)	550 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	325 (100)		

Table 4: HIV testing

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
All participants							
Ever tested	363 (90.3)	511 (92.7)	346 (85.9)	243 (87.4)	303 (92.7)	Increase <.05	ns
Total	402 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	327 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive participants							
Tested in previous 12 months	238 (71.5)	349 (75.4)	191 (60.8)	129 (60.6)	219 (74.5)	Increase <.01	ns
Total	359 (100)	503 (100)	370 (100)	248 (100)	318 (100)		

Table 5: HIV test result

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
HIV-positive	30 (8.3)	46 (9.0)	32 (9.2)	30 (12.3)	9 (3.0)	Decrease <.001	ns
HIV-negative	329 (90.6)	455 (89.2)	309 (89.3)	204 (84.0)	288 (95.0)	Increase <.001	ns
Unknown status	4 (1.1)	9 (1.8)	5 (1.4)	9 (3.7)	6 (2.0)	NA	NA
Total	363 (100)	511 (100)	346 (100)	243 (100)	303 (100)		

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

Table 6: Where non-HIV-positive participants were last tested for HIV

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
General practice	99 (29.9)	137 (29.7)	108 (34.5)	64 (30.3)	68 (23.4)	ns	ns
Sexual health clinic/hospital	209 (63.1)	305 (66.0)	178 (56.9)	124 (58.8)	202 (69.4)	Increase <.05	ns
At home	1 (0.3)	0	4 (1.3)	2 (0.9)	2 (0.7)	NA	NA
Community-based service	20 (6.0)	19 (4.1)	16 (5.1)	11 (5.2)	13 (4.5)	NA	NA
Somewhere else	2 (0.6)	1 (0.2)	7 (2.2)	10 (4.7)	6 (2.1)	NA	NA
Total	331 (100)	462 (100)	313 (100)	211 (100)	291 (100)		
Used HIV self-test in past 12 months	-	-	-	7 (2.8)	18 (5.9)	NA	NA
Total	-	-	-	248 (100)	318 (100)		

Table 7: Number of HIV tests in the previous 12 months among non-HIV-positive participants

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
All non-HIV-positive participants							
None	128 (34.4)	148 (29.4)	169 (45.6)	114 (46.0)	97 (30.5)	Decrease <.001	ns
One	73 (19.6)	83 (16.5)	75 (20.2)	33 (13.3)	48 (15.1)	ns	ns
Two	76 (20.4)	85 (16.9)	53 (14.3)	22 (8.9)	56 (17.6)	Increase <.01	Decrease <.05
3 or more	95 (25.5)	188 (37.3)	74 (19.9)	79 (31.9)	117 (36.8)	ns	ns
Total	372 (100)	505 (100)	371 (100)	248 (100)	318 (100)		
HIV-negative participants on PrEP¹							
None	0	1 (0.6)	1 (1.1)	2 (2.4)	1 (0.7)	NA	NA
One	1 (2.3)	8 (4.8)	9 (9.5)	6 (7.1)	11 (7.3)	NA	NA
Two	6 (14.0)	24 (14.5)	23 (24.2)	7 (8.3)	36 (23.8)	Increase <.01	ns
3 or more	36 (83.7)	132 (80.0)	62 (65.3)	69 (82.1)	103 (68.2)	Decrease <.05	ns
Total	43 (100)	165 (100)	95 (100)	84 (100)	151 (100)		
Non-HIV-positive participants not on PrEP							
None	109 (39.1)	131 (43.8)	168 (60.9)	111 (68.1)	93 (57.4)	Decrease <.05	Increase <.001
One	60 (21.5)	69 (23.1)	66 (23.9)	27 (16.6)	36 (22.2)	ns	ns
Two	63 (22.6)	52 (17.4)	30 (10.9)	15 (9.2)	20 (12.3)	ns	Decrease <.001
3 or more	47 (16.8)	47 (15.7)	12 (4.3)	10 (6.1)	13 (8.0)	ns	Decrease <.001
Total	279 (100)	299 (100)	276 (100)	163 (100)	162 (100)		

1 'Participants on PrEP' includes both regular (daily) and on-demand (event-based) users.

Table 8: Use of combination antiretroviral treatment among participants living with HIV

	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2021 <i>n</i> (%)	2024 <i>n</i> (%)	2025 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2024 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
On treatment	29 (100)	45 (97.8)	31 (100)	28 (96.6)	9 (100)	NA	ns
Total	29 (100)	46 (100)	31 (100)	29 (100)	9 (100)		

Table 9: Undetectable viral load among participants living with HIV using antiretroviral treatment

	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2021 <i>n</i> (%)	2024 <i>n</i> (%)	2025 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2024 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Undetectable viral load	24 (82.8)	43 (95.6)	29 (93.5)	28 (100)	8 (88.9)	NA	ns
Total	29 (100)	45 (100)	31 (100)	28 (100)	9 (100)		

Table 10: Awareness and use of pre-exposure prophylaxis

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Aware of PrEP	316 (81.9)	491 (91.9)	388 (96.5)	268 (96.4)	306 (94.4)	ns	Increase <.001
Total	386 (100)	534 (100)	402 (100)	278 (100)	324 (100)		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive participants in the six months prior to the survey ¹	45 (13.9)	170 (36.2)	95 (25.6)	85 (34.3)	152 (48.4)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
Total	324 (100)	469 (100)	371 (100)	248 (100)	314 (100)		
Use of PrEP by non-HIV-positive participants who reported condomless sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey ^{1,2}	33 (38.8)	132 (68.0)	67 (58.8)	74 (67.3)	122 (74.4)	ns	Increase <.001
Total	85 (100)	194 (100)	114 (100)	110 (100)	164 (100)		
How non-HIV-positive participants took PrEP							
Daily	-	158 (92.9)	58 (61.1)	53 (62.4)	69 (46.6)	Decrease <.05	Decrease <.001
Around the time of sex	-	12 (7.1)	32 (33.7)	28 (32.9)	75 (50.7)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Daily for a limited period	-	-	5 (5.3)	3 (3.5)	4 (2.7)	NA	NA
Another way	-	-	0	1 (1.2)	0	NA	NA
Total	-	170 (100)	95 (100)	85 (100)	152 (100)		

1 PrEP use includes both regular (daily) and on demand (event-based) use.

2 Prior to 2024, this indicator refers to condomless sex with casual male partners only. Since 2024, it refers to condomless sex with casual male, female, and non-binary partners.

Table 11: Current relationships

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
None	42 (10.5)	60 (11.1)	67 (22.2)	36 (16.7)	38 (15.1)	ns	Increase <.01
Casual only	91 (22.8)	117 (21.7)	51 (16.9)	30 (14.0)	48 (19.0)	ns	Decrease <.05
Open / Polyamorous	127 (31.8)	227 (42.1)	76 (25.2)	81 (37.7)	101 (40.1)	ns	ns
Closed / Monogamous	139 (34.8)	135 (25.0)	108 (35.8)	68 (31.6)	65 (25.8)	ns	ns
Total	402 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	327 (100)		
Relationship partner gender							
Man	-	-	-	125 (84.5)	126 (77.3)	ns	NA
Woman	-	-	-	23 (15.5)	31 (19.0)	ns	NA
Non-binary	-	-	-	13 (8.8)	13 (8.0)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	-	-	-	148	163		

Note: This table only includes participants who reported their relationship status. Prior to 2024, the questionnaire only asked about relationships with men. Since 2024, the questionnaire has asked about relationships with men, women, and non-binary people.

Table 12: Number of different sex partners in the six months prior to the survey, by gender of partners

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Male partners							
None	57 (14.5)	64 (11.6)	70 (17.5)	43 (15.5)	63 (19.3)	ns	Increase <.05
One	115 (29.2)	131 (23.8)	133 (33.2)	78 (28.1)	54 (16.5)	Decrease <.01	Decrease <.05
2-5	103 (26.1)	151 (27.5)	121 (30.2)	72 (25.9)	94 (28.7)	ns	ns
6-20	90 (22.8)	148 (26.9)	57 (14.2)	51 (18.3)	80 (24.5)	ns	ns
More than 20	29 (7.4)	56 (10.2)	20 (5.0)	34 (12.2)	36 (11.0)	ns	ns
Total	394 (100)	550 (100)	401 (100)	278 (100)	327 (100)		
Female partners							
None	-	-	351 (87.5)	241 (87.0)	274 (83.8)	ns	ns
One	-	-	26 (6.5)	20 (7.2)	28 (8.6)	ns	ns
2-5	-	-	22 (5.5)	15 (5.4)	25 (7.6)	ns	ns
6-20 ¹	-	-	2 (0.5)	0	0	NA	NA
More than 20	-	-	0	1 (0.4)	0	NA	NA
Total	-	-	401 (100)	277 (100)	327 (100)		
Non-binary partners							
None	-	-	-	243 (88.0)	277 (85.0)	ns	NA
One	-	-	-	16 (5.8)	27 (8.3)	ns	NA
2-5	-	-	-	13 (4.7)	19 (5.8)	NA	NA
6-20	-	-	-	3 (1.1)	3 (0.9)	NA	NA
More than 20	-	-	-	1 (0.4)	0	NA	NA
Total	-	-	-	276 (100)	326 (100)		

¹ Prior to 2024, response options included '6-10 women' and 'More than 10 women'. These have been combined into the '6-20 women' category for this table.

Table 13: Where participants met their sex partners in the six months prior to the survey

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Mobile app e.g. Grindr, Tinder	186 (46.3)	311 (56.4)	199 (49.4)	146 (52.5)	203 (62.1)	Increase <.05	Increase <.01
Internet	98 (24.4)	160 (29.0)	109 (27.0)	85 (30.6)	122 (37.3)	ns	Increase <.01
Travelling in Australia ¹	111 (27.6)	118 (21.4)	61 (15.1)	69 (24.8)	99 (30.3)	ns	ns
Sauna/sex venue ²	71 (17.7)	118 (21.4)	43 (10.7)	57 (20.5)	94 (28.7)	Increase <.05	Increase <.01
Overseas	59 (14.7)	114 (20.7)	18 (4.5)	51 (18.3)	75 (22.9)	ns	ns
Gay/queer bar	70 (17.4)	109 (19.8)	33 (8.2)	30 (10.8)	63 (19.3)	Increase <.01	ns
Beat/cruising ground	39 (9.7)	69 (12.5)	55 (13.6)	44 (15.8)	56 (17.1)	ns	Increase <.01
Dance party	30 (7.5)	64 (11.6)	31 (7.7)	21 (7.6)	37 (11.3)	ns	ns
Private sex parties	25 (6.2)	50 (9.1)	33 (8.2)	27 (9.7)	31 (9.5)	ns	ns
Sex workers	11 (2.7)	28 (5.1)	16 (4.0)	20 (7.2)	18 (5.5)	ns	Increase <.05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	402	551	403	278	327		

Note: Prior to 2024, the questionnaire only asked about where participants met male sex partners. Since 2024, the questionnaire has not specified the gender of sex partners.

- 1 Prior to 2019, the questionnaire listed meeting partners 'in other Australian cities' and 'elsewhere in Australia' as separate items. They have been combined here and the trend over time calculated from 2019 onwards.
- 2 Prior to 2019, the questionnaire listed 'gay saunas' and 'sex venues' as separate items. They have been combined here and the trend over time calculated from 2019 onwards.

Table 14: Agreements with relationship partners about sex *within* the relationship

	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2021 <i>n</i> (%)	2024 <i>n</i> (%)	2025 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2024 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about sex within the relationship	63 (26.7)	111 (35.4)	62 (33.7)	38 (25.7)	43 (26.5)	ns	ns
No sex within the relationship permitted	9 (3.8)	13 (4.1)	12 (6.5)	12 (8.1)	9 (5.6)	NA	NA
No penetrative sex permitted (e.g., oral sex only)	9 (3.8)	6 (1.9)	8 (4.3)	5 (3.4)	6 (3.7)	NA	NA
Sex permitted only with a condom	34 (14.4)	30 (9.6)	13 (7.1)	3 (2.0)	19 (11.7)	NA	Decrease <.05
Sex permitted without a condom	121 (51.3)	154 (49.0)	89 (48.4)	90 (60.8)	85 (52.5)	ns	ns
Total	236 (100)	314 (100)	184 (100)	148 (100)	162 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from participants who reported that they were currently in a relationship. Prior to 2024, the questionnaire only asked about relationships with men. Since 2024, the questionnaire has asked about relationships with men, women, and non-binary people.

Table 15: Agreements with relationship partners about sex *outside* the relationship

	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2021 <i>n</i> (%)	2024 <i>n</i> (%)	2025 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2024 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
No agreement about casual sex	82 (35.2)	118 (38.4)	75 (40.8)	40 (27.0)	46 (28.2)	ns	Decrease <.05
No sex with casual partners permitted	64 (27.5)	61 (19.9)	60 (32.6)	47 (31.8)	30 (18.4)	Decrease <.01	ns
No penetrative sex with casual partners permitted (e.g., oral sex only)	6 (2.6)	7 (2.3)	3 (1.6)	6 (4.1)	12 (7.4)	NA	NA
Sex with casual partners permitted only with a condom	58 (24.9)	68 (22.1)	23 (12.5)	24 (16.2)	32 (19.6)	ns	Decrease <.05
Sex with casual partners permitted without a condom	23 (9.9)	53 (17.3)	23 (12.5)	31 (20.9)	43 (26.4)	ns	Increase <.001
Total	233 (100)	307 (100)	184 (100)	148 (100)	163 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from participants who reported that they were currently in a relationship. Prior to 2024, the questionnaire only asked about relationships with men. Since 2024, the questionnaire has asked about relationships with men, women, and non-binary people.

Table 16: Match of HIV status between relationship partners

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Participants living with HIV							
Seroconcordant	7 (31.8)	9 (27.3)	5 (29.4)	5 (31.2)	1 (16.7)	NA	NA
Serodiscordant	13 (59.1)	17 (51.5)	10 (58.8)	10 (62.5)	5 (83.3)	NA	NA
Serononconcordant	1 (4.5)	5 (15.2)	2 (11.8)	1 (6.2)	0	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)¹	22	34	17	16	6		
HIV-negative participants							
Seroconcordant	184 (83.6)	257 (84.3)	143 (90.5)	110 (94.0)	139 (93.9)	ns	Increase <.001
Serodiscordant	10 (4.5)	11 (3.6)	10 (6.3)	3 (2.6)	4 (2.7)	NA	NA
Serononconcordant	22 (10.0)	27 (8.9)	5 (3.2)	4 (3.4)	5 (3.4)	NA	Decrease <.01
Total (not mutually exclusive)¹	222	309	158	118	150		

Note: This table only includes data from participants who reported that they were currently in a relationship. Prior to 2024, the questionnaire only asked about relationships with men. Since 2024, the questionnaire has asked about relationships with men, women, and non-binary people.

¹ Categories were mutually exclusive prior to 2024.

Table 17: Sex and condom use with regular partners

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No sex	68 (24.3)	86 (22.1)	66 (27.2)	35 (18.7)	39 (17.8)	ns	ns
Always uses a condom	41 (14.6)	44 (11.3)	21 (8.6)	11 (5.9)	20 (9.1)	ns	Decrease <.01
Sometimes does not use a condom	171 (61.1)	260 (66.7)	156 (64.2)	141 (75.4)	160 (73.1)	ns	Increase <.001
Subcategories of participants who did not always use condoms:							
Living with HIV on treatment with undetectable viral load	13 (4.6)	20 (5.1)	12 (4.9)	15 (8.0)	3 (1.4)	NA	NA
HIV-negative on PrEP ¹	26 (9.3)	99 (25.4)	64 (26.3)	61 (32.6)	101 (46.1)	Increase <.01	Increase <.001
Living with HIV not on treatment or detectable viral load	1 (0.4)	2 (0.5)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	NA	NA
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP, with partner who is HIV-negative or living with HIV with undetectable viral load	117 (41.8)	120 (30.8)	75 (30.9)	58 (31.0)	49 (22.4)	ns	Decrease <.001
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP, with partner who is unknown status or living with HIV and not on treatment or detectable viral load	14 (5.0)	19 (4.9)	4 (1.6)	7 (3.7)	6 (2.7)	NA	NA
Net prevention coverage	265 (94.6)	369 (94.6)	238 (97.9)	180 (96.3)	212 (96.8)	ns	ns
Total	280 (100)	390 (100)	243 (100)	187 (100)	219 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from participants who reported that they had a regular partner in the six months prior to the survey. Prior to 2024, the questionnaire only asked about regular male partners. Since 2024, the questionnaire has asked about regular male, female, and non-binary partners.

1 'Participants on PrEP' includes both regular (daily) and on-demand (event-based) users.

Table 18: Sex and condom use with casual partners

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
No sex	44 (19.3)	46 (12.7)	29 (14.6)	24 (13.7)	22 (9.7)	ns	Decrease <.05
Always uses a condom	74 (32.5)	83 (23.0)	40 (20.2)	20 (11.4)	33 (14.5)	ns	Decrease <.001
Sometimes does not use a condom	109 (48.0)	232 (64.3)	129 (65.2)	131 (74.9)	172 (75.8)	ns	Increase <.001
Subcategories of participants who did not always use condoms:							
Living with HIV on treatment with undetectable viral load	9 (4.0)	25 (6.9)	13 (6.6)	20 (11.4)	7 (3.1)	Decrease <.01	ns
HIV-negative on PrEP ¹	32 (14.1)	128 (35.5)	67 (33.8)	73 (41.7)	121 (53.3)	Increase <.05	Increase <.001
Living with HIV not on treatment or detectable viral load	1 (0.4)	2 (0.6)	2 (1.0)	1 (0.6)	0	NA	NA
HIV-negative/untested not on PrEP	67 (29.5)	77 (21.3)	47 (23.7)	37 (21.1)	44 (19.4)	ns	Decrease <.05
Net prevention coverage	159 (70.0)	282 (78.1)	149 (75.3)	137 (78.3)	183 (80.6)	ns	Increase <.05
Total	227 (100)	361 (100)	198 (100)	175 (100)	227 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from participants who reported that they had any casual partners in the six months prior to the survey. Prior to 2024, the questionnaire only asked about casual male partners. Since 2024, the questionnaire has asked about casual male, female, and non-binary partners.

1 'Participants on PrEP' includes both regular (daily) and on-demand (event-based) users.

Table 19: Any condomless sex with casual partners, by HIV status of participants

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Participants living with HIV	11 (61.1)	27 (73.0)	15 (93.8)	21 (91.3)	7 (77.8)	ns	Increase <.05
Total	18 (100)	37 (100)	16 (100)	23 (100)	9 (100)		
HIV-negative participants	94 (48.5)	193 (63.1)	105 (63.6)	103 (74.1)	161 (75.9)	ns	Increase <.001
Total	194 (100)	306 (100)	165 (100)	139 (100)	212 (100)		
Untested/unknown status participants	4 (40.0)	11 (64.7)	9 (52.9)	7 (53.8)	4 (66.7)	NA	NA
Total	10 (100)	17 (100)	17 (100)	13 (100)	6 (100)		

Note: This table only includes data from participants who reported that they had any casual 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. Prior to 2024, the questionnaire only asked about casual male partners. Since 2024, the questionnaire has asked about casual male, female, and non-binary partners.

Table 20: Participants who frequently used risk reduction strategies when engaging in condomless sex with casual partners, by HIV status

	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2021 <i>n</i> (%)	2024 <i>n</i> (%)	2025 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2024 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Participants living with HIV							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before sex (serosorting)	4 (36.4)	6 (22.2)	3 (20.0)	2 (9.5)	1 (14.3)	NA	NA
Participant knew he/they had undetectable viral load before sex	7 (63.6)	23 (85.2)	0	18 (85.7)	7 (100)	NA	NA
Participant knew partner was on PrEP before sex	3 (27.3)	9 (33.3)	8 (53.3)	8 (38.1)	1 (14.3)	NA	NA
Total (not mutually exclusive)	11	27	15	21	7		
HIV-negative participants							
Ensured partners were seroconcordant before sex (serosorting)	49 (52.1)	99 (51.3)	45 (42.9)	53 (51.5)	91 (56.5)	ns	ns
Participant took PrEP before sex	36 (38.3)	126 (65.3)	0	72 (69.9)	113 (70.2)	ns	Increase <.001
Ensured partners living with HIV partner had an undetectable viral load before having sex	18 (19.1)	33 (17.1)	23 (21.9)	24 (23.3)	38 (23.6)	ns	ns
Participant knew partner was on PrEP before sex	34 (36.2)	101 (52.3)	57 (54.3)	57 (55.3)	77 (47.8)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	94	193	105	103	161		

Note: This table only includes data from participants who reported having condomless sex with casual partners in the six months prior to the survey. In 2024, the questionnaire asked about casual male, female, and non-binary partners. Participants who reported 'often' or 'always' using each strategy were classified as 'frequently' using the strategy. Prior to 2024, the questionnaire only asked about casual male partners.

Table 21: STI testing in the 12 months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Participants living with HIV							
Anal swab	18 (60.0)	36 (78.3)	20 (62.5)	19 (63.3)	9 (100)	NA	ns
Throat swab	19 (63.3)	36 (78.3)	20 (62.5)	20 (66.7)	8 (88.9)	NA	ns
Vaginal / fronthole swab	-	-	-	1 (3.3)	3 (33.3)	NA	NA
Urine sample	23 (76.7)	40 (87.0)	22 (68.8)	21 (70.0)	9 (100)	NA	ns
Blood test for syphilis	23 (76.7)	37 (80.4)	23 (71.9)	24 (80.0)	9 (100)	NA	ns
Any STI test	26 (86.7)	42 (91.3)	26 (81.2)	24 (80.0)	9 (100)	NA	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	30	46	32	30	9		
HIV-negative participants							
Anal swab	205 (62.3)	296 (64.6)	147 (47.4)	103 (48.6)	188 (64.6)	Increase <.01	ns
Throat swab	212 (64.4)	299 (65.3)	157 (50.6)	107 (50.5)	194 (66.7)	Increase <.001	ns
Vaginal / fronthole swab	-	-	-	11 (5.2)	28 (9.6)	NA	NA
Urine sample	226 (68.7)	326 (71.2)	182 (58.7)	119 (56.1)	216 (74.2)	Increase <.001	ns
Blood test for syphilis	223 (67.8)	319 (69.7)	173 (55.8)	123 (58.0)	206 (70.8)	Increase <.01	ns
Any STI test	252 (76.6)	355 (77.5)	212 (68.4)	129 (60.8)	224 (77.0)	Increase <.001	Decrease <.05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	329	458	310	212	291		

Table 22: STI diagnoses in the 12 months prior to the survey

	2017 <i>n</i> (%)	2019 <i>n</i> (%)	2021 <i>n</i> (%)	2024 <i>n</i> (%)	2025 <i>n</i> (%)	Change from 2024 (<i>p</i> -value)	Trend over time (<i>p</i> -value)
Chlamydia	40 (10.5)	93 (17.4)	35 (9.3)	30 (17.8)	30 (9.7)	Decrease <.05	ns
Gonorrhoea	30 (7.9)	89 (16.6)	21 (5.6)	22 (13.0)	30 (9.7)	ns	ns
Syphilis	11 (2.9)	28 (5.2)	15 (4.0)	4 (2.4)	12 (3.9)	NA	NA
Other STI	6 (1.6)	10 (1.9)	8 (2.1)	2 (1.2)	3 (1.0)	NA	NA
Any STI diagnosis	70 (18.4)	154 (28.7)	52 (13.8)	42 (24.9)	56 (18.1)	ns	ns
Total (not mutually exclusive)	381	536	377	169	310		

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

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Amyl nitrite (poppers)	135 (33.6)	233 (42.3)	142 (35.2)	98 (35.3)	128 (39.1)	ns	ns
Viagra	77 (19.2)	128 (23.2)	70 (17.4)	60 (21.6)	84 (25.7)	ns	ns
Cannabis	90 (22.4)	134 (24.3)	111 (27.5)	79 (28.4)	77 (23.5)	ns	ns
Cocaine	58 (14.4)	91 (16.5)	52 (12.9)	32 (11.5)	34 (10.4)	ns	Decrease <.05
Ecstasy	51 (12.7)	86 (15.6)	39 (9.7)	27 (9.7)	30 (9.2)	ns	Decrease <.05
Ketamine (special K)	16 (4.0)	20 (3.6)	19 (4.7)	9 (3.2)	26 (8.0)	Increase <.05	Increase <.05
GHB	15 (3.7)	29 (5.3)	15 (3.7)	11 (4.0)	21 (6.4)	ns	ns
Crystal methamphetamine	19 (4.7)	26 (4.7)	20 (5.0)	15 (5.4)	20 (6.1)	ns	ns
Other drugs ¹	18 (4.5)	36 (6.5)	41 (10.2)	23 (8.3)	25 (7.6)	ns	Increase <.05
Total (not mutually exclusive)	402	551	403	278	327		
Number of drugs used							
None	195 (48.5)	217 (39.4)	180 (44.7)	109 (39.2)	145 (44.3)	ns	ns
One or two drugs	129 (32.1)	227 (41.2)	157 (39.0)	121 (43.5)	123 (37.6)	ns	ns
More than two drugs	78 (19.4)	107 (19.4)	66 (16.4)	48 (17.3)	59 (18.0)	ns	ns
Total	402 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	327 (100)		

1 Prior to 2024, amphetamine (speed) was listed as an individual response item and prior to 2019, heroin and steroids were listed as individual response items. They been combined with 'Other drugs' here.

Table 24: Injecting drug use in the six months prior to the survey, by HIV status of participants

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
All participants	6 (1.5)	18 (3.3)	13 (3.4)	6 (2.3)	11 (3.5)	NA	NA
Total	402 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	327 (100)		
HIV-positive participants	3 (10.0)	8 (17.4)	2 (6.5)	2 (7.1)	5 (55.6)	NA	NA
Total	30 (100)	46 (100)	32 (100)	30 (100)	9 (100)		
HIV-negative participants	3 (0.9)	8 (1.8)	9 (3.1)	3 (1.5)	6 (2.1)	NA	NA
Total	329 (100)	458 (100)	310 (100)	212 (100)	291 (100)		

Table 25: Drug use for sex and group sex in the six months prior to the survey

	2017 n (%)	2019 n (%)	2021 n (%)	2024 n (%)	2025 n (%)	Change from 2024 (p-value)	Trend over time (p-value)
Used drugs for sex	48 (12.2)	70 (13.2)	42 (11.1)	34 (12.7)	40 (12.6)	ns	ns
Total	402 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	327 (100)		
Engaged in group sex ¹	115 (28.6)	193 (35.0)	79 (19.6)	95 (34.2)	120 (36.7)	ns	ns
Total	402 (100)	551 (100)	403 (100)	278 (100)	327 (100)		

¹ Prior to 2024, this indicator referred to group sex with men. Since 2024, it has not specified partners' gender.

Appendix

Canberra GBQ+ Community Periodic Survey 2025



This survey is for gay, bi+ or queer (GBQ) men and non-binary people who have sex with GBQ men. It is completely anonymous – please do not write your name on the questionnaire. Your responses help guide HIV and sexual health programs. PLEASE COMPLETE THE SURVEY ONLY ONCE THIS YEAR. When we refer to men or women we include cis and trans people, Sistersgirls and Brotherboys.

Section A – About you

- How many of your friends are gay, bi or queer people?
1 None 2 A few 3 Some 4 Most 5 All
- How much of your free time is spent with gay, bi or queer people?
1 None 2 A little 3 Some 4 A lot
- What is your gender?
1 Man 2 Woman 3 Non-binary
4 Another term
- What sex was recorded on your birth certificate?
1 Male 2 Female 3 Another term
- What is your sexuality?
1 Gay 2 Bisexual or pansexual 3 Heterosexual
4 Queer 5 Another term
- How old are you? (in years)
- Are you of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin?
1 No 2 Aboriginal 3 Torres Strait Islander
- What is your ethnic background?
(e.g. Anglo-Australian, Greek, Vietnamese)
Please specify
- In which country were you born?
1 Australia 2 Please specify
- How long have you lived in Australia?
1 <1 year 2 1-2 years 3 2-5 years
4 >5 years 5 I don't live in Australia
- Where do you live?
Postcode OR
Suburb/Town
- 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
- Are you: (tick all that apply)
1 Working full-time 5 A student
2 Working part-time 6 Unemployed
3 Casually employed 7 Retired
4 Receiving a government payment
Go to next Section ↗

Section B – HIV testing and HIV status

- Do you have a Medicare card?
1 Yes 5 No
- When were you last tested for HIV?
1 I've never been tested 5 7–12 months ago
2 Less than a week ago 6 1–2 years ago
3 1–4 weeks ago 7 2–4 years ago
4 1–6 months ago 8 More than 4 years ago
- What is your HIV status?
1 No test/ Don't know 2 HIV-negative 3 HIV-positive
- Where did you have your last HIV test?
1 No test/don't know 5 Tested at home
2 GP 6 Community-based service
3 Sexual health clinic
4 Hospital 7 Somewhere else
- How many HIV tests have you had in the last 12 months?
1 None (no tests) 3 Two tests 5 4 or more tests
2 One test 4 3 tests
- Have you used a HIV self-test in the last 12 months?
1 No 2 Yes

Section C – HIV diagnosis and treatment

- If you are HIV-positive please complete the next four questions. If not, go to the next page →**
- When were you first diagnosed as HIV-positive?
Year
 - In the last 12 months, how many clinical appointments about HIV have you had (in person or by phone/online)?
1 None 2 1-2 3 3-4 4 5 or more
 - Are you on HIV treatment (combination antiretroviral therapy)?
1 Yes 2 No
 - What was your last viral load test result?
1 Undetectable 2 Detectable 3 Don't know/ unsure

Continues on next page →

Section D – PrEP

24. Have you heard about **pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)**?
PrEP is anti-HIV medication you take to protect yourself from HIV.
- 1 I've heard about it
2 I've never heard about it
25. In the **last 6 months**, did you take **PrEP** to protect yourself from HIV?
- 1 No → **Go to next Section** ↓ 2 Yes
26. If you took **PrEP** in the **last 6 months**, how did you take it?
- 1 Daily/most days
2 Around the time of sex (on demand, 2-1-1)
3 Daily for a limited period of time e.g. a month
4 Another way 5 Did not take PrEP
27. If you took **PrEP** in the **last 6 months**, where did you get it from? (tick all that apply)
- 1 Chemist 4 A trial or study
2 Online from overseas 5 Other
3 A friend or sex partner 6 Did not take PrEP

Section E – Sex in the last 6 months

28. How many different **men** have you had sex with in the **last 6 months**? *Include cis and trans men.*
- 1 None 2 One man 3 2–5 men
4 6–10 men 5 11–20 men 6 >20 men
29. How many different **women** have you had sex with in the **last 6 months**? *Include cis and trans women.*
- 1 None 2 One woman 3 2–5 women
4 6–10 women 5 11–20 women 6 >20 women
30. How many different **non-binary people** have you had sex with in the **last 6 months**?
- 1 None 2 One person 3 2–5 people
4 6–10 people 5 11–20 people 6 >20 people
31. In the **last 6 months**, how often did you have group sex involving at least two other people?
- 1 Never 2 Once / A few times
3 Monthly 4 Every week
32. In the **last 6 months** how often have you had sex with people 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, Tinder | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gay or queer 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 or cruising ground | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sauna or 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"/> |
33. In the **last 6 months**, how often have you been paid for sex?
- 1 Never 2 Once / A few times
3 Monthly 4 Every week

Go to next Section ↗In this survey we distinguish between **REGULAR** (long term) and **CASUAL** partners**Section F – Male partners – last 6 months****If you had no male partners, go to the next Section** ↓

34. Have you had sex with a **regular male partner or partners** in the last 6 months? *Include cis and trans men.*
- 1 Yes 2 No → **Skip to Q36** ↗
35. When you fucked or were fucked by your **regular male partner(s)**, how often did you use condoms?
- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often
4 Always 5 No fucking
36. Have you had sex with a **casual male partner or partners** in the last 6 months? *Include cis and trans men.*
- 1 Yes 2 No → **Go to next Section** ↓
37. When you fucked (topped) your **casual male partner(s)**, how often did you use condoms?
- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often
4 Always 5 I didn't top
38. When you were fucked by (bottomed with) your **casual male partner(s)**, how often did you use condoms?
- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often
4 Always 5 I didn't bottom

Section G – Female partners – last 6 months**If you had no female partners, go to the next Section** ↓

39. Have you had sex with a **regular female partner or partners** in the last 6 months? *Include cis and trans women.*
- 1 Yes 2 No → **Skip to Q41** ↗
40. When you fucked or were fucked by your **regular female partner(s)**, how often did you use condoms?
- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often
4 Always 5 No fucking
41. Have you had sex with a **casual female partner or partners** in the last 6 months? *Include cis and trans women.*
- 1 Yes 2 No → **Go to next Section** ↓
42. When you fucked or were fucked by your **casual female partner(s)**, how often did you use condoms?
- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often
4 Always 5 No fucking

Section H – Non-binary partners – last 6 months**If you had no non-binary partners, go to the next page** ↗

43. Have you had sex with a **regular non-binary partner or partners** in the last 6 months?
- 1 Yes 2 No → **Skip to Q45** ↗
44. When you fucked or were fucked by your **regular non-binary partner(s)**, how often did you use condoms?
- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often
4 Always 5 No fucking
45. Have you had sex with a **casual non-binary partner or partners** in the last 6 months?
- 1 Yes 2 No → **Go to next page** ↗
46. When you fucked or were fucked by your **casual non-binary partner(s)**, how often did you use condoms?
- 1 Never 2 Occasionally 3 Often
4 Always 5 No fucking

Go to next page ↗



The following questions are for participants who fucked without a condom with casual partner(s) in the last 6 months.

If you have not had any sex without a condom with casual partners, go to the next Section ↩

47. In the **last 6 months**, if you had sex without a condom with any casual 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 had sex | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| I was taking PrEP | 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 PrEP before we had sex | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| I knew I had an undetectable viral load before we had sex | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| When my partner was HIV-positive, I knew they had an undetectable viral load before we had sex | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Often | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Always |

Go to next Section ▼

Section I – Sexual health

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

	None	One	Two	3+
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"/>
Vaginal or fronhole 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"/>

49. 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 J – Mpox

50. Have you been **tested** for mpox in the last 12 months?

- 1 No 2 Yes

51. Have you been **diagnosed** with mpox in the last 12 months?

- 1 No 2 Yes

52. Have you been **vaccinated** against mpox?

- 1 No 2 Yes, one dose 3 Yes, two doses

Section K – HIV PEP

53. Have you heard about HIV **post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)**?

PEP is a month-long course of anti-HIV medication prescribed after an exposure to HIV.

- 1 I've heard about it
 2 I've never heard about it

54. 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

Go to next Section ↗

Section L – Doxy-PEP

55. Have you heard about **doxy-PEP** (doxycycline post-exposure prophylaxis)?

Doxy-PEP involves taking the antibiotic doxycycline after sex to prevent some sexually transmitted infections.

- 1 I've heard about it
 2 I've never heard about it

56. In the last 6 months, have you taken **doxy-PEP** to prevent sexually transmitted infections?

- 1 No
 2 Yes

Section M – Drug use

57. 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/MDMA	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"/>
G/GHB/GBL	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"/>

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

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

59. In the **last 6 months**, how often have you used drugs for the purpose of sex (e.g. chemsex, party'n'play, wired sex)?

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

Survey continues on next page

Section N – Relationships

60. Are you currently in a relationship?
 1 Yes 2 No → **You can finish now, thanks**
61. Who are you are **in a relationship** with? *Tick all that apply*
 1 Man 3 Non-binary person
 2 Woman 4 More than one person
62. How would you describe your relationship(s)? (choose one)
 1 We are monogamous or closed – we don't have casual sex
 2 We are open – my partner(s) or I have casual sex
 3 Not in a relationship → **You can finish now, thanks**
63. If you are **in a relationship**, how long have you been together? *If you are in a relationship with more than one person, choose the overall time in this arrangement.*
 1 Less than 6 months
 2 6–11 months
 3 1–2 years
 4 More than 2 years
 5 Not in a relationship → **You can finish**
64. If you are **in a relationship**, do you live with your partner(s)?
 1 No 2 Yes – I live with a partner (or partners)
65. With your relationship partner(s), do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** about the sex **you have together**?
 1 No agreement
 2 Agreement: No sex
 3 Agreement: No fucking e.g. oral sex only
 4 Agreement: All fucking is with a condom
 5 Agreement: Fucking can be without a condom
66. With your relationship partner(s), do you have a **clear (spoken) agreement** about sex **with casual partners**?
 1 No agreement
 2 Agreement: No casual sex allowed
 3 Agreement: No fucking with casual partners
 4 Agreement: All fucking is with a condom
 5 Agreement: Fucking can be without a condom
67. If you're in a relationship, what is **the HIV status** of your partner(s)?
 1 HIV-negative 3 I don't know/they haven't had a test
 2 HIV-positive 4 Not in a relationship
68. If you are in a relationship with a **HIV-positive** partner, what was their last **viral load test result**?
 1 Undetectable 3 Don't know/unsure
 2 Detectable 4 No HIV-positive partner
69. If you are in a relationship with a **HIV-negative** partner, are they taking **PrEP**?
 1 No 3 Don't know/unsure
 2 Yes 4 No HIV-negative partner



Please check the GCPS, CSRH, and Meridian websites for the results of this survey:

<https://gcpsonline.net>

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

<https://meridianact.org.au>

You may also reach us through our Facebook page:

<https://facebook.com/gcpsonline>

**The survey concludes here.
Thank you for your time.**