

HIV KNOWLEDGE, RISK BEHAVIOUR AND TESTING

A community survey in people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds in NSW, Australia

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HIV knowledge, risk behaviour and testing: A community survey in people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds in NSW, Australia

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Executive summary

Although the HIV epidemic in Australia remains concentrated among men who have sex with men, recent surveillance data shows that in 2014 of the cases attributed to heterosexual sex, 39% are amongst people born in, or with sexual partners from, countries recognised by UNAIDS as having a national HIV prevalence above 1%. These diagnoses are mainly in people of sub-Saharan African and South East Asian background, and are more likely to be diagnosed late, increasing the risk of HIV-related morbidity and onward transmission.

Little is known about the HIV-related knowledge, sexual behaviour and testing patterns of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) populations in Australia. Ongoing surveillance systems have been established to monitor these prevention indicators in men who have sex with men and the general population, but to date only one community-based survey has been conducted (in 2006-2008) among sub-Saharan and African and South-East Asian populations in New South Wales (NSW). This survey aimed to build on the previous in terms of size and the communities involved. Its aims were to: 1) describe the knowledge, risk behaviour, and health service usage among CALD populations in NSW; 2) strengthen the framework for HIV surveillance in CALD communities; 3) strengthen the foundations for a repeatable monitoring system; and 4) Establish an evidence-base to support policy and program interventions.

The survey was conducted at community events in 2012, with people eligible for participation if they were aged 16 years and over, currently living in NSW and from one of six communities – Thailand, Cambodia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Sudan or South Africa. These communities were chosen because of their HIV notification rates and population size. NSW was chosen as the researchers were based in this jurisdiction, and NSW also has both the largest population overall and the largest population of people from CALD backgrounds.

In total 1406 people participated in the survey, 53% of whom were female and with a median age of 30 years. The median time in Australia was 10 years and 82% spoke a language other than English at home.

HIV transmission knowledge and attitudes

- Gaps in HIV-related knowledge were identified, with only 21% of respondents (16% male, 25% female) able to correctly identify all five modes of HIV transmission.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents correctly identified HIV could be transmitted by sexual intercourse, 75% via injection and 70% through blood transfusion, but less than half identified child birth or breastfeeding as modes of transmission.
- Positive attitudes towards people living with HIV (e.g. “it’s not their fault, anyone can be infected” and “They should be allowed to enter Australia to living and work”) were more prevalent than negative attitudes (e.g. “They cannot have healthy children” or “It’s their fault they have the disease”).

Sexual behaviour

- Overall 64% of sexually active participants reported they had a steady partner.
- Of those with a steady partner, 17% always used condoms, 27% used condoms inconsistently and 56% never used condoms. Females were significantly more likely than males to report never using condoms (61% versus 51%, $p=0.005$). Being in a steady relationship was the most common reason for not using a condom.
- Overall 46% of males and 33% of females who were sexually active reported they had a non-steady partner.
- Of those with a non-steady partner, 28% of participants reported always using condoms (31% males, 23% females). Difficulty in bringing up condoms was a common reason for non-usage for both men and women, with “condoms are unnatural” also a common reason for men.
- Nine percent of all male respondents and 4% of all female respondents reported having unprotected sex with a non-steady partner when travelling to the country their parents were born in, the country they were born in or a country nearby. While the overall proportion is low, given the high HIV prevalence of some of the included countries, this potentially places these men and women at high risk of HIV infection.

HIV testing and health care access

- Just over half (54%) of respondents reported ever having an HIV test, with only one-fifth of those tested having their most recent test in the past year.

- Common reasons for having their last HIV test were application for permanent residency (56%), wanting to know their HIV status (19%) and having the test as part of a regular health check (14%).
- Amongst participants with a steady sexual partner, common reasons for not having an HIV test were having a steady partner, fear of a blood tests and fear of receiving a positive result. Amongst participants with one or more non-steady partners, common reasons were being scared of getting a blood test, fear of the result and not wanting to have their discussion with their doctor.
- Most participants (69%) had seen their GP in the last year, and for 84% of participants their doctor was the place they sought treatment when sick. Amongst those who had been tested for HIV, the largest number had done so at their doctors (58%), followed by sexual health clinics (16%).
- Respondents who visited the doctor once or twice a year were more likely to have had an HIV test (55% and 61% respectively) compared to those who visit the doctor less than once a year (44%).
- Of those ever tested, 53 (8%) self-reported their last HIV test was positive, and about half (53%) of HIV-positive respondents were diagnosed at a doctor or GP clinic and 33% at a sexual health clinic, with the remainder at locations such as family planning clinics or hospitals.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The survey results demonstrate some important gaps amongst CALD populations, particularly in HIV-related knowledge, condom use and uptake of HIV testing. Recommendations to address these gaps are:

1. Continue collaboration between HIV services, multicultural health services, community-based organisations and related services e.g. family planning, to develop and implement targeted health promotion programs which:
 - a. Are age, gender and culture-appropriate;
 - b. Increase HIV-related knowledge, condom use and understanding and utilisation of current prevention strategies, such as pre-exposure prophylaxis and treatment as prevention; and
 - c. Encourage uptake of testing and treatment.
2. Increasing HIV testing by priority CALD populations through:
 - a. Providing education and training to GPs on how to identify patients who may be at increased risk, and maximise opportunistic testing;

- b. Developing decision aids or prompts based on HIV risk factors for GPs to use in determining when HIV testing should be offered to CALD patients. These could be integrated into the existing disease-specific *HealthPathways* currently being rolled out by NSW Health, or could be developed to incorporate multiple diseases (e.g. hepatitis B, tuberculosis) based on country of origin, as is the case with the UK Migrant Health Guide (1).
 - c. Offering and evaluating different options for HIV testing (e.g. dried blood spot testing, point of care), bearing in mind barriers amongst some CALD patients such as a fear of blood.
3. Feedback findings into related policy and research fora, such as the NSW Health-Kirby Partnership to evaluate the NSW HIV Strategy 2016-2020.
4. Undertaking qualitative research to further understand, for example, what an HIV positive result might mean to someone from a CALD background (including perceptions of how this affects residency status), and how this impacts on willingness to undergo HIV testing.
5. Regular repeat surveys among CALD populations which:
 - a. Include clarification around the meaning of particular terms such as “steady partner” for different communities;
 - b. Include additional questions, for example around transactional sex and visa status;
 - c. Include biological testing at community events and private locations, subject to community consultation and pilot testing to determine appropriateness and feasibility; and
 - d. Are expanded to include other states and territories with large populations of migrants from high HIV prevalence countries.

1. Introduction

Over the past 15 years there has been a significant increase in the number of new diagnoses of HIV in Australia, with a plateau in more recent years(2). Although the majority of infections still occur among men who have sex with men, the number of HIV diagnoses among heterosexual populations has been increasing, with a high proportion of diagnoses among people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds (2) .

In 2014, people born in countries recognised by UNAIDS as having a national HIV prevalence above 1%, or with partners born in those countries, accounted for 39% of all new HIV diagnoses attributed to heterosexual sex (2). In 2014 people born in South-East Asia or Sub-Saharan Africa were estimated to respectively account for 2,559 and 2,126 of the 27,150 people living with HIV in Australia. This translates to an estimated prevalence of 0.30% (South-East Asia) and 0.70% (Sub-Saharan Africa) which is 2-5 times the prevalence of 0.13% estimated for the Australian born non-Indigenous population (2). The proportion of newly diagnosed cases who have progressed to late HIV infection at the time of HIV diagnosis (as measured by a CD4 count of less than 350 cells per μ l) was also highest in people born in South East Asia (42%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (38%) (2).

There are many complex issues surrounding the HIV-related epidemiology, behaviour and health care access of people from CALD backgrounds, including socio-cultural, economic and religious factors (3-5). It is important to understand the patterns of HIV transmission in the population of people from CALD backgrounds in Australia as well as risk-related behaviours and service utilisation and barriers to service access.

A pilot study focusing on the Thai, Khmer (Cambodian), Sudanese, and Ethiopian communities was conducted in between 2006 and 2008 by the (then) National Centre in HIV Social Research, and established some useful baseline measures (6). The current study aimed to build on that pilot by measuring indicators for comparison with the pilot study, and set foundations for a repeatable monitoring system that, with appropriate community engagement and resources, can be used to assess long-term trends and changes in knowledge, risk behaviours and health service usage among people from CALD communities.

The community-based survey was conducted among people from CALD backgrounds, and based on the population sizes and notification rates of new HIV diagnoses in Australia, people from Zimbabwe, Thailand, Ethiopia, Sudan, Cambodia and South Africa were selected for recruitment for this survey. Surveys were conducted at a number of community events in the Sydney Metropolitan region, selected because they were regular events that would allow repeatable surveys to be done and they provided access to the target groups. If this study is conducted in future, it could be expanded to other locations around New South Wales and Australia.

2. Aims

1. To describe HIV-related knowledge, risk behaviour, and health service usage among CALD populations in NSW
2. To strengthen the framework for HIV surveillance in CALD communities in Australia
3. To strengthen the foundations for a repeatable monitoring system
4. To establish an evidence-base to support policy and program interventions

3. Methods

3.1 Study design and rationale

A cross-sectional community-based survey was conducted between June and November 2012, involving a convenience sample of members from the six communities. This survey design is consistent with many other repeated cross-sectional surveys conducted in Australia and overseas, such as the Gay Community Periodic Survey (conducted annually at major gay community events) and the National Survey of Australian Secondary Students, HIV/AIDS and Sexual Health (conducted every five years in high schools) (7, 8).

Although a cross-sectional community-based survey may not be representative of the entire CALD population, sampling from large community events ensures high participation rates and efficient recruitment. Also as the events occur regularly, the survey can be repeated, enabling trends to be monitored over time. A self-report paper-based survey was selected. The main advantage of this method is that it provides more valid responses compared with interview-administrated surveys, particularly for sensitive topics such as sexual health. Self-reported surveys also more easily enable translation into a variety of languages.

3.2 Ethical consideration

Ethical approval was received from the University of New South Wales, reference HC11453.

3.3 Governance and consultation

Conduct of the survey was overseen by a reference group consisting of representatives from the Kirby Institute, the NSW Multicultural HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C Service, The Centre for Social Research and Health, The HIV & Related Programs Unit, Nepean Blue Mountains & Western Sydney Local Health Districts, NSW Health, Monash Infectious Diseases, Monash Health; ACON (NSW HIV community organisation); Community HIV Services (Positive Central & Heterosexual HIV Service) and the Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations(AFAO). During the design phase separate meetings

were also held with relevant community organisations, welfare organisations and migrant resource centres.

Community reference groups were established; made up of representatives from each of the six CALD study populations, to secure community endorsement of the study and on-going community liaison throughout the study period. These groups included community leaders, religious leaders, and community workers and met regularly throughout the project.

3.4 Target population

The survey aimed to target people:

- a. Living in Australia;
- b. Aged 16 years and older; and
- c. Migrated, or their parents migrated, from the following countries, selected on their contribution to HIV notifications in NSW, and size of their population in Australia (Table 1):
 1. Thailand
 2. Cambodia
 3. Zimbabwe
 4. Ethiopia
 5. Sudan
 6. South Africa

Table 1: Heterosexually acquired HIV diagnosis in people from high HIV prevalence countries, Australia, 2001-2010

Country	HIV prevalence in country (9)	Australian HIV notifications 2001-2010 (10)	Total population in Australia(2006)Census	Average annual diagnosis rate per 100 000 population
Zimbabwe	14.7	171	20 157	84.8
Thailand	1.1	144	30 550	47.1
Ethiopia	1.3	73	5 633	129.6
Cambodia	0.8	44	24 526	17.9
South Africa	17.9	42	104 128	4.03
South Sudan	2.7	37	19 049	19.4
Zambia	12.7	28	4 082	68.6
Kenya	6.1	26	9 940	26.2
Ghana	1.4	24	2 771	86.6
Botswana	23.0	24	863	278.1
Papua New Guinea	0.5	23	24 024	9.6

3.5 Recruitment sites

The community reference groups provided advice on a range of different repeatable community events appropriate for survey implementation. Table 2 lists the events selected for the study, target county populations attending, type of event, expected population size, and date scheduled.

Table 2: Details of community events selected for the survey

Date of event 2012	Type of event	Country of origin of people attending event	Expected number of people attending event
30 June	Soccer game	Zimbabwe	150
7 July	Independence day	South Sudan	600
22 September	Soccer game	South Africa	600
22 September	Soccer game	South Sudan	500
22 September	Soccer game	Zimbabwe	300
23 September	Independence day	Ethiopia	300
13 October	Festival	Cambodia	2 500
27 October	Festival Dinner	Zimbabwe	2 500
27 October	Festival Dinner	South Africa	600
27 October	Festival Dinner	South Sudan	500
27 October	Festival Dinner	Ethiopia	500
24 November	Festival	Thailand	2 500

3.6 Questionnaire design

The survey was designed in collaboration with a steering committee and community reference groups.

The survey built on a smaller community-based survey conducted by The Centre for Social Research and Health, in 2006 – 2008 among CALD communities in NSW (6). Questions were also sourced from the Bass Line survey in the United Kingdom (11). The survey was designed to cover the following domains:

- a. Socio-demographics;

- b. HIV knowledge and attitudes;
- c. Sexual and other risk behaviour such as travel to home country and sex while there;
- d. HIV testing and HIV status; and
- e. Health service access.

The survey was distributed to experts and researchers in the field of HIV to assess face validity. A formal pilot study was then conducted with two to three members of the community reference groups from each of the six CALD target populations. Community members completed the survey and were asked to answer the following questions:

1. What do you think about the way the questions in this section are structured?
2. Is the language appropriate and easy to understand?
3. Are the questions in this section easy to interpret?
4. Is the language and wording culturally appropriate?
5. Do you think the question around stigma and HIV infection will be properly understood?
6. Are the questions in this section regarding sex and condom usage appropriate?
7. Is the wording culturally acceptable?
8. Do you think the questions around sexual orientation will create a positive and truthful response among communities?
9. Are the questions about casual and regular sex partners clear and understandable?
10. Are the questions around HIV and travel clear?
11. Are the choices around HIV testing clear and understandable?

In providing feedback, reference group members emphasized the need for privacy and confidentiality and for a clear explanation as to why people were being asked to participate in the survey, and the implications of participation. Some members of the focus group suggested that the survey may be too long and that some questions could be generalized and consolidated for a more concise survey. They also made specific recommendations around changes to terminology and the wording of particular questions, to ensure the meaning was clear.

Through the pilot test and consultation with the community reference group and the project's steering committee, language barriers were also identified as an issue of concern. The questionnaire was translated into four different languages - Sudanese Arabic (one of the official Sudanese

languages), Khmer (The official language of Cambodia), Amharic (the official language of Ethiopia) and Thai (the official language of Thailand). Dinka is widely spoken in Sudan, however this language has never been officially known as a written language. Efforts were made to translate the questionnaire into Dinka, but no professional translator was found. Translation was done by accredited external translators. Each of the translations was checked by the community reference group members to ensure accuracy, readability and cultural appropriateness. English versions of the questionnaire were also available, to give participants the choice of completing the survey in English.

3.7 Survey procedures

Staff from the Multicultural HIV and Hepatitis Service (MHAHS) provided support in implementing the survey at each event. The protocol below was followed prior to each community event:

- Inform MHAHS of any intended event;
- Phone call with the event organisers;
- Face to face meeting with the event organisers, to seek verbal approval to conduct the survey at the event;
- If attendance verbally approved, a follow-up letter was sent confirming attendance at the event and the details of the survey; and
- Written permission granted from each community to attend an event.

Sample size: The aim was to include at least 100 -200 participants from each community, to ensure the final sample represented of the target CALD countries. We also aimed to achieve a balance of males and females, facilitated by using both male and female recruiters at the events.

Selection criteria: Participants had to be aged 16 years and older and born in or have parents from any of the six countries identified above.

Survey recruiters: Thirty-six bilingual community workers undertook training to assist with implementation of the survey. The workers were from the target communities and included both males and females. The recruiters received a gift voucher of \$50 to compensate for their time, and could be identified by wearing a UNSW branded study t-shirt, with a name tag including information on their organisation. The recruiters were located at a stall branded with a large banner promoting a 10-minute health survey. Potential participants were approached by survey administrators and

offered the opportunity to complete the survey. Figure 1 shows the survey being undertaken at a soccer tournament.

Consent: The recruiters gave potential participants an information sheet which described the purpose and content of the survey and that any responses would be anonymous and kept confidential. Those who expressed a willingness to participate were then given a survey on a clipboard. At the top of the survey there was a consent box which contained the following text:

“The questionnaire is anonymous and no identifiable information will be collected. Any information provided by you in the survey will be kept confidential. We plan to discuss the aggregated findings of this survey with health policy-makers and organisations involved in HIV/AIDS education and awareness campaigns and to publish the results in peer-reviewed journals. All data collected will be kept securely for a period of 7 years after the survey.”

Incentives: Participants were given a University bag scripted; ‘with a fridge magnet, a notebook and pens to compensate them for their time completing the survey.



Figure 1: Examples of implementation of the survey at community events

3.8 Data management

Paper-surveys were compiled and sent to a data entry company, where the data were entered in an excel file. The password protected excel file was forwarded to study investigators and was stored in a password protected file.

3.9 Data analysis

Data were analysed using STATA 12. Respondents' were included in the analysis if their country of birth or the country their parents were born in was one of the target countries identified in section 3.4. For each question of the survey, results were tabulated by age-group and sex. Chi-squared

analyses were conducted to compare the proportion of male and female respondents identifying modes of HIV transmission, condom use with steady and non-steady partners, and HIV testing. A t-test compared the mean correct score on HIV transmission knowledge between males and females. A p-value of 0.05 was considered significant. Data were not analysed by country group.

4. Results

4.1 Study population

The figures presented in this section describe the characteristics of respondents, including community group, age, sex, length of time in Australia, religion, and education. There were a total of 1,406 participants; at least 200 were recruited from all communities except South Africa and Ethiopia (Figure 2, Table 3, Appendix Table 1).

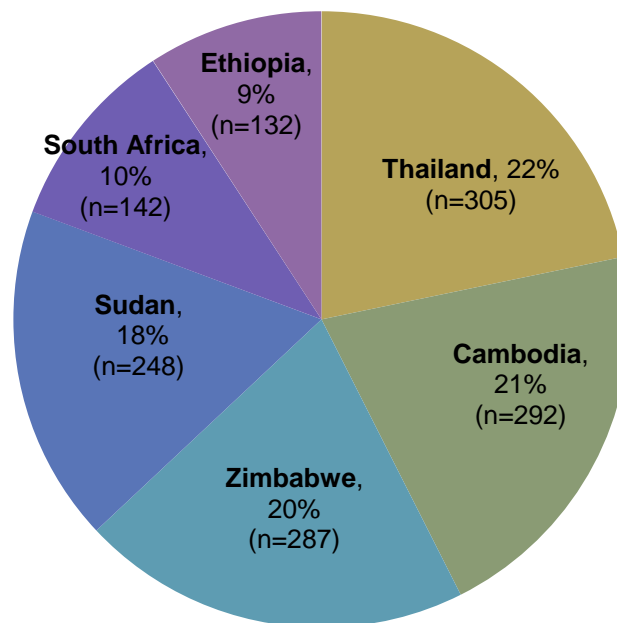


Figure 2: Participating communities in the survey

Table 3: Key Characteristics of the survey respondents

Country	Number of participants	Median age (years) [range]	% female	Language other than English at home	Median time in Australia (years) [IQR]
Thailand	305	31 [17-60]	56%	86%	11 [6-13]
Cambodia	292	38 [16-89]	46%	85%	23 [13-29]
Zimbabwe	287	30 [16-68]	52%	76%	8 [6-10]
Sudan	248	24 [16-51]	48%	97%	8 [7-10]
South Africa	142	30 [16-63]	70%	52%	12 [8-14]
Ethiopia	132	30 [16-60]	58%	88%	11 [7-15]
Overall	1,406	30 [16-89]	53%	82%	10 [7-13]

The median age of participants was 30 years, with Cambodian respondents slightly older with a median age of 38 years and Sudanese younger with a median age 24 years. For all countries close to half of the respondents were female, with a higher proportion for South Africa (70%) (Appendix Tables 1-5).

Overall participants had lived in Australia for an average of ten years except for the Cambodians who had arrived in Australia an average of 23 years ago. Most participants (82%) spoke a language other than English at home (Appendix Tables 6-7).

The most common religion reported by respondents was Christianity (46%), followed by Buddhism (40%). A small proportion (2%) of the total cohort reported no religious affiliation (Figure 3, Appendix Tables 8 and 9).

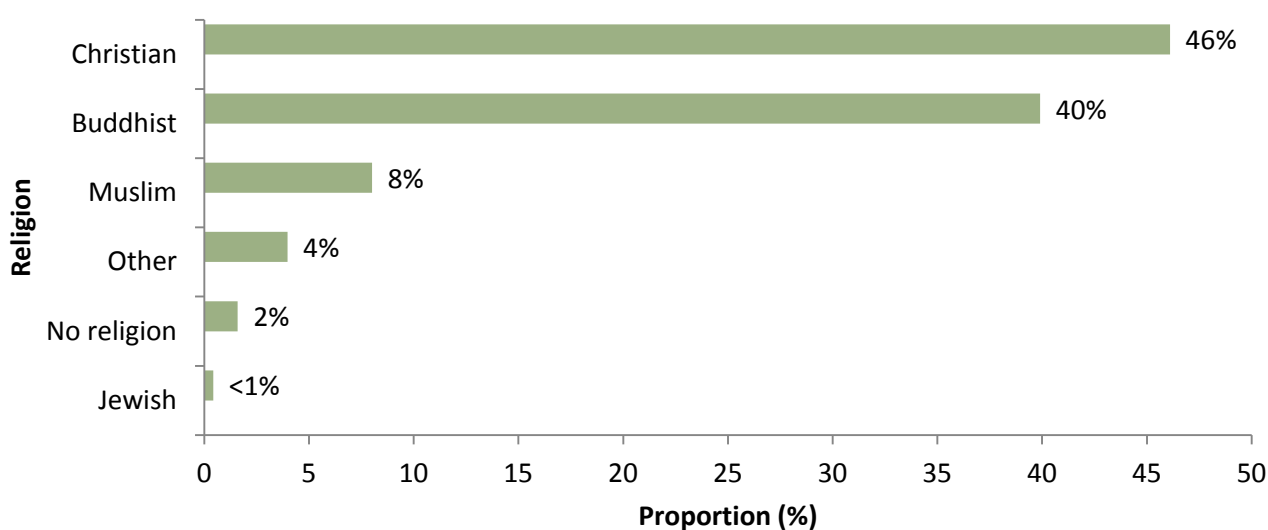


Figure 3: Religious identification of survey respondents (%)

Over 90% of respondents had completed at least a high school education, with 30% having completed a university degree (Appendix Tables 10-12).

The majority of participants were engaged in some type of employment (71%); either full time (41%), part time (19%), casual (7%), or self-employed (5%). A further 31% were studying, with 22% full time students and 9% in part time study. A smaller proportion (15%) were unemployed, with 4% unemployed and on benefits, 8% unemployed and not on benefits, and 2% not able to work due to visa restrictions. The categories are not mutually exclusive, as participants were able to check more than one response (Appendix Tables 13-15).

Nearly all participants identified as having friends from their home country or a country near it, with 52% reporting most of their friends were from their home country.

4.2 HIV knowledge and attitudes

4.2.1 HIV transmission

Eighty-four percent of respondents correctly identified that HIV could be transmitted through sexual intercourse, 75% through injection, and 70% through blood transfusion. Less than half of

respondents correctly identified child birth or breastfeeding as a mode of HIV transmission (Figure 4, Appendix Table 16).

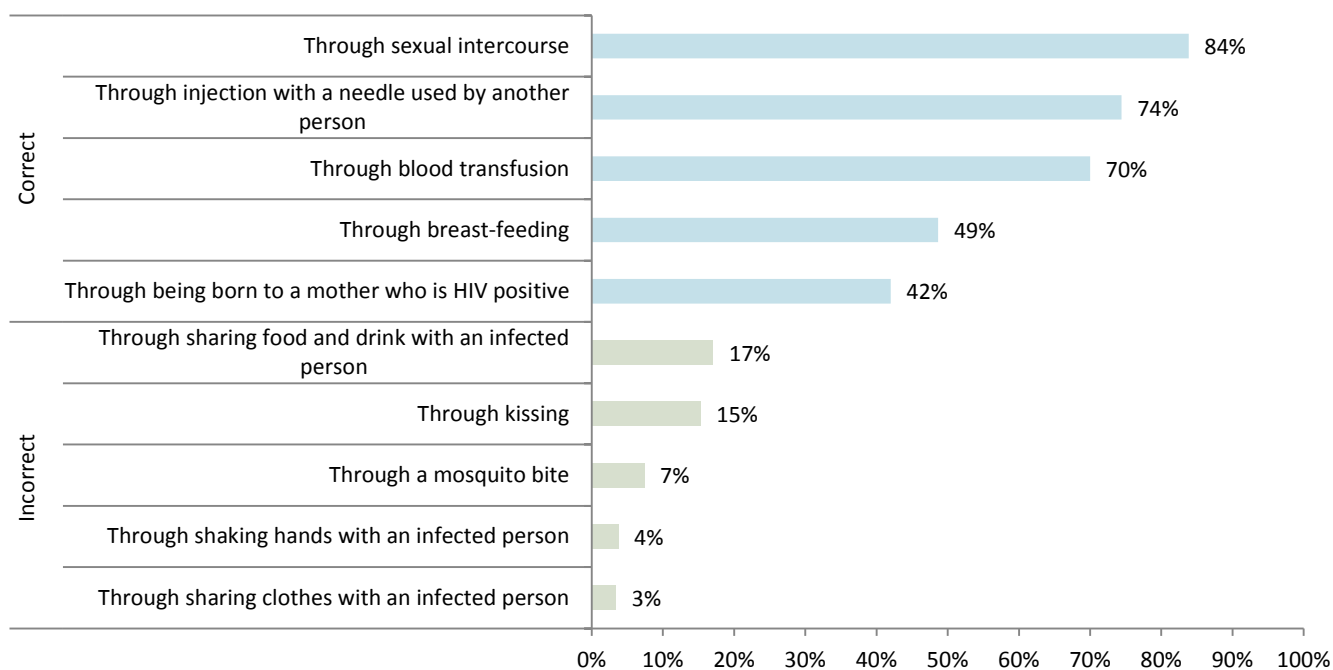


Figure 4: The proportion of respondents identifying correct and incorrect modes of HIV transmission

Only 21% of respondents correctly identified all five correct modes of HIV transmission (Figure 5, Appendix Tables 17-20), higher among females (25%) compared to males (16%).

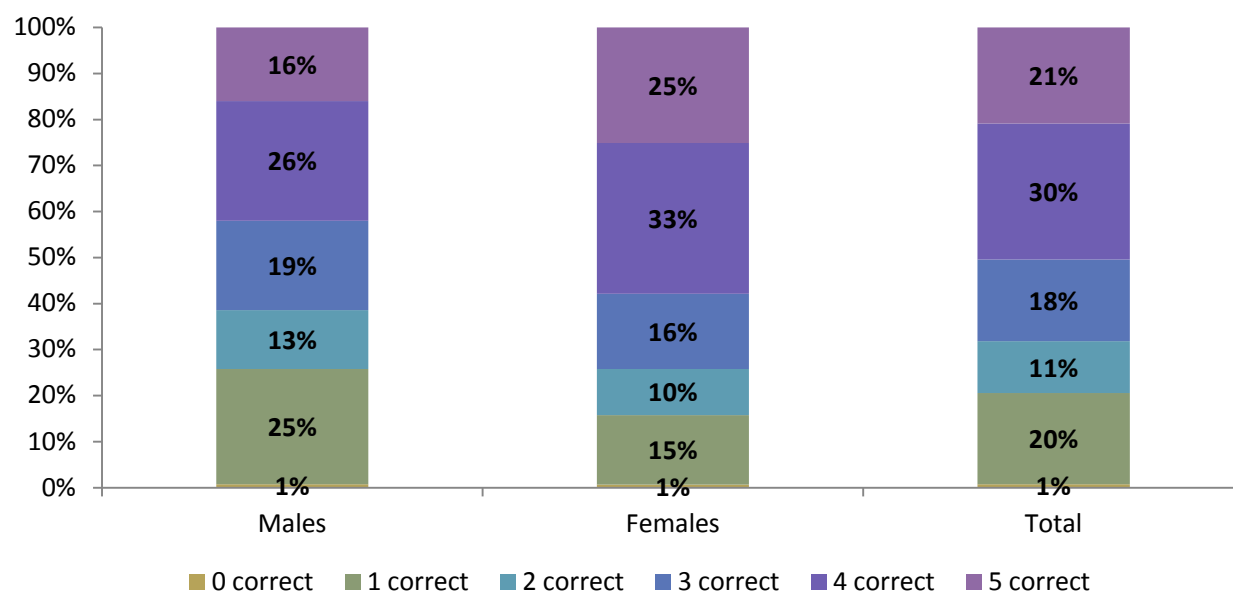


Figure 5: Proportion of respondents correctly identifying modes of HIV transmission, by sex

4.2.2 Attitudes to people living with HIV

The survey asked participants “What do you think about people with HIV/AIDS?”, and provided a range of possible responses, with the option of selecting as many options as they wanted. A higher proportion of respondents reported positive attitudes to people living with HIV compared to negative attitudes (Figure 6, Appendix Table 21). Over half (57%) of respondents felt that ‘It was not their fault, anybody can be infected’, 39% that ‘They should be able to enter Australia to live and work’, 37% that ‘They deserve support and not condemnation’. There were not any major differences in responses by age group or sex (see Appendix Table 21 for further detail).

Responses also demonstrated some misconceptions and negative attitudes regarding HIV positive people, with almost a quarter (22%) of respondents selecting ‘They cannot have healthy children’. A large proportion (19%), also selected ‘It is their fault they have the disease’.

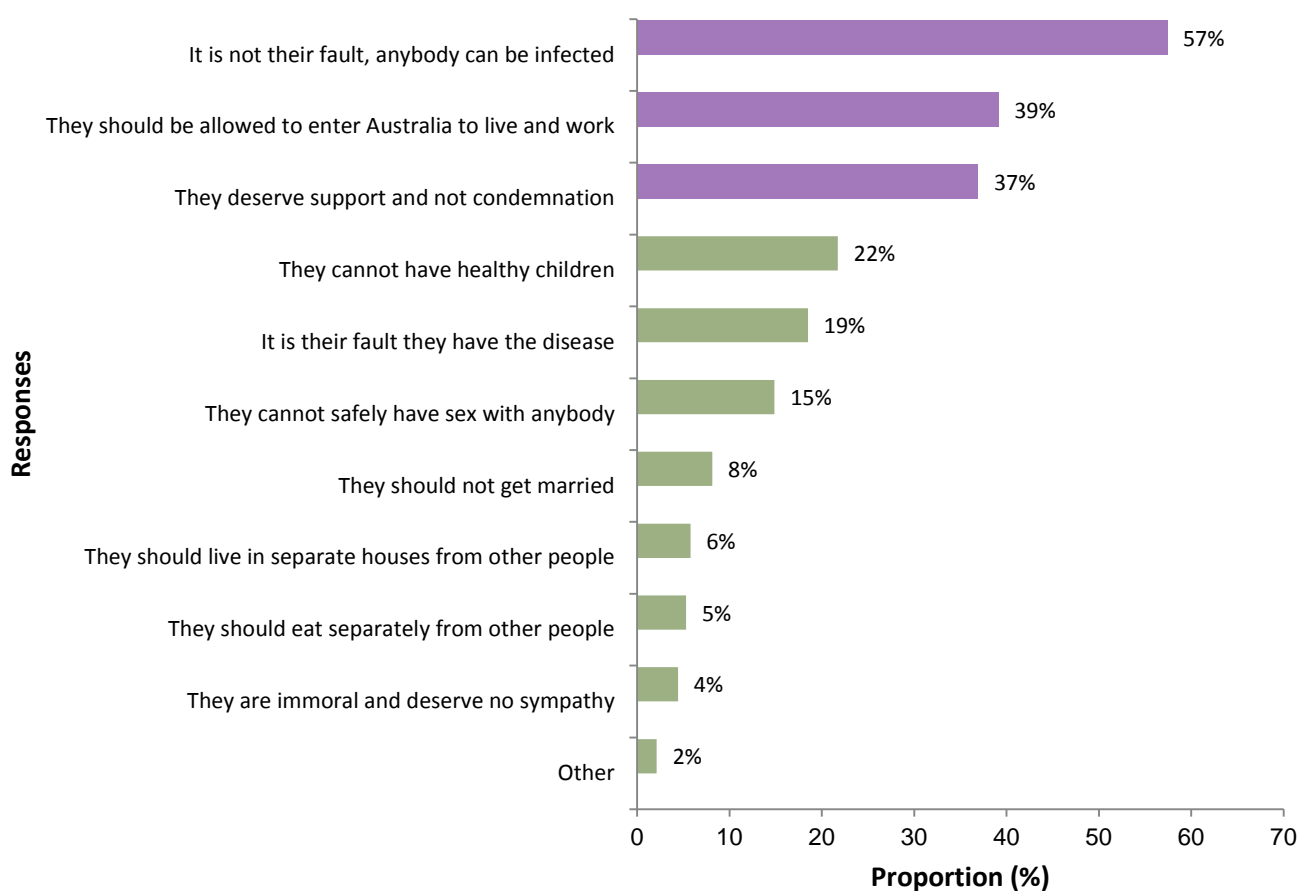


Figure 6: Respondents' attitudes to people living with HIV

4.3 Sex and relationships

Section three of the survey focused on sex and relationships. Respondents were asked ‘*When did you last have sexual intercourse with someone (vaginal or anal)?*’, with pre-defined responses of ‘*In the last year*’, ‘*More than a year ago*’, ‘*I have never had sexual intercourse*’. The majority of respondents (80%) reported sexual intercourse in their lifetime, with 87% of these reporting they had most recently had sex in the last 12 months, and 13% more than a year ago. Sex in the last twelve months was lowest in females aged 16 -19 years (19%), compared to 53% in 16 -19 year old males (Figure 7, Appendix Tables 23-25).

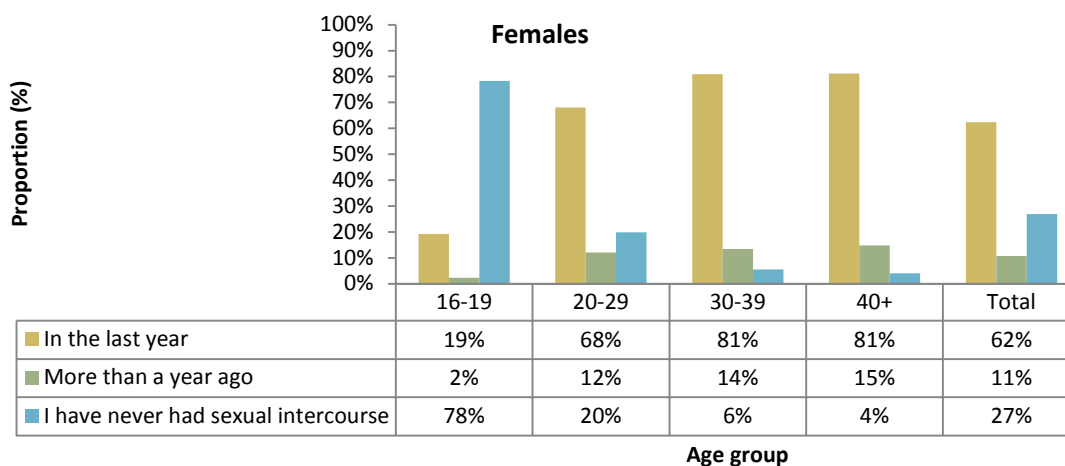
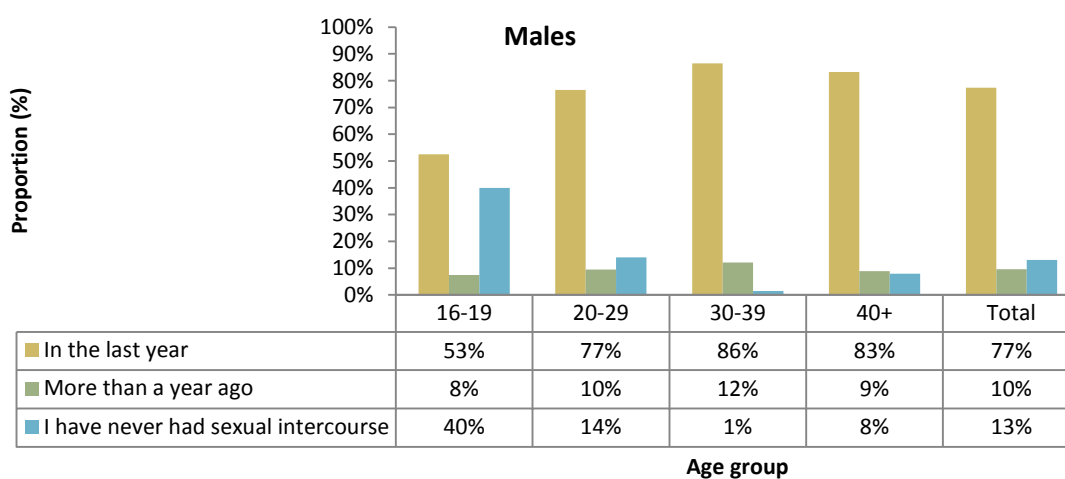


Figure 7: Experience of sexual intercourse by sex and age group

The survey asked 'In the past 12 months, how many men have you had sexual intercourse with?' with the same question asked about the number of women. Participants could select 'None', 'One' '2-5', '6-10', or '11 or more'. The majority of male respondents identified as only having had sex with women in the last twelve months (88%). Similarly for female respondents, 93% responded that they had only ever had sex with men. Half of men (53%) and two thirds of women (60%) reported one sexual partner of the opposite sex in the last twelve months. A significantly higher proportion of males (42%) reported multiple sexual partners of the opposite sex (>1) in the last 12 months, compared with 28% of females ($p < 0.001$) (Table 4, Appendix Tables 26-31).

Table 4: Number of sex partners of the opposite sex in the last 12 months, by sex

Number of sex partners of the opposite sex	Male		Female		p-value
	n	%	n	%	
None	25	6	55	12	<0.001
One	239	53	276	60	
2+	190	42	127	28	

Respondents who had ever had sex were asked 'Do you currently have a steady sexual partner', with a definition of a steady partner provided as 'a **steady** sexual partner means someone you have sex with on a regular basis, this could be your husband/wife/girlfriend/boyfriend'. Overall 64% of sexually active participants reported they had a steady partner. Of sexually active females, 59% reported a steady partner of the opposite sex, with 2% reporting a same sex steady partner. Almost the same proportion of men reported an opposite sex steady partner (58%), with 9% reporting one or more male steady partners (Appendix Tables 32-34).

Respondents were also asked how many people they had had sex with in the last twelve months, other than a steady partner. Just under half of males (46%) and a third of females (33%) reported sex with someone other than a steady partner. This was more likely in males aged 20 -29 years and females aged 16 -19 years.

4.3.1 Condom use with steady partner

Participants reporting a steady partner were asked 'How often have you used condoms for sexual intercourse with your steady sexual partner in the last 12 months'. Of those with a steady partner, just under a fifth (17%) reported always used condoms, 27% used condoms inconsistently, and 56% reporting never using condoms. Females were more likely to report never using condoms compared to males (61% versus 51%). There was a significant association between condom use and sex ($p=0.005$, Table 5). Those aged 16 -19 years were more likely to report always using condoms with steady partners (52%) than other age groups, increasing to 75% if including condom use more than half the time.

Table 5: Condom use with steady partners

	Overall		Males		Females		p-value
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Always	121	17	63	17	58	18	0.005
Inconsistent	188	27	119	32	69	21	
Never	389	56	190	51	199	61	

Reasons for not using condoms with steady partner

Respondents with regular partners were asked 'What were the main reasons for not using condoms in the last 12 months with your steady partner?', with a number of different responses available, including a free text option for 'Other'. The main reason for not using condoms with a steady partner was being in a steady relationship (73%) (Table 6, Appendix Tables 35-37). Those aged 40+ years were most likely to give this as a reason (82%) compared to 20 -29 year olds (59%). Almost a quarter of males reported that condoms were unnatural, compared to 14% of females. While 9% of all respondents reported that condoms were unavailable at the time, this increased to 43% of 16 -19 year olds.

Table 6: Reasons for not using a condom with a steady partner

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
I am in a steady relationship	9	(64)	79	(59)	129	(73)	200	(82)	417	(73)
Difficult to bring up the topic of condoms	4	(29)	30	(22)	13	(7)	24	(10)	71	(13)
My partner did not like condoms	4	(29)	15	(11)	25	(14)	25	(10)	69	(12)
We are trying to get pregnant	0	(0)	24	(18)	20	(12)	19	(8)	63	(11)
Condoms make sex less enjoyable	4	(29)	19	(14)	17	(11)	29	(12)	69	(12)
Condoms are unnatural	4	(29)	32	(24)	33	(19)	37	(15)	106	(19)
Condoms were not available at the time	6	(43)	16	(12)	13	(7)	17	(7)	52	(9)
Total	14	(100)	135	(100)	176	(100)	243	(100)	568	(100)

Attitudes towards condom use with steady partner

To gauge perceptions about condom use, survey respondents were asked *'If your steady partner suggested using a condom, how would you feel?'* A regular partner suggesting use of condoms was generally perceived negatively (Figure 8, Appendix Tables 38-40), with 43% of respondents indicating this would make them feel like their partner was *'suspicious or concerned about their sexual behaviour'*. This was slightly higher for males (45%), than females (41%). Just under a third of respondents said they would feel insulted if their steady partner asked to use a condom.

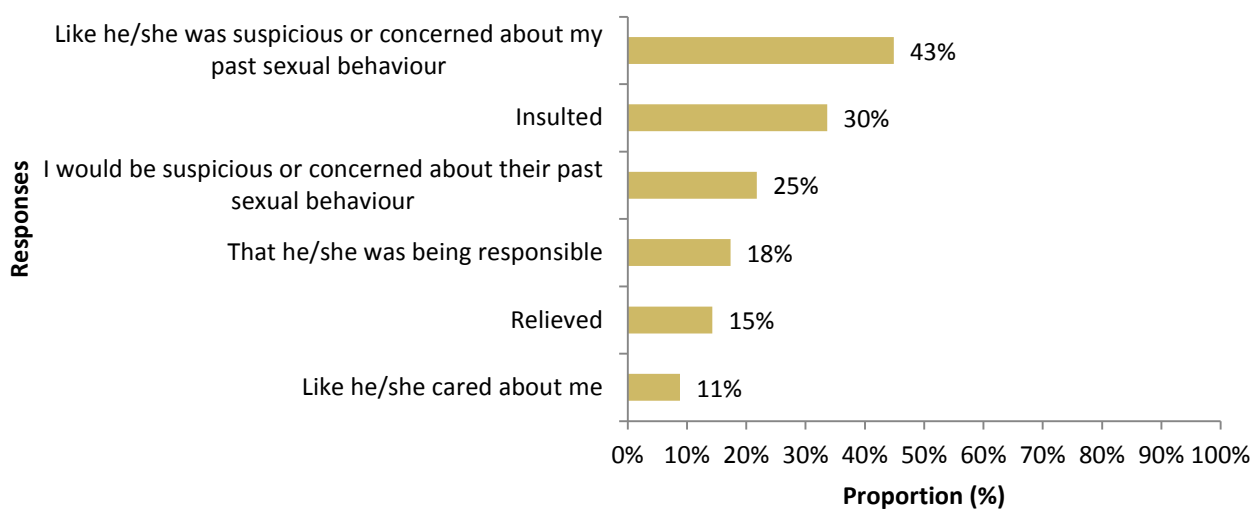


Figure 8: How respondents would feel if their steady partner suggested using a condom

4.3.2 Condom use with non-steady partner

Thirty-one percent of males reported always using condoms with non-steady partners, compared to 23% of females. (Figure 9, Appendix Tables 44-46).

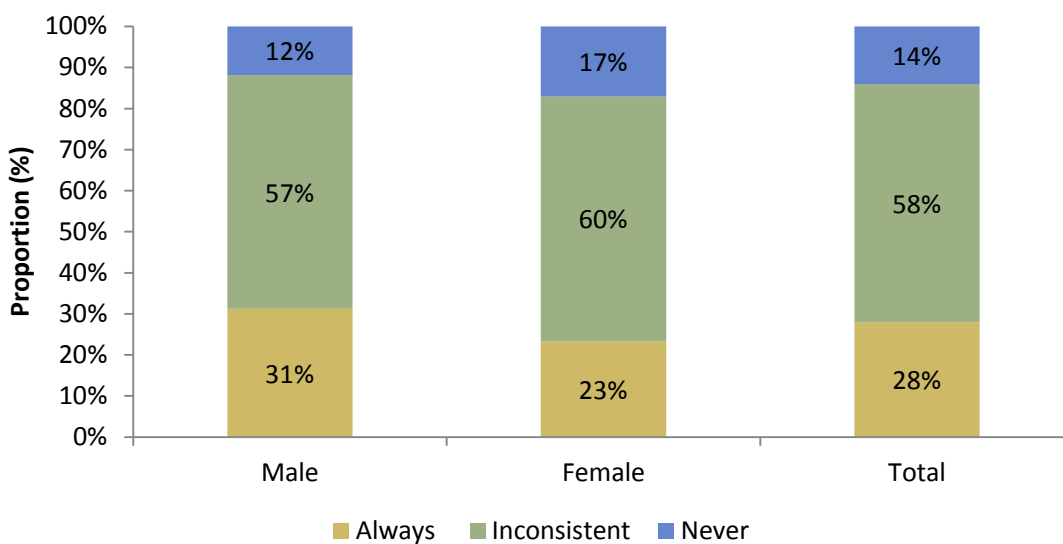


Figure 9: Condom use with a non-steady partner, by sex

Reasons for not using condoms with non-steady partner

Survey participants reporting a non-steady partner were also asked ‘*What were the reasons for not using condoms in the last 12 months with sexual partners other than your steady partner?*’, with a number of responses available. Reasons given for not using condoms with a non-steady partner varied by sex, with 42% of men reporting it was difficult to bring up the topic, increasing to 64% among women (Figure 10, Appendix Tables 47-49). Likewise 39% of women said that their partner did not like condoms, while only 14% of men reported this as a reason for not using condoms. Males were more likely (48%) than females (39%) to report that condoms were unnatural. The proportion reporting condoms were not available at the time was higher in 16 -19 years olds (54%), than overall (37%).

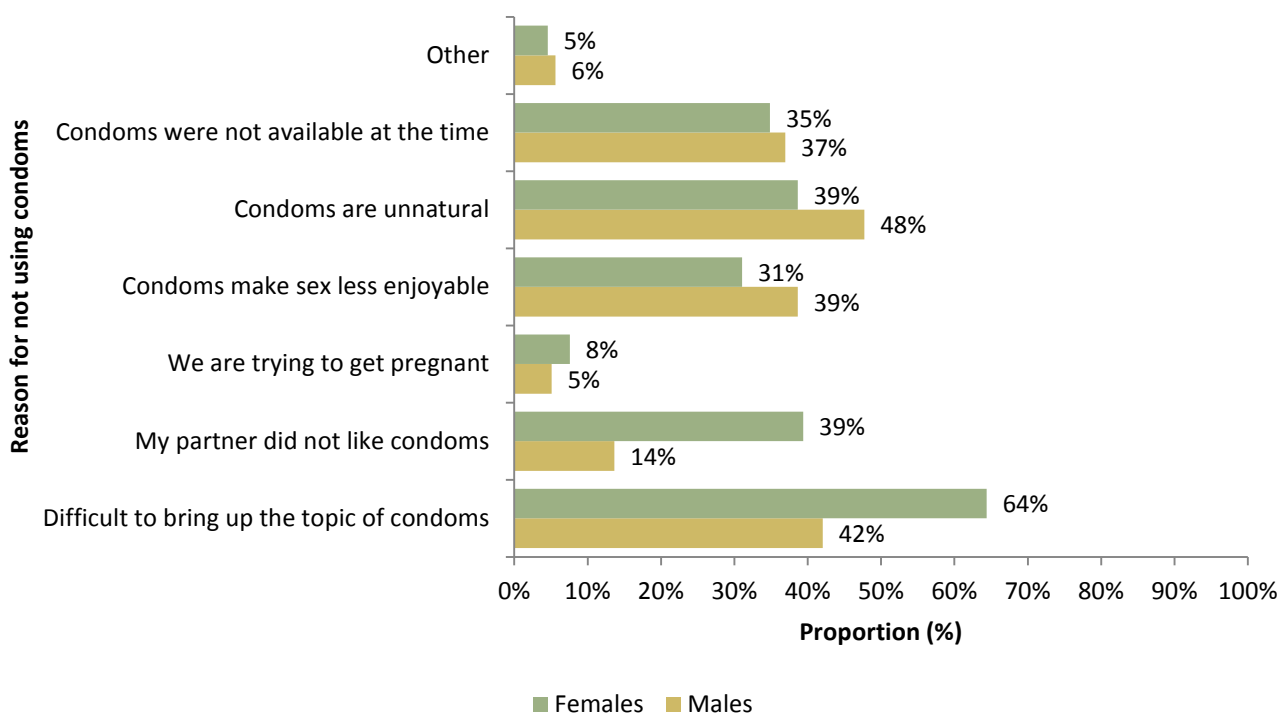


Figure 10: Reasons for not using a condom with a non-steady partner

Respondents 29 years or younger were less likely than those in older age groups to report “condoms make sex less enjoyable” or “condoms are unnatural” as a reason for not using a condom with a non-steady partner (Table 7).

Table 7: Reasons for not using a condom with a non-steady partner by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Difficult to bring up the topic of condoms	12	(43)	72	(59)	36	(53)	39	(44)	159	(52)
My partner did not like condoms	7	(25)	26	(21)	21	(31)	22	(25)	76	(25)
We are trying to get pregnant	0	(0)	3	(3)	5	(7)	11	(12)	19	(6)
Condoms make sex less enjoyable	10	(36)	23	(19)	30	(44)	46	(52)	109	(35)
Condoms are unnatural	9	(32)	48	(39)	28	(23)	50	(56)	135	(44)
Condoms were not available at the time	15	(54)	35	(28)	19	(11)	42	(47)	111	(36)
Total	28	(100)	123	(100)	68	(100)	89	(100)	308	(100)

Attitudes towards condom use with non-steady partner

As with steady partners, most respondents (56%) felt that suggesting condom use meant their non-steady partner was suspicious about their past sexual behaviour (Figure 11, Appendix Tables 50-52).

However, the next most common response was relief (39%).

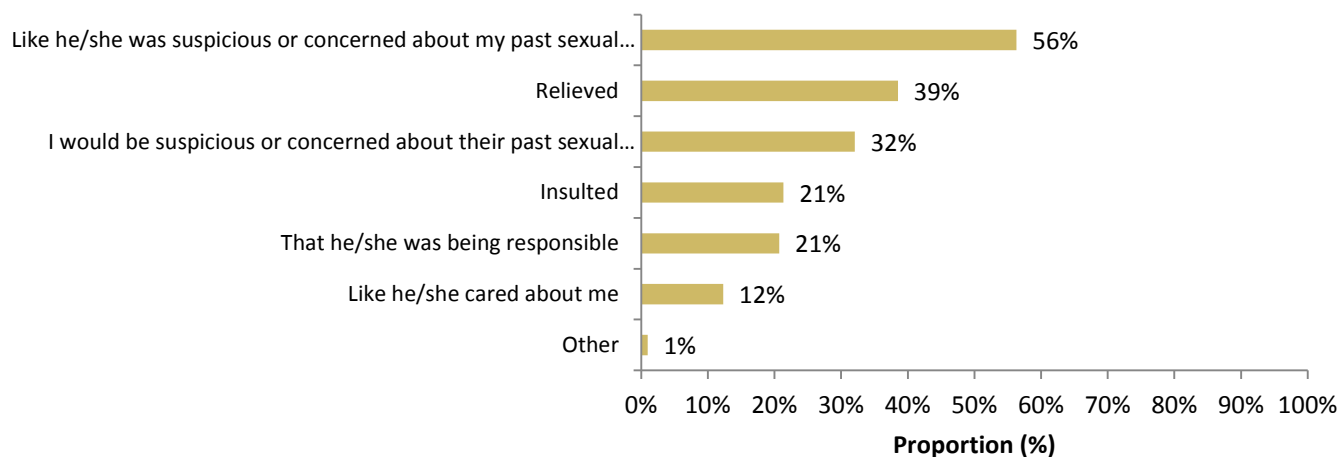


Figure 11: Responses to question 'If your non-steady partner suggested using a condom how would you feel?'

4.4 Travel to home country

All participants were asked 'While living in Australia, have you ever visited the country you were born in, the country your parents were born in, or a country near it?', and further detail on the country and the frequency of visits was elicited from respondents who replied in the affirmative. The majority of respondents had visited either the country their parents were born in, the country they were born in, or a country near it (61%). Respondents aged 40+ years were more than twice as likely to have travelled to a home country compared to respondents aged 16 -19 years (78% versus 35%). Females aged 30 -39 years and 20 -29 years were more likely to have travelled to a country of interest compared to males (Figure 12, Tables 53-55).

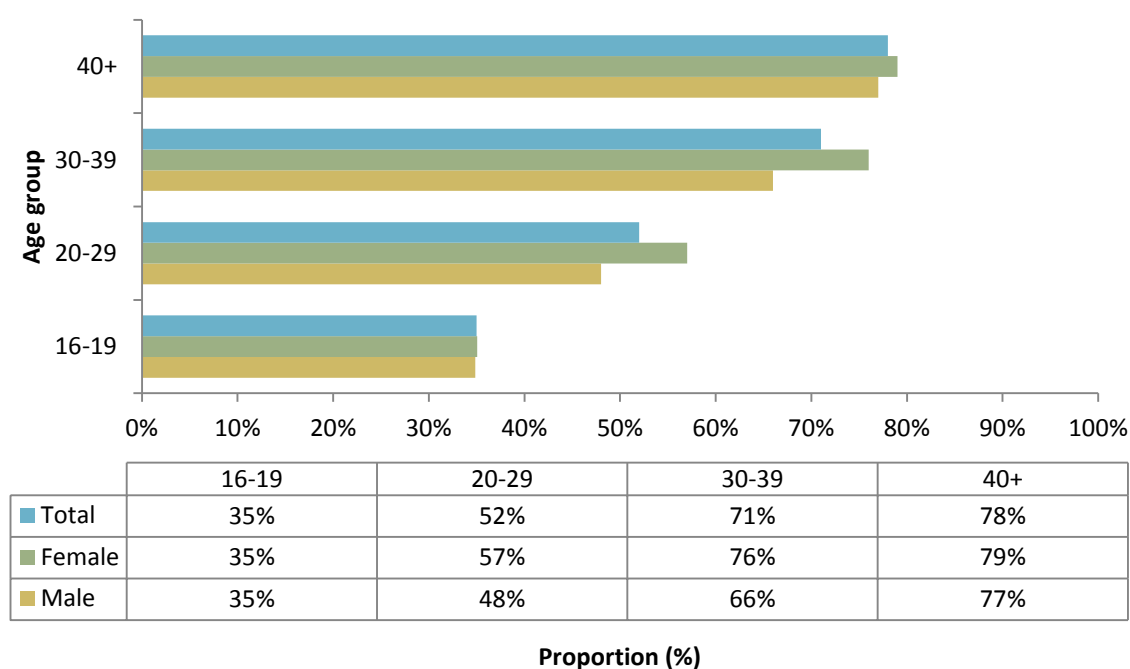
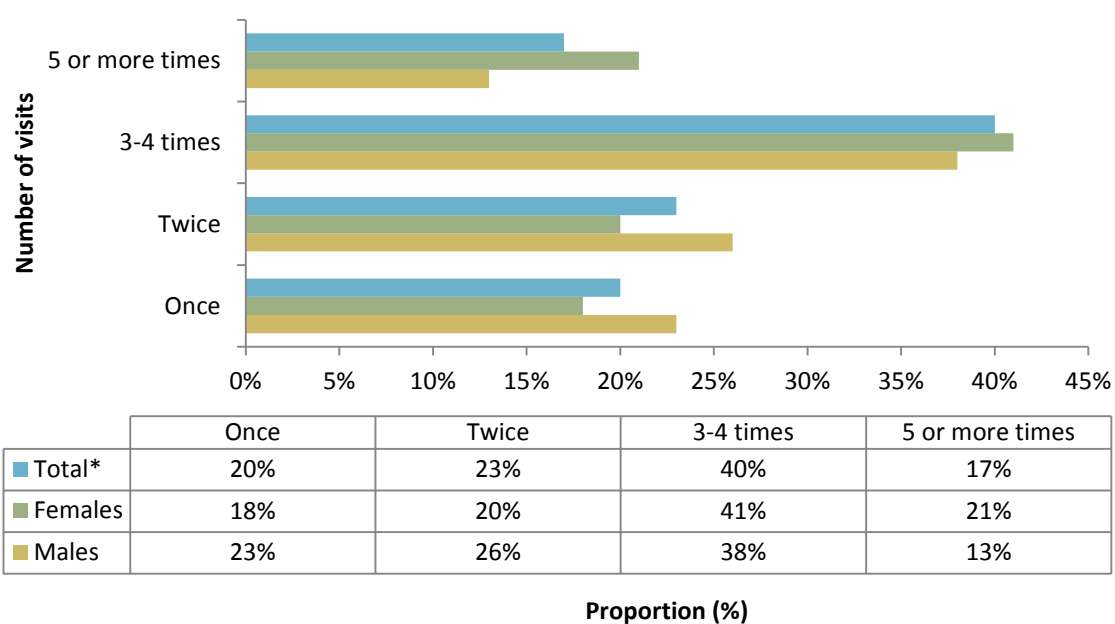


Figure 12: Travel to home country or a country nearby by sex and age group

Timing and frequency of travel to a relevant country

Overall more than half of visits had taken place in the last twelve months (57%), increasing to 62% for females. Respondents frequently reported visiting their home country multiple times since entry to Australia, with 40% having visited three to four times (Figure 13, Appendix Tables 59-64). Younger respondents reported fewer visits, with 32% of females and 48% of males aged 16 -19 years reporting one visit.



* Includes respondents where 'other' was selected as sex

Figure 13: Frequency of travel to home country or country nearby, by sex

Sex while travelling to a relevant country

Participants who had travelled to a relevant country were also asked 'On any of the visits to this country, did you have sexual intercourse with people other than your steady sexual partner in Australia?' and if yes, they were also asked 'How often did you use condoms with this person?'

Twenty-six percent of males who had visited their home country or a country near reported having sex with someone other than their steady partner in that country compared to 15% of females.

Those aged 20 -29 years were the most likely to report sex in their home country or a country near it (30%). Of those who had sex in their home country, just over a third reported always using condoms (36%), with females more likely to always use condoms (41%) compared to males (32%). Consistent condom use was highest among those aged 20 -29 years (males 45%, females 47%). When considering the proportion of the population potentially at risk of having unprotected sex when at home, this equates to 56 of 652 males (9%), and 33 of 751 females (4%) (Figure 14, Appendix Tables 65-67).

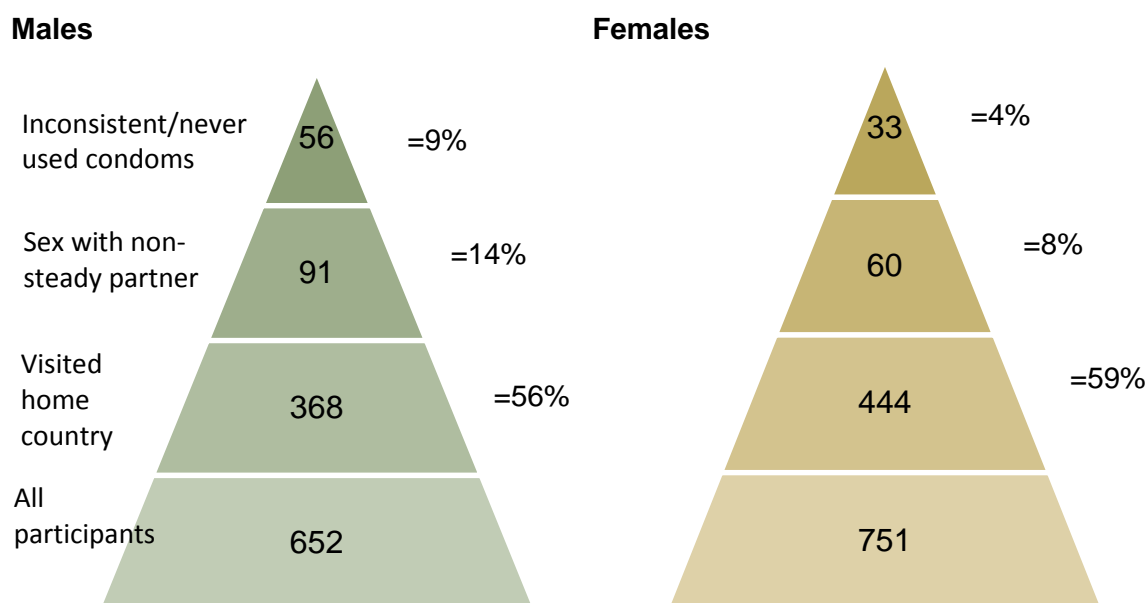


Figure 14: Travel, sex and condom use in home country or a country nearby

4.5 Health care access and HIV testing

4.5.1 Health care access

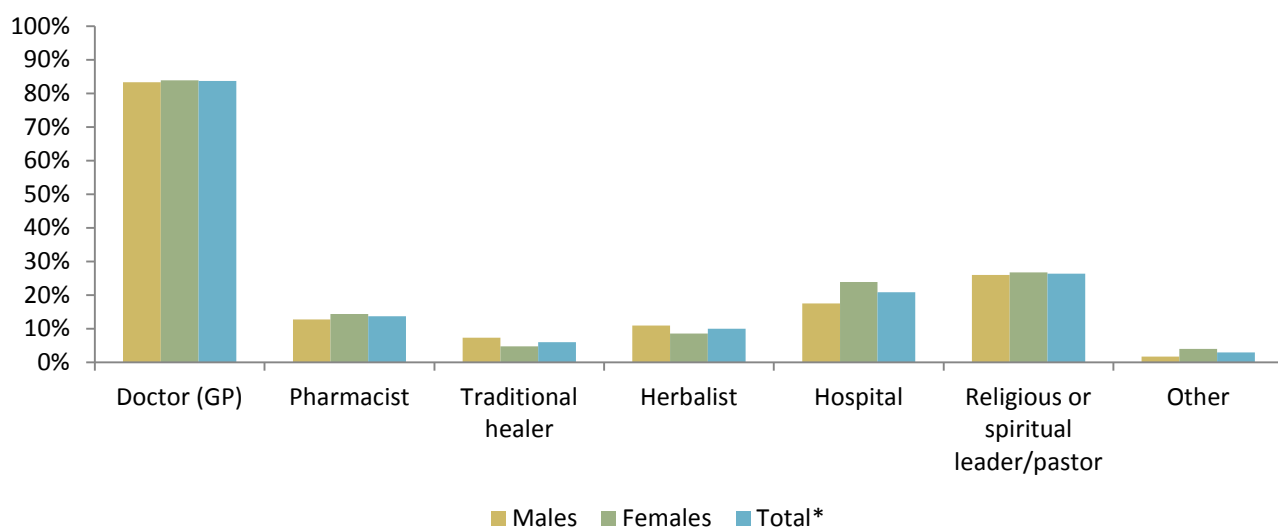
The fifth section of the survey focused on health care access and asked respondents about Medicare, health insurance and doctors' visits.

Health insurance

The majority of respondents (92%) had a Medicare card, with 38% having a health care card, and less than a quarter (23%) reporting health insurance other than Medicare. There were no differences found by sex (Appendix Tables 68-76).

Health care access

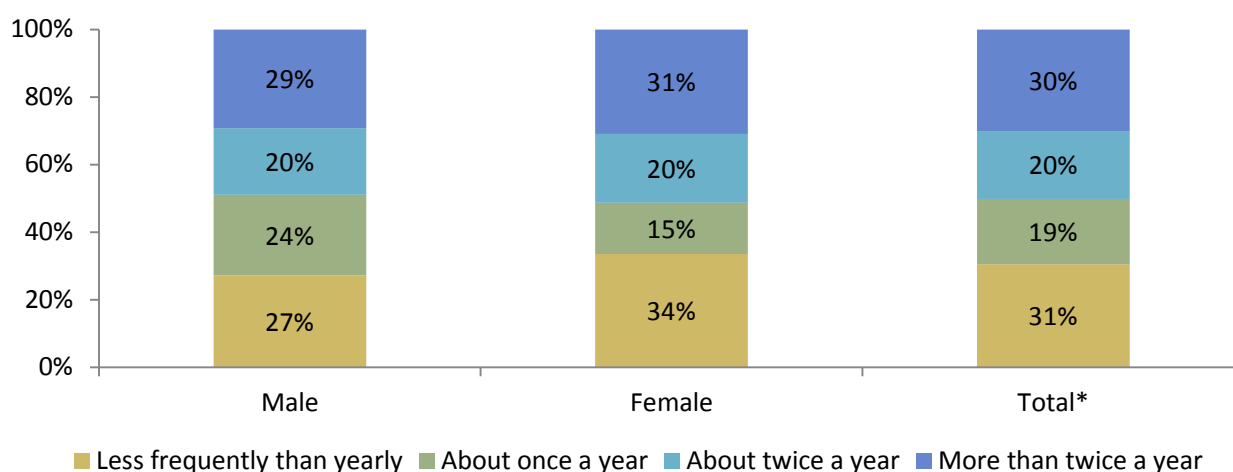
Participants were asked 'Where do you normally seek treatment when you are sick?'. The main place that respondents identified was a doctor (84%). A religious or spiritual leader was the next most common source of treatment (26%), followed by the hospital (21%). Females were more likely to report seeking treatment at a hospital than males (24% versus 18%) (Figure 15, Appendix Tables 71-73).



* Includes respondents where 'other' was selected as sex

Figure 15: Where respondents usually seek treatment when sick, by sex

All participants were asked 'Do you have a regular doctor (GP)?', and 'How often do you visit your doctor (GP)?'. Three quarters of respondents reported having a regular doctor. Younger respondents (59% of males and 69% of females aged 16 -19 years) were less likely to have a regular doctor (Appendix Tables 80-82). Half of respondents visited the doctor more than once a year, and a third visited the doctor less frequently than yearly. Females (34%) were more likely than males (27%) to report visiting the doctor less frequently than yearly (Figure 16, Appendix Tables 83-85).



* Includes respondents where 'other' was selected as sex

Figure 16: Frequency of doctor (GP) visits, by sex

Barriers to visiting the doctor

Time constraints and not thinking it was necessary were the main reasons for not visiting the doctor, followed by language barriers (Figure 17, Appendix Tables 86-88).

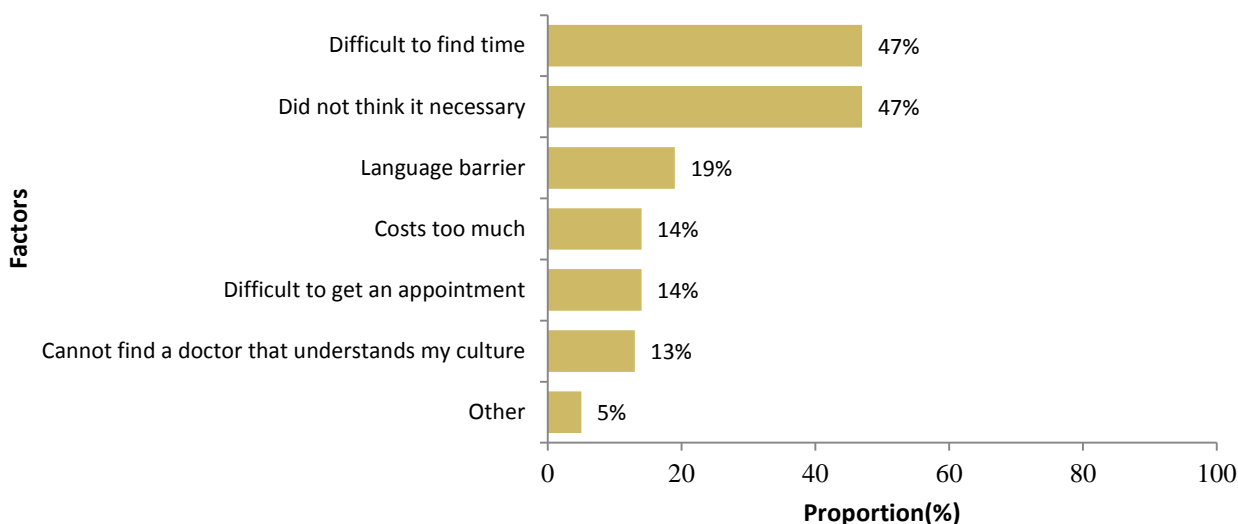


Figure 17: Factors which make it less likely for respondents to visit their doctor

4.5.2 HIV testing

Just over half (54%) of respondents reported ever having an HIV test, with no significant differences by gender, with 52% of males and 56% of females ever being tested. Respondents aged 16 -19 years were the least likely to report ever having an HIV test (22% of males and 14% of females). Almost three quarters (73%) of those aged 30 -39 years had ever been tested for HIV (Figure 18, Appendix Tables 89-91).

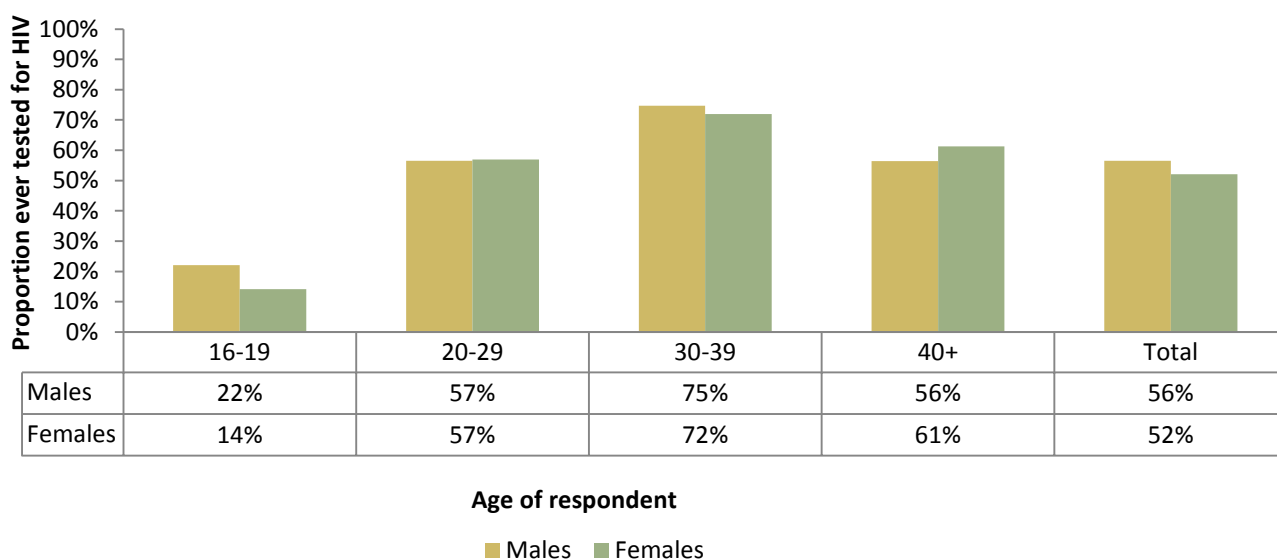


Figure 18: The proportion of respondents reporting ever being tested for HIV, by sex and age group

The majority (81%) of those tested for HIV were last tested for HIV in Australia and not in their country of origin. The proportion tested in their home country (outside of Australia) increased with age, with 81% of 30 -39 year olds and 86% of participants aged 40+ years compared to 64% of 16 -19 year olds and 79% of 20 -29 year olds. There was very little difference in the location of last HIV test by sex (Appendix Tables 95-97).

A fifth of all respondents who had been tested for HIV reported their most recent test was within the last year (Figure 19, Appendix Tables 92-94). More than half (57%) reported an HIV test between one to five years ago, and 21% in more than five years. Over a third of respondents aged 16 -19 years reported a test in the last twelve months, dropping to 13% for those aged 40 years and over.

Of those who had ever been tested for HIV, 88% of the participants reported that their last HIV test was negative, 4% were unsure of their result, and 8% reported the result of their last HIV test was positive (8% males, 7% females, Appendix Tables 104-106).

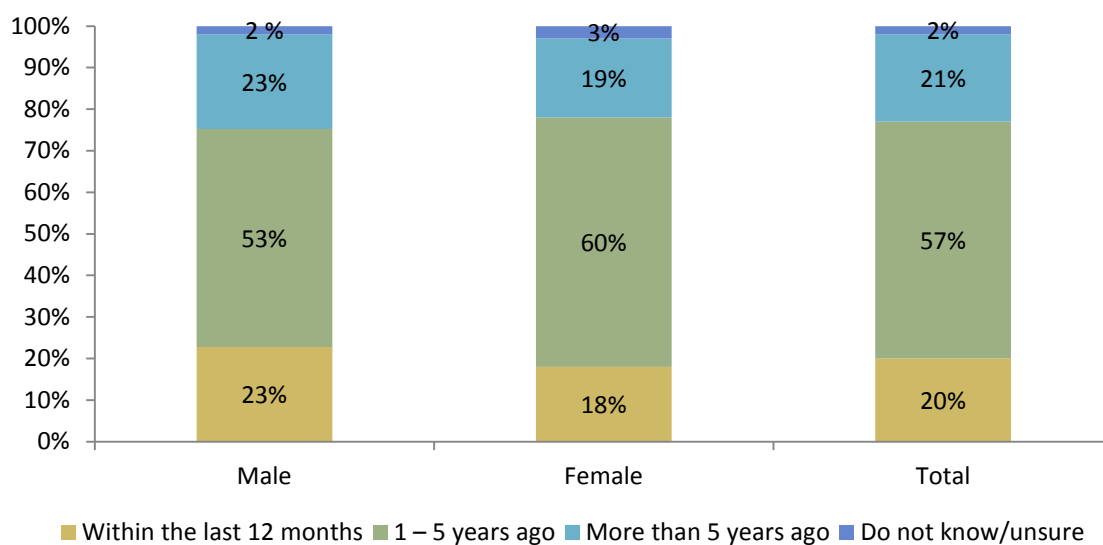


Figure 19: Timing of respondents' last HIV test, by sex

Location of last HIV test

The majority (58%) of respondents were last tested for HIV at the doctor (general practice clinic), 16% at a sexual health clinic, and 10% at a hospital, with 16% tested elsewhere. Respondents reporting they were HIV positive were twice as likely to have been tested at a sexual health clinic (33%), compared to HIV negative respondents (15%) (Figure 20, Appendix Tables 98-100).

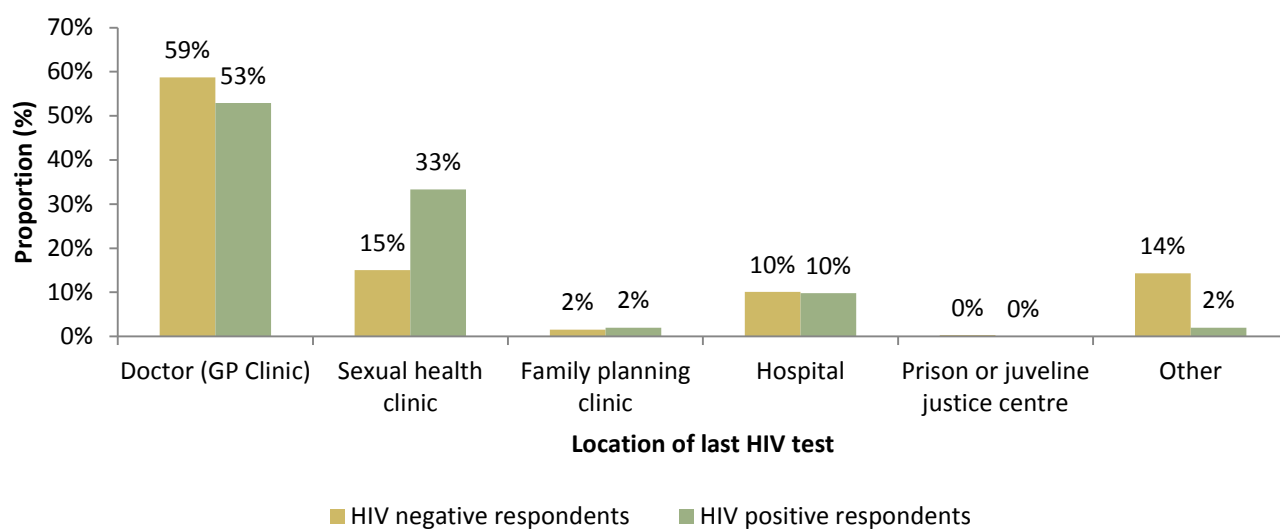


Figure 20: Location of most recent HIV test, by HIV status

Reason for last HIV test

Most participants reported an application for permanent residency as a reason for their last HIV test, slightly lower for males than females (53% versus 60%), with wanting to know their HIV status reason and testing as part of a regular health check the next most common reasons (Table 8, Appendix Tables 101-103).

Table 8: Reason for last HIV test, by sex

	Males	Females	Total*
Applying for permanent residency	53%	60%	56%
I had a new sexual partner	7%	7%	7%
Something happened that may have put me at risk of HIV	9%	6%	7%
I was pregnant and had a check up	NA	10%	NA
My doctor suggested it	12%	15%	13%
I wanted to know my HIV status	24%	14%	19%
Regular health check	15%	13%	14%
Other	10%	8%	9%

* Total includes sex of 'Other'

Factors that made it less likely for participants to have an HIV test

Overall, having a steady partner (38%), being scared of a blood test (30%) and perception of having done nothing to put them at risk (25%), were the main reasons that made it less likely for participants not to test for HIV. Structural barriers such as it costs too much (10%) and it is difficult to find time to get tested (9%) were reported by a smaller proportion of respondents (Appendix tables 107-109).

When the analysis was restricted to participants who only had a steady partner, the top three reasons were having a steady partner (51% males, 49% females), fear of a blood test (30% males, 27% females), and fear of receiving a positive result (22% males, 17% females) (Figure 21).

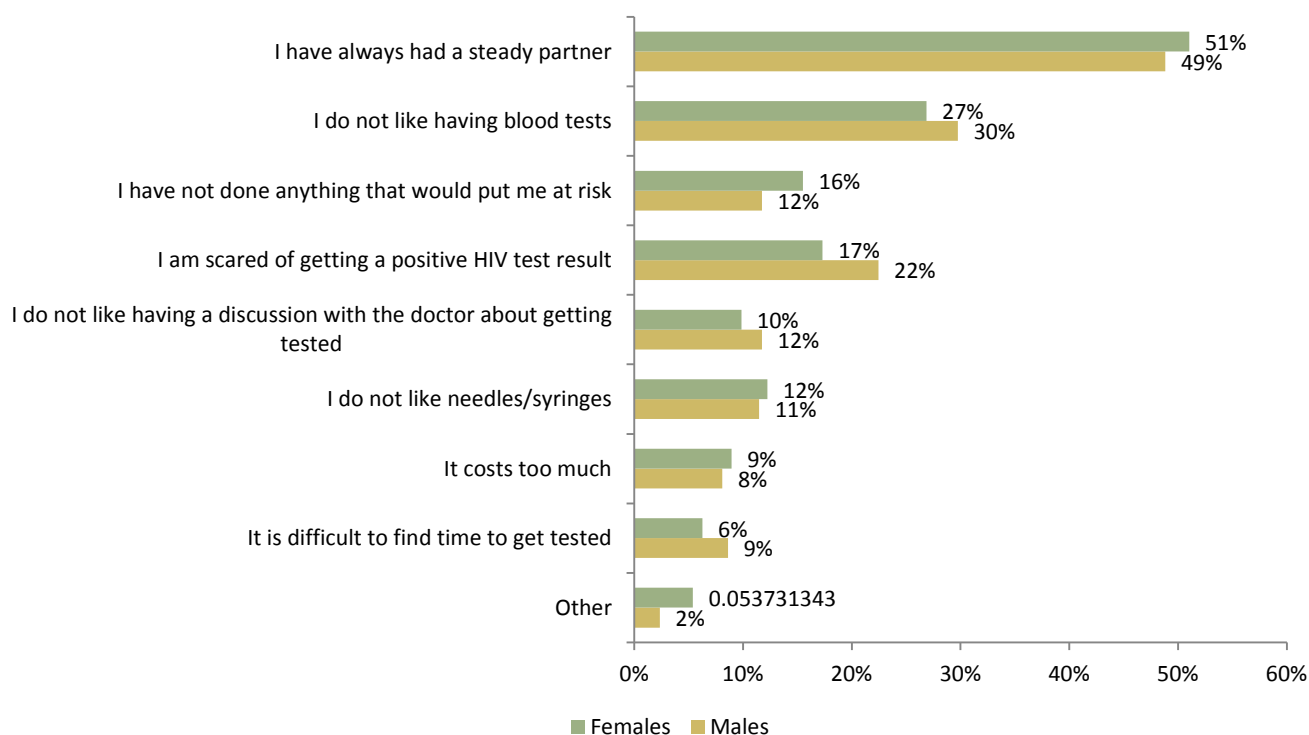


Figure 21: Factors that made it less likely to have an HIV test, respondents with a steady partner, by sex

Among respondents who identified having one or more non-steady partners, the reasons for not getting tested shifted to being scared about getting a blood test (43% males, 54% females), fear about the HIV test result (42% males, 46% females) and not wanting to have the discussion with their doctor (26% males, 18% females). Almost a quarter of men (24%) reporting a non-steady partner still reported their reason for not getting a test was due to having a steady partner (Figure 22). Only fear about getting a blood test was significantly different between males and females ($p=0.033$).

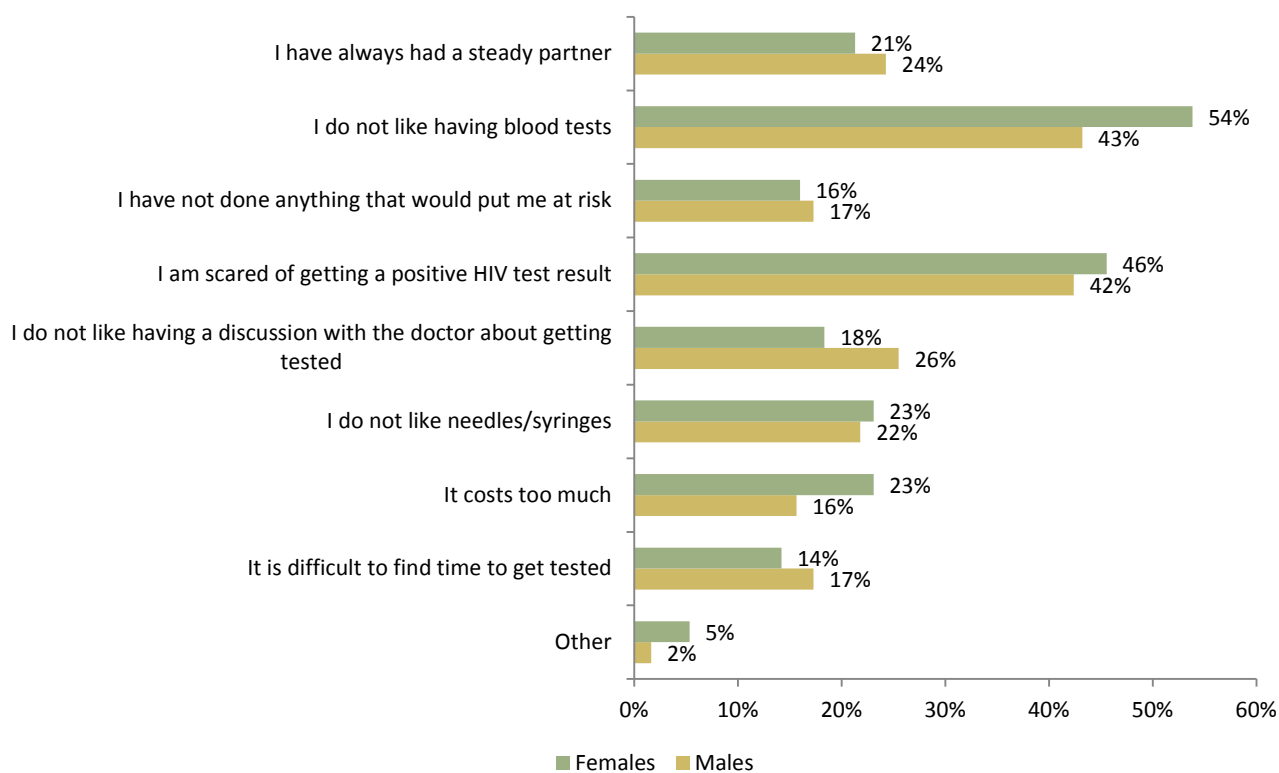


Figure 22: Factors that made it less likely to get an HIV test, respondents with a non-steady partner, by sex

HIV testing and health care access

Respondents who visited the doctor once or twice a year were more likely to have had an HIV test (55% and 61% respectively), compared to those who reported visiting the doctor less than once a year (44%) (Table 9).

Table 9: Frequency of doctors' visits and the proportion ever tested for HIV

		Less frequently than yearly		About once a year		Twice a year or more		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever tested for HIV	No	193	49	106	43	216	34	515	40
	Yes	174	44	136	55	391	61	701	55
	Not sure	27	7	5	2	35	6	67	5

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

This survey provides valuable new information about HIV-related knowledge, attitudes and practices among CALD populations in NSW. Important gaps have been identified, including almost four-fifths of respondents being unable to correctly identify all five modes of HIV transmission, and the majority of sexually active participants in the survey reported using condoms either inconsistently or never with non-steady partners. These findings demonstrate both lower levels of knowledge and condom use when compared to general population surveys (12, 13).

Low levels of HIV testing were indicated, with only about half of participants reporting ever being tested, with reasons for not testing most often related to a perception of not being at risk. Results for the four community groups included in both this survey and the previous 2006-2008 CALD survey show similar proportions for females ever tested (56% versus 60%), while the proportion of males ever tested in this survey was slightly higher than previously (52% versus 40%) (6). This is lower than what was found in the UK for males (64%) and females (67%) (14).

The survey also demonstrated a proportion of participants (9% of all males, 4% of all females) travelled back to their home country and engaged in condomless sex while there. Given the high HIV prevalence in some of the respondents' countries of origin, this potentially places them at high risk of HIV acquisition. Responding to travel-associated risk however must be balanced with health promotion efforts in Australia, with studies from other high income countries showing the proportion of new infections acquired locally can be as high as 62% for some sub-populations, such as black Caribbean men who have sex with men in the UK (3).

Gender differences were also found. A higher proportion of males than females reported having multiple sexual partners of the opposite sex. Barriers to condom use also varied, with females more commonly reporting that it was difficult to raise condom use with a partner or their partner didn't like condoms. Males on the other hand were more likely to state that condoms made sex less enjoyable, were unnatural, or were unavailable. These findings are consistent with research conducted in Africa which has identified unequal power in sexual decision making, and that women, for example, may want to please their partner, who might believe that condoms will reduce sexual pleasure. The use of condoms was associated with a perceived lack of 'real' love, intimacy and trust (15, 16).

Respondents who reported visiting the doctor once or twice a year were more likely to have had an HIV test compared to those who visit less frequently. When analysis was restricted to participants who only had a steady partner, the top three reasons for not having a test were having a steady partner, fear of a blood test, and fear of receiving a positive result. Among respondents who identified having one or more non-steady partners, the reasons for not getting tested shifted to being scared about getting a blood test, fear about the HIV test result and not wanting to have the discussion with their doctor.

The survey also showed 8% of those who reported they had a test in the past indicated their last result was positive, with HIV-positive respondents twice as likely to been tested at a sexual health clinic compared to HIV-negative respondents. This is the first time we are aware of this information being collected from migrant populations in NSW or Australia so we have no other comparable estimates. We did compare the findings to the known prevalence of HIV in the home countries of the participants, and the self-reported findings are generally consistent. However it is possible that these findings are an over-estimation due to selection or responses biases, or an under-estimation, with studies in men who have sex with men showing self-reported HIV status under-estimates true biological prevalence by about 50% due to some men being unaware of their HIV status. Further studies to confirm the validity of these findings by integrating HIV biological testing into future surveys at community events or more private locations is needed.

There a few potential limitations of this research study. Firstly, the analysis included six migrant communities, and some of the communities had a larger sample size than the others (Thailand=305 vs Ethiopia=129), and so the patterns in some communities had the potential to influence the overall findings. However overall there were around 600 participants from Asian countries and 800 from African countries. Also, while we plan to disseminate the aggregate findings to ensure acceptance of the findings by the participating communities; we chose not to separate out data by community, to minimise the potential for stigmatising any one community. Secondly, although the survey was piloted, some questions may have been misunderstood by participants, resulting in response biases. Thirdly, while a paper-based format was used for this survey, an electronic survey may have provided more accurate responses, and piloting of this medium should be considered for future research with this population. Fourthly, the survey was completed in 2012 and 2013, and it is possible that changes may have occurred since then. Finally, the study may not be generalizable to all people in the six migrant communities in the target age groups, as participants were recruited

from community events, and therefore may be biased towards people who are more socially engaged.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion the survey has demonstrated some important areas to focus future prevention strategies for CALD populations in Australia. The uptake of HIV testing, particularly recent HIV testing, was low. Further education and health promotion initiatives are needed to address gaps in knowledge and condom use reported by participants, and should be separately tailored to males and females. Health promotion focusing on the importance of condom use when at home and travelling is important. Finally the survey has shown the feasibility of conducting large-scale community surveys in these populations, providing a platform for repeated behavioural surveillance.

Recommendations arising from this research are:

1. Continue collaboration between HIV services, multicultural health services, community-based organisations and related services e.g. family planning, to develop and implement targeted health promotion programs which:
 - a. Are age, gender and culture-appropriate;
 - b. Increase HIV-related knowledge, condom use and understanding and utilisation of current prevention strategies, such as pre-exposure prophylaxis and treatment as prevention; and
 - c. Encourage uptake of testing and treatment.
2. Increasing HIV testing by priority CALD populations through:
 - a. Providing education and training to GPs on how to identify patients who may be at increased risk, and maximise opportunistic testing;
 - b. Developing decision aids or prompts based on HIV risk factors for GPs to use in determining when HIV testing should be offered to CALD patients. These could be integrated into the existing disease-specific *HealthPathways* currently being rolled out by NSW Health, or could be developed to incorporate multiple diseases (e.g. hepatitis B, tuberculosis) based on country of origin, as is the case with the UK Migrant Health Guide (1).
 - c. Offering and evaluating different options for HIV testing (e.g. dried blood spot testing, point of care), bearing in mind barriers amongst some CALD patients such as a fear of blood.

3. Feedback findings into related policy and research fora, such as the NSW Health-Kirby Partnership to evaluate the NSW HIV Strategy 2016-2020.
4. Undertaking qualitative research to further understand, for example, what an HIV positive result might mean to someone from a CALD background (including perceptions of how this affects residency status), and how this impacts on willingness to undergo HIV testing.
5. Regular repeat surveys among CALD populations, which:
 - a. Include clarification around the meaning of particular terms such as “steady partner” for different communities;
 - b. Include additional questions for example around transactional sex and visa status;
 - c. Include biological testing at community events and private locations, subject to community consultation and pilot testing to determine appropriateness and feasibility; and
 - d. Are expanded to include other states and territories with large populations of migrants from high HIV prevalence countries.

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Appendix 1 – Tables

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Appendix 1: Tables

Question 1: How old are you (in years)?

Table 1: Age group of respondents, by country

Age group	Thailand		Cambodia		Zimbabwe		Sudan		South Africa		Ethiopia		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
16-19	33	(10.82)	46	(15.75)	51	(17.77)	75	(30.24)	22	(15.49)	24	(18.18)	251	(17.85)
20-29	87	(28.52)	54	(18.49)	82	(28.57)	102	(41.13)	48	(33.80)	41	(31.06)	414	(29.45)
30-39	106	(34.75)	53	(18.15)	76	(26.48)	40	(16.13)	34	(23.94)	29	(21.97)	338	(24.04)
40+	79	(25.90)	139	(47.60)	78	(27.18)	31	(12.50)	38	(26.76)	38	(28.79)	403	(28.66)
Total	305	(100)	292	(100)	287	(100)	248	(100)	142	(100)	132	(100)	1406	(100)

Table 2: Age group of respondents, males

Age group	Thailand		Cambodia		Zimbabwe		Sudan		South Africa		Ethiopia		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
16-19	10	(7.52)	12	(7.59)	18	(13.04)	32	(24.81)	2	(4.76)	6	(11.54)	80	(12.27)
20-29	29	(21.80)	26	(16.46)	53	(38.41)	64	(49.61)	23	(54.76)	15	(28.85)	210	(32.21)
30-39	53	(39.85)	30	(18.99)	36	(26.09)	18	(13.95)	5	(11.90)	9	(17.31)	151	(23.16)
40+	41	(30.83)	90	(56.96)	31	(22.46)	15	(11.63)	12	(28.57)	22	(42.31)	211	(32.36)
Total	133	(100)	158	(100)	138	(100)	129	(100)	42	(100)	52	(100)	652	(100)

Table 3: Age group of respondents, females

Age group	Thailand		Cambodia		Zimbabwe		Sudan		South Africa		Ethiopia		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
16-19	23	(13.37)	34	(25.37)	33	(22.15)	43	(36.13)	20	(20.00)	16	(20.78)	169	(22.50)
20-29	58	(33.72)	28	(20.90)	29	(19.46)	38	(31.93)	25	(25.00)	26	(33.77)	204	(27.16)
30-39	53	(30.81)	23	(17.16)	40	(26.85)	22	(18.49)	29	(29.00)	19	(24.68)	186	(24.77)
40+	38	(22.09)	49	(36.57)	47	(31.54)	16	(13.45)	26	(26.00)	16	(20.78)	192	(25.57)
Total	172	(100)	134	(100)	149	(100)	119	(100)	119	(100)	77	(100)	751	(100)

Question 2: Are you – male, female, other?

Table 4: Sex of respondents, by country

	Thailand		Cambodia		Zimbabwe		Sudan		South Africa		Ethiopia		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	133	(43.61)	158	(54.11)	138	(48.08)	129	(52.02)	42	(29.58)	52	(39.39)	652	(46.37)
Female	172	(56.39)	134	(45.89)	149	(51.92)	119	(47.98)	100	(70.42)	77	(58.33)	751	(53.41)
Other	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	3	(2.27)	3	(0.21)
Total	305	(100)	292	(100)	287	(100)	248	(100)	142	(100)	132	(100)	1406	(100)

Table 5: Sex of respondents, by age group

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+ years		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	80	(31.87)	210	(50.72)	151	(44.67)	211	(52.36)	652	(46.37)
Female	169	(67.33)	204	(49.28)	186	(55.03)	192	(47.64)	751	(53.41)
Other	2	(0.80)	0	(0.00)	1	(0.30)	0	(0.00)	3	(0.21)
Total	251	(100)	414	(100)	338	(100)	403	(100)	1406	(100)

Question 6: What are the main languages you speak at home?

Table 6: Languages spoken at home, by country

	Thailand		Cambodia		Zimbabwe		Sudan		South Africa		Ethiopia		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
English	39	(13.64)	37	(14.74)	60	(23.81)	6	(2.91)	62	(48.44)	14	(13.08)	218	(17.72)
Other	247	(86.36)	214	(85.26)	192	(76.19)	200	(97.09)	66	(51.56)	93	(86.92)	1012	(82.28)
Total	286	(100)	251	(100)	252	(100)	206	(100)	128	(100)	107	(100)	1230	(100)

176 didn't answer

Table 7: Languages spoken at home, by age group

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+ years		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
English	45	(20.83)	73	(20.11)	49	(16.28)	51	(14.57)	218	(17.72)
Other	171	(79.17)	290	(79.89)	252	(83.72)	299	(85.43)	1012	(82.28)
Total	216	(100)	363	(100)	301	(100)	350	(100)	1230	(100)

Question 9: What is your religion?

Table 8: Respondents' religion, by country

	Thailand		Cambodia		Zimbabwe		Sudan		South Africa		Ethiopia		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Christian	18	(5.96)	11	(3.78)	276	(97.53)	180	(75.31)	113	(80.14)	41	(31.54)	639	(46.10)
Muslim	2	(0.66)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	29	(12.13)	3	(2.13)	77	(59.23)	111	(8.01)
Jewish	0	(0.00)	1	(0.34)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	4	(2.84)	1	(0.77)	6	(0.43)
Buddhist	278	(92.05)	274	(94.16)	1	(0.35)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	553	(39.90)
No religion	4	(1.32)	5	(1.72)	3	(1.06)	3	(1.26)	6	(4.26)	1	(0.77)	22	(1.59)
Other	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	3	(1.06)	27	(11.30)	15	(10.64)	10	(7.69)	55	(3.97)
Total	302	(100)	291	(100)	283	(100)	239	(100)	141	(100)	130	(100)	1386	(100)

20 didn't answer

Table 9: Respondents' religion, by age group

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+ years		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Christian	123	(50.41)	215	(52.31)	153	(45.54)	148	(37.47)	639	(46.10)
Muslim	31	(12.70)	34	(8.27)	20	(5.95)	26	(6.58)	111	(8.01)
Jewish	1	(0.41)	3	(0.73)	1	(0.30)	1	(0.25)	6	(0.43)
Buddhist	74	(30.33)	129	(31.39)	149	(44.35)	201	(50.89)	553	(39.90)
No religion	6	(2.46)	9	(2.19)	5	(1.49)	2	(0.51)	22	(1.59)
Other	9	(3.69)	21	(5.11)	8	(2.38)	17	(4.30)	55	(3.97)
Total	244	(100)	411	(100)	336	(100)	395	(100)	1386	(100)

Question 11: What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

Table 10: Respondents' highest level of education, by age group

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
None	1	(0.40)	1	(0.24)	3	(0.90)	3	(0.75)	8	(0.58)
Primary/elementary school (up to year 6)	39	(15.73)	5	(1.22)	5	(1.51)	37	(9.25)	86	(6.19)
High school	178	(71.77)	88	(21.52)	38	(11.45)	109	(27.25)	413	(29.73)
A diploma or technical college	8	(3.23)	148	(36.19)	155	(46.99)	156	(39.00)	468	(33.69)
A university degree	22	(8.87)	167	(40.83)	130	(39.16)	95	(23.75)	414	(29.81)
Total	248	(100)	409	(100)	332	(100)	400	(100)	1389	(100)

17 didn't answer

Table 11: Respondents' highest level of education by age group, males

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
None	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	1	(0.68)	3	(1.44)	4	(0.62)
Primary/elementary school (up to year 6)	17	(21.79)	5	(2.39)	1	(0.68)	18	(8.61)	41	(6.38)
High school	50	(64.10)	52	(24.88)	12	(8.16)	64	(30.62)	178	(27.68)
A diploma or technical college	3	(3.85)	78	(37.32)	77	(52.38)	84	(40.19)	242	(37.64)
A university degree	8	(10.26)	74	(35.41)	56	(38.10)	40	(19.14)	178	(27.68)
Total	78	(100)	209	(100)	147	(100)	209	(100)	643	(100)

Table 12: Respondents' highest level of education by age group, females

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
None	1	(0.60)	1	(0.50)	2	(1.09)	0	(0.00)	4	(0.54)
Primary/elementary school (up to year 6)	21	(12.50)	0	(0.00)	4	(2.17)	19	(9.95)	44	(5.92)
High school	127	(75.60)	36	(18.00)	26	(14.13)	45	(23.56)	234	(31.49)
A diploma or technical college	5	(2.98)	70	(35.00)	78	(42.39)	72	(37.70)	225	(30.28)
A university degree	14	(8.33)	93	(46.50)	74	(40.22)	55	(28.80)	236	(31.76)
Total	168	(100)	200	(100)	184	(100)	191	(100)	743	(100)

Question 12: Which of the following best describes your current employment situation? (tick as many as apply to you)

Table 13: Respondents' employment status by age group

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Full time employment	11	(4.60)	172	(42.57)	191	(58.77)	185	(46.13)	559	(40.83)
Part time employment	29	(12.13)	99	(24.50)	56	(17.23)	74	(18.45)	258	(18.85)
Full time student	177	(70.06)	84	(20.79)	22	(6.77)	15	(3.74)	298	(21.77)
Part time student	13	(5.44)	64	(15.84)	28	(8.62)	15	(3.74)	120	(8.77)
Not in any employment or registered for benefits (Centrelink or other social benefits)	14	(5.86)	9	(2.23)	19	(5.85)	73	(18.20)	115	(8.40)
Not in any employment and not registered for benefits	20	(8.37)	10	(2.48)	10	(3.08)	15	(3.74)	55	(4.01)
Not allowed to work because of my visa	8	(3.35)	8	(1.98)	5	(1.54)	9	(2.24)	30	(2.19)
Casual employment	11	(4.60)	43	(10.64)	15	(4.62)	23	(5.74)	92	(6.72)
Self-employment	3	(1.26)	16	(3.96)	16	(4.92)	33	(8.23)	68	(4.97)

Other	5	(2.09)	8	(1.98)	7	(2.15)	5	(1.25)	25	(1.83)
Total	239	(100)	404	(100)	325	(100)	401	(100)	1369	(100)

37 didn't answer

Table 14: Respondents' employment status by age group, males

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Full time employment	7	(9.09)	92	(44.88)	101	(69.66)	108	(51.18)	308	(48.28)
Part time employment	10	(12.99)	49	(23.90)	20	(13.79)	44	(20.85)	123	(19.28)
Full time student	46	(59.74)	43	(20.98)	4	(2.76)	4	(1.90)	97	(15.20)
Part time student	5	(6.49)	35	(17.07)	11	(7.59)	5	(2.37)	56	(8.78)
Not in any employment or registered for benefits (Centrelink or other social benefits)	7	(9.09)	2	(0.98)	8	(5.52)	33	(15.64)	50	(7.84)
Not in any employment and not registered for benefits	10	(12.99)	5	(2.44)	4	(2.76)	7	(3.32)	26	(4.08)
Not allowed to work because of my visa	3	(3.90)	5	(2.44)	2	(1.38)	3	(1.42)	13	(2.04)
Casual employment	5	(6.49)	18	(8.78)	6	(4.14)	13	(6.16)	42	(6.58)
Self-employment	0	(0.00)	6	(2.93)	8	(5.52)	21	(9.95)	35	(5.49)
Other	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	1	(0.69)	2	(0.95)	3	(0.47)
Total	77	(100)	205	(100)	145	(100)	211	(100)	638	(100)

14 didn't answer

Table 15: Respondents' employment status by age group, females

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Full time employment	4	(2.50)	80	(40.20)	90	(50.28)	77	(40.53)	251	(34.48)
Part time employment	19	(11.88)	50	(25.13)	36	(20.11)	30	(15.79)	135	(18.54)
Full time student	129	(80.63)	41	(20.60)	18	(10.06)	11	(5.79)	199	(27.34)
Part time student	8	(5.00)	29	(14.57)	17	(9.50)	10	(5.26)	64	(8.79)
Not in any employment or registered for benefits (Centrelink or other social benefits)	7	(4.38)	7	(3.52)	10	(5.59)	40	(21.05)	64	(8.79)
Not in any employment and not registered for benefits	10	(6.25)	5	(2.51)	6	(3.35)	8	(4.21)	29	(3.98)
Not allowed to work because of my visa	5	(3.13)	3	(1.51)	3	(1.68)	6	(3.16)	17	(2.34)
Casual employment	6	(3.75)	25	(12.56)	9	(5.03)	10	(5.26)	50	(6.87)
Self-employment	3	(1.88)	10	(5.03)	8	(4.47)	12	(6.32)	33	(4.53)
Other	5	(3.13)	8	(4.02)	6	(3.35)	3	(1.58)	22	(3.02)
Total	160	(100)	199	(100)	179	(100)	190	(100)	728	(100)

23 didn't answer

Question 13: How do you think HIV is transmitted?

Table 16: Identification of correct modes of transmission of HIV

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
0	3	(1.21)	3	(0.74)	0	(0)	4	(1.00)	10	(0.72)
1	47	(18.95)	98	(24.20)	62	(18.84)	67	(16.75)	274	(19.83)
2	19	(7.66)	35	(8.64)	37	(11.25)	65	(16.25)	156	(11.29)
3	40	(16.13)	66	(16.30)	62	(18.84)	77	(19.25)	245	(17.73)
4	85	(34.27)	116	(28.64)	106	(32.22)	102	(25.50)	409	(29.59)
5	54	(21.77)	87	(21.48)	62	(18.84)	85	(21.25)	288	(20.84)
Total	248	(100)	405	(100)	329	(100)	400	(100)	1382	(100)

24 didn't answer

Table 17: Identification of correct modes of transmission of HIV, males

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
0	1	(1.25)	1	(0.49)	0	(0.00)	3	(1.42)	5	(0.78)
1	24	(30.00)	61	(29.61)	34	(23.29)	42	(19.91)	161	(25.04)
2	8	(10.00)	21	(10.19)	15	(10.27)	38	(18.01)	82	(17.75)
3	14	(17.50)	39	(18.93)	29	(19.86)	43	(20.38)	125	(19.44)
4	18	(22.50)	60	(29.13)	48	(32.88)	41	(19.43)	167	(25.97)
5	15	(18.75)	24	(11.65)	20	(13.70)	44	(20.85)	103	(16.02)
Total	80	(100)	206	(100)	146	(100)	211	(100)	643	(100)

9 didn't answer

Table 18: Identification of correct modes of transmission of HIV, females

Number correct	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
0	2	(1.20)	2	(1.01)	0	(0.00)	1	(0.53)	5	(0.68)
1	22	(13.25)	37	(18.59)	27	(14.84)	25	(13.23)	111	(15.08)
2	11	(6.63)	14	(7.04)	22	(12.09)	27	(14.29)	74	(10.05)
3	26	(15.66)	27	(13.57)	33	(18.13)	34	(17.99)	120	(16.30)
4	66	(39.76)	56	(28.14)	58	(31.87)	61	(32.28)	241	(32.74)
5	39	(23.49)	63	(31.66)	42	(23.08)	41	(21.69)	185	(25.14)
Total	166	(100)	199	(100)	182	(100)	189	(100)	736	(100)

15 didn't answer

Table 19: How do you think HIV is transmitted, by age group

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Through injection with a needle used by another person	187	(75.40)	278	(68.64)	249	(75.68)	312	(78.00)	1026	(74.24)
Through kissing	38	(15.32)	63	(15.56)	39	(11.85)	40	(10.00)	180	(13.02)
Through sexual intercourse	209	(84.27)	344	(84.94)	293	(89.06)	310	(77.50)	1156	(83.65)
Through shaking hands with an infected person	8	(3.23)	9	(2.22)	10	(3.04)	17	(4.25)	44	(3.18)
Through sharing clothes with an infected person	6	(2.42)	5	(1.23)	6	(1.82)	23	(5.75)	40	(2.89)
Through being born to a mother who is HIV positive	103	(41.53)	162	(40.00)	149	(45.23)	165	(41.25)	579	(41.90)
Through breast-feeding	138	(55.65)	206	(50.86)	142	(43.16)	185	(46.25)	671	(48.55)
Through a mosquito bite	22	(8.87)	23	(5.68)	21	(6.38)	21	(5.25)	87	(6.30)
Through sharing food	37	(14.92)	44	(10.86)	48	(14.59)	72	(18.00)	201	(14.54)

and drink with an infected person										
Through blood transfusion	178	(71.77)	275	(67.90)	223	(67.78)	289	(72.25)	965	(69.83)
Other	6	(2.42)	3	(0.07)	5	(1.52)	7	(1.75)	21	(1.52)
Total	248	(100)	405	(100)	329	(100)	400	(100)	1382	(100)

Table 19: How do you think HIV is transmitted by age group, males

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Through injection with a needle used by another person	49	(61.25)	129	(62.62)	105	(71.92)	160	(75.83)	443	(68.90)
Through kissing	9	(11.25)	39	(18.93)	18	(12.33)	22	(10.43)	88	(13.69)
Through sexual intercourse	66	(82.50)	171	(83.01)	131	(89.73)	150	(71.09)	518	(80.56)
Through shaking hands with an infected person	3	(3.75)	2	(0.97)	5	(3.42)	10	(4.74)	20	(3.11)
Through sharing clothes with an infected person	0	(0.00)	3	(1.46)	3	(2.05)	13	(6.16)	19	(2.95)
Through being born to a mother who is HIV positive	30	(37.50)	66	(32.04)	55	(37.67)	85	(40.28)	236	(36.70)
Through breast-feeding	35	(45.75)	92	(44.66)	57	(39.04)	86	(40.76)	270	(41.99)
Through a mosquito bite	6	(7.50)	9	(4.37)	6	(4.11)	12	(5.69)	33	(5.13)
Through sharing food	4	(5.00)	19	(9.22)	21	(14.38)	37	(17.54)	81	(12.60)

and drink with an infected person										
Through blood transfusion	49	(61.25)	122	(59.22)	95	(65.07)	150	(71.09)	416	(64.70)
Other	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	2	(1.32)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)
Total	80	(100)	206	(100)	146	(100)	211	(100)	643	(100)

Table 20: How do you think HIV is transmitted, by age group, females

	16-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Through injection with a needle used by another person	138	(83.13)	149	(74.87)	144	(79.12)	152	(80.42)	583	(79.21)
Through kissing	29	(17.47)	24	(12.06)	21	(11.54)	18	(9.52)	92	(12.50)
Through sexual intercourse	141	(84.94)	173	(86.93)	161	(88.46)	160	(84.66)	635	(86.28)
Through shaking hands with an infected person	5	(3.01)	7	(3.52)	5	(2.75)	7	(3.70)	24	(3.26)
Through sharing clothes with an infected person	6	(3.61)	2	(1.01)	3	(1.65)	10	(5.29)	21	(2.85)
Through being born to a mother who is HIV positive	72	(43.37)	96	(48.24)	94	(51.65)	80	(42.33)	342	(46.47)
Through breast-feeding	102	(61.45)	114	(57.29)	85	(46.70)	99	(52.38)	400	(54.35)
Through a mosquito bite	16	(9.64)	14	(7.04)	15	(8.24)	9	(4.76)	54	(7.34)
Through sharing food	33	(19.88)	25	(12.56)	27	(14.84)	35	(18.52)	120	(16.30)

and drink with an infected person										
Through blood transfusion	128	(77.11)	153	(76.88)	128	(70.33)	139	(73.54)	548	(74.46)
Other	5	(3.01)	3	(1.51)	3	(1.65)	7	(3.70)	18	(2.45)
Total	166	(100)	199	(100)	182	(100)	189	(100)	736	(100)

Question 14: What do you think about people with HIV/AIDS?

Table 21: What do you think about people with HIV/AIDS, all respondents

Response	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
It is their fault they have the disease	43	(20.77)	66	(17.94)	44	(14.06)	81	(21.49)	234	(18.50)
It is not their fault, anybody can be infected	120	(59.97)	224	(60.87)	187	(59.97)	195	(52.79)	726	(57.39)
They are immoral and deserve no sympathy	8	(3.86)	12	(3.26)	13	(4.15)	23	(7.69)	56	(4.43)
They deserve support and not condemnation	59	(28.50)	148	(40.22)	129	(41.21)	131	(34.75)	467	(36.92)
They have	14	(6.76)	17	(4.62)	13	(4.15)	31	(8.22)	75	(6.01)

nothing left to offer society										
They should live in separate houses from other people	15	(7.25)	13	(3.53)	13	(4.15)	32	(8.49)	73	(5.93)
They should eat separately from other people	14	(6.76)	18	(4.89)	12	(3.83)	23	(6.10)	67	(5.30)
They cannot safely have sex with anybody	40	(19.32)	51	(13.86)	46	(14.70)	51	(13.53)	188	(14.86)
They should not get married	12	(5.80)	20	(5.43)	17	(5.43)	54	(14.32)	103	(8.14)
They cannot have healthy children	48	(23.19)	67	(18.21)	64	(20.45)	95	(25.20)	274	(21.66)
They should	71	(33.82)	117	(31.79)	130	(41.53)	117	(31.03)	495	(39.13)

be allowed to enter Australia to live and work										
Total	207	(100)	368	(100)	313	(100)	377	(100)	1265	(100)

Table 22: What do you think of people with HIV/AIDS, by age group, males

Response	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
It is their fault they have the disease	15	(21.13)	37	(19.79)	23	(16.55)	46	(23.00)	121	(20.27)
It is not their fault, anybody can be infected	37	(52.11)	111	(59.36)	85	(61.15)	103	(51.50)	336	(56.28)
They are immoral and deserve no sympathy	2	(2.81)	7	(3.74)	6	(4.32)	15	(7.50)	30	(5.03)
They deserve support and not condemnation	24	(33.80)	71	(39.97)	58	(41.73)	79	(39.50)	232	(38.86)
They have nothing left to offer society	7	(9.86)	9	(4.81)	4	(2.88)	11	(5.50)	31	(5.19)
They should live in separate houses from other people	6	(8.45)	6	(3.21)	5	(3.60)	15	(7.50)	32	(5.36)
They should eat separately from other people	7	(9.86)	9	(4.81)	4	(2.88)	17	(8.50)	37	(6.20)
They cannot safely have sex with anybody	14	(19.72)	25	(13.37)	20	(14.39)	27	(13.50)	86	(14.41)
They should not get married	7	(9.86)	12	(6.42)	8	(5.76)	34	(17.00)	61	(10.23)
They cannot have healthy children	11	(15.49)	23	(12.30)	21	(15.11)	45	(22.50)	100	(16.75)

They should be allowed to enter Australia to live and work	17	(23.94)	56	(29.95)	52	(37.41)	94	(47.00)	219	(36.68)
Total	71	(100)	187	(100)	139	(100)	200	(100)	597	(100)

Table 22: What do you think of people with HIV/AIDS, by age group, females

Response	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
It is their fault they have the disease	27	(20.15)	29	(16.02)	21	(12.14)	35	(19.77)	112	(16.84)
It is not their fault, anybody can be infected	83	(61.94)	113	(62.43)	102	(58.96)	92	(51.98)	390	(58.65)
They are immoral and deserve no sympathy	6	(4.48)	5	(2.76)	6	(3.47)	8	(4.52)	25	(3.76)
They deserve support and not condemnation	34	(25.37)	77	(42.54)	71	(41.04)	52	(29.38)	234	(35.19)
They have nothing left to offer society	7	(5.22)	8	(4.42)	9	(5.20)	20	(11.30)	44	(6.62)
They should live in separate houses from other people	9	(6.72)	7	(3.89)	8	(4.62)	17	(9.60)	41	(6.17)
They should eat separately from other people	7	(5.22)	9	(4.97)	8	(4.62)	6	(3.39)	30	(4.51)
They cannot safely have sex with anybody	26	(19.40)	26	(14.36)	26	(15.03)	24	(13.56)	102	(15.34)
They should not get married	5	(3.73)	8	(4.42)	9	(5.20)	20	(11.30)	42	(6.32)
They cannot have healthy children	37	(27.61)	44	(24.31)	43	(25.86)	50	(28.25)	174	(26.17)

They should be allowed to enter Australia to live and work	54	(40.30)	61	(33.70)	78	(45.09)	83	(46.89)	276	(41.50)
Total	134	(100)	181	(100)	173	(100)	177	(100)	665	(100)

SEX AND RELATIONSHIPS

Question 15: When did you last have sexual intercourse with someone (vaginal or anal)? This could be your steady or any other partner.

Table 23: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
In the last year	73	(29.55)	283	(72.38)	254	(83.55)	310	(82.23)	920	(69.75)
More than a year ago	10	(4.05)	42	(10.74)	39	(12.83)	44	(11.67)	135	(10.24)
I have never had sexual intercourse	164	(66.40)	66	(16.88)	11	(3.62)	23	(6.10)	264	(20.02)
Total	247	(100)	391	(100)	304	(100)	377	(100)	1319	(100)

87 didn't answer

Table 24: Males respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
In the last year	42	(52.50)	153	(76.50)	121	(86.43)	168	(83.17)	484	(77.85)

More than a year ago	6	(7.50)	19	(9.50)	17	(12.14)	18	(8.87)	60	(9.63)
I have never had sexual intercourse	32	(40.00)	28	(14.00)	2	(1.43)	16	(7.88)	78	(12.52)
Total	80	(100)	200	(100)	140	(100)	202	(100)	622	(100)

30 didn't answer

Table 25: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
In the last year	31	(18.79)	130	(68.06)	132	(80.98)	142	(81.14)	435	(62.68)
More than a year ago	4	(2.42)	23	(12.04)	22	(13.50)	26	(14.86)	75	(10.81)
I have never had sexual intercourse	130	(78.79)	38	(19.90)	9	(5.52)	7	(4.00)	184	(26.51)
Total	165	(100)	191	(100)	163	(100)	175	(100)	694	(100)

57 didn't answer

Question 16: In the past 12 months, how many men have you had sexual intercourse with?

Table 26: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
None	43	(54.43)	172	(53.09)	135	(46.08)	189	(52.79)	539	(51.14)
One	22	(27.85)	74	(22.84)	118	(40.27)	136	(37.99)	350	(33.21)
2-5	13	(16.46)	61	(18.83)	28	(9.56)	15	(4.19)	117	(11.10)
6-10	1	(1.27)	9	(2.78)	7	(2.39)	5	(1.40)	22	(2.09)
11+	0	(0.00)	8	(2.47)	5	(1.71)	13	(3.63)	26	(2.47)
Total	79	(100)	324	(100)	239	(100)	358	(100)	1054	(100)

88 didn't answer

Table 27: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
None	38	(88.37)	149	(88.69)	112	(86.82)	160	(88.89)
One	2	(4.65)	6	(3.57)	13	(10.08)	14	(7.78)

2-5	2	(4.65)	9	(5.36)	4	(3.10)	3	(1.67)
6-10	1	(2.33)	3	(1.79)	0	(0)	1	(0.56)
11+	0	(0)	1	(0.60)	0	(0)	2	(1.11)
Total	43	(100)	168	(100)	129	(100)	180	(100)

54 didn't answer

Table 28: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
None	5	(13.89)	23	(14.74)	22	(13.50)	29	(16.29)
One	20	(55.56)	68	(43.59)	105	(64.42)	122	(68.54)
2-5	11	(30.56)	52	(33.33)	24	(14.72)	12	(6.74)
6-10	0	(0)	6	(3.85)	7	(4.29)	4	(2.25)
11+	0	(0)	7	(4.49)	5	(3.07)	11	(6.18)
Total	36	(100)	156	(100)	163	(100)	178	(100)

34 didn't answer

Question 17: In the past 12 months, how many women have you had sexual intercourse with?

Table 29: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	%
None	38	(46.34)	155	(48.74)	158	(54.48)	163	(46.84)	514	(49.52)
One	19	(23.17)	58	(18.24)	85	(29.31)	133	(38.22)	295	(28.42)
2-5	20	(24.39)	76	(23.90)	42	(14.48)	33	(9.48)	171	(16.47)
6-10	4	(4.88)	14	(4.40)	3	(1.03)	14	(4.02)	35	(3.37)
11+	1	(1.22)	15	(4.72)	2	(0.69)	5	(1.44)	23	(2.22)
Total	82	(100)	318	(100)	290	(100)	348	(100)	1038	(100)

104 didn't answer

Table 30: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
None	6	(13.04)	18	(10.59)	18	(13.04)	13	(6.91)
One	16	(34.78)	50	(29.41)	78	(56.52)	127	(67.55)
2-5	19	(41.30)	74	(43.53)	38	(27.54)	30	(15.96)
6-10	4	(8.70)	13	(7.65)	3	(2.17)	13	(6.91)
11+	1	(2.17)	15	(8.82)	1	(0.72)	5	(2.66)
Total	46	(100)	170	(100)	138	(100)	188	(100)

32 didn't answer

Table 31: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
None	51	(92.73)	149	(92.55)	144	(92.90)	154	(93.33)
One	3	(5.45)	8	(4.97)	6	(3.87)	6	(3.64)
2-5	1	(1.82)	2	(1.24)	4	(2.58)	4	(2.42)
6-10	0	(0)	2	(1.24)	0	(0)	1	(0.61)
11+	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0.65)	0	(0)
Total	55	(100)	161	(100)	155	(100)	165	(100)

72 didn't answer

Question 18: Do you currently have a steady sexual partner?

Table 32: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	49	(59.76)	151	(45.48)	99	(32.67)	89	(24.18)	388	(35.76)
Yes, one male steady partner	21	(25.61)	92	(27.71)	99	(32.67)	122	(33.15)	334	(30.78)
Yes, more than one male steady partner	0	(0)	5	(1.51)	6	(1.98)	20	(5.43)	31	(2.86)
Yes, one female steady partner	8	(9.76)	73	(21.99)	91	(30.03)	124	(33.70)	296	(27.28)
Yes, more than one female steady partner	4	(4.88)	10	(3.01)	5	(1.65)	13	(3.53)	32	(2.95)
Yes, male and female steady partners	0	(0)	1	(0.30)	2	(0.66)	0	(0)	3	(0.28)
Total	82	(100)	332	(100)	303	(100)	368	(100)	1085	(100)

57 didn't answer

Table 33: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	31	(67.39)	81	(46.29)	36	(25.35)	35	(18.42)	183	(33.09)
Yes, one male steady partner	4	(8.70)	13	(7.43)	11	(7.75)	18	(9.47)	46	(8.32)
Yes, more than one male steady partner	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0.70)	3	(1.58)	4	(0.72)
Yes, one female steady partner	8	(17.39)	70	(40.00)	89	(62.68)	121	(63.68)	288	(52.08)
Yes, more than one female steady partner	3	(6.52)	10	(5.71)	4	(2.82)	13	(6.84)	30	(5.42)
Yes, male and female steady partners	0	(0)	1	(0.57)	1	(0.70)	0	(0)	2	(0.36)
Total	46	(100)	175	(100)	142	(100)	190	(100)	553	(100)

Table 34: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	18	(50.00)	70	(44.59)	63	(39.38)	54	(30.34)	205	(38.61)
Yes, one male steady partner	17	(47.22)	79	(50.32)	88	(55.00)	104	(58.43)	288	(54.24)
Yes, more than one male steady partner	0	(0)	5	(3.18)	5	(3.13)	17	(9.55)	27	(5.08)
Yes, one female steady partner	0	(0)	3	(1.91)	2	(1.25)	3	(1.69)	8	(1.51)
Yes, more than one female steady partner	1	(2.78)	0	(0)	1	(0.63)	0	(0)	2	(0.38)
Yes, male and female steady partners	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0.63)	0	(0)	1	(0.19)
Total	36	(100)	157	(100)	160	(100)	178	(100)	531	(100)

Question 19: How often have you used condoms for sexual intercourse with your steady sexual partner in the last 12 months?

Table 35: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Always	17	(51.52)	45	(25.28)	30	(14.49)	29	(10.36)	121	(17.34)
More than half the time	8	(24.24)	21	(11.80)	19	(9.18)	22	(7.86)	70	(10.03)
About half the time	3	(9.09)	9	(5.06)	9	(4.35)	18	(6.43)	39	(5.59)
Less than half the time	1	(3.03)	32	(17.98)	16	(7.73)	30	(10.71)	79	(11.32)
Never	4	(12.12)	71	(39.89)	133	(64.25)	181	(64.64)	389	(55.73)
Total	33	(100)	178	(100)	207	(100)	280	(100)	698	(100)

55 didn't answer

Table 36: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Always	9	(60.00)	23	(24.73)	14	(13.21)	17	(10.76)	63	(16.94)
More than half the time	2	(13.33)	14	(15.05)	14	(13.21)	13	(8.23)	43	(11.56)
About half the time	1	(6.67)	9	(9.68)	5	(4.72)	16	(10.13)	31	(8.33)
Less than half the time	1	(6.67)	18	(19.35)	10	(9.43)	16	(10.13)	45	(12.10)
Never	2	(13.33)	29	(31.18)	63	(59.43)	96	(60.76)	190	(51.08)
Total	15	(100)	93	(100)	106	(100)	158	(100)	372	(100)

19 didn't answer

Table 37: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Always	8	(44.44)	22	(25.88)	16	(15.84)	12	(9.84)	58	(17.79)
More than half the time	6	(33.33)	7	(8.24)	5	(4.95)	9	(7.38)	27	(8.28)
About half the time	2	(11.11)	0	(0)	4	(3.96)	2	(1.64)	8	(2.45)
Less than half the time	0	(0)	14	(16.47)	6	(5.94)	14	(11.48)	34	(10.43)
Never	2	(11.11)	42	(49.41)	70	(69.31)	85	(69.67)	199	(61.04)
Total	18	(100)	85	(100)	101	(100)	122	(100)	326	(100)

36 didn't answer

Question 20: What were the reasons for not using condoms in the last 12 months with your steady partner?

Table 35: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
I am in a steady relationship	9	(64.29)	79	(58.52)	129	(73.30)	200	(82.30)	417	(73.42)
Difficult to bring up the topic of condoms	4	(28.57)	30	(22.22)	13	(7.39)	24	(9.88)	71	(12.50)
My partner did not like condoms	4	(28.57)	15	(11.11)	25	(14.20)	25	(10.29)	69	(12.15)
We are trying to get pregnant	0	(0)	24	(17.78)	20	(11.76)	19	(7.82)	63	(11.09)
Condoms make sex less enjoyable	4	(28.57)	19	(14.07)	17	(11.36)	29	(11.93)	69	(12.15)
Condoms are unnatural	4	(28.57)	32	(23.70)	33	(18.75)	37	(15.23)	106	(18.66)
Condoms were not available at the time	6	(42.86)	16	(11.85)	13	(7.39)	17	(6.70)	52	(9.15)
Total	14	(100)	135	(100)	176	(100)	243	(100)	568	(100)

55 didn't answer

Table 36: Males by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
I am in a steady relationship	1	(25.00)	38	(53.52)	66	(71.74)	111	(82.84)	216	(71.76)
Difficult to bring up the topic of condoms	1	(25.00)	18	(25.35)	5	(5.43)	13	(9.70)	37	(12.29)
My partner did not like condoms	1	(25.00)	5	(7.04)	11	(11.96)	9	(6.72)	26	(8.64)
We are trying to get pregnant	0	(0)	10	(14.08)	8	(8.70)	13	(9.70)	31	(10.30)
Condoms make sex less enjoyable	1	(25.00)	13	(18.31)	9	(9.78)	17	(12.69)	40	(13.29)
Condoms are unnatural	2	(50.00)	25	(35.21)	21	(22.83)	23	(17.16)	71	(23.59)
Condoms were not available at the time	1	(25.00)	10	(14.08)	9	(9.78)	8	(5.97)	28	(9.30)
Total	4	(100)	71	(100)	92	(100)	134	(100)	301	(100)

Table 37: Females by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
I am in a steady relationship	8	(80.00)	41	(64.06)	63	(75.00)	89	(81.65)	201	(75.28)
Difficult to bring up the topic of condoms	3	(30.00)	12	(18.75)	8	(9.52)	11	(10.09)	34	(12.73)
My partner did not like condoms	3	(30.00)	10	(15.63)	14	(16.67)	16	(14.68)	43	(16.10)
We are trying to get pregnant	0	(0)	14	(21.88)	14	(16.67)	6	(5.50)	32	(11.99)
Condoms make sex less enjoyable	3	(30.00)	6	(9.38)	8	(9.52)	12	(11.01)	29	(10.86)
Condoms are unnatural	2	(20.00)	7	(10.94)	12	(14.29)	14	(12.84)	35	(13.11)
Condoms were not available at the time	5	(50.00)	6	(9.48)	4	(4.76)	9	(8.26)	24	(8.99)
Total	10	(100)	64	(100)	84	(100)	109	(100)	267	(100)

Question 21: If your steady partner suggested using a condom how would you feel?

Table 38: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Like he/she was suspicious or concerned about my past sexual behaviour	5	(33.33)	55	(44.35)	67	(40.12)	108	(45.57)	235	(43.28)
I would be suspicious or concerned about their past sexual behaviour	6	(40.00)	21	(16.94)	47	(28.14)	61	(25.74)	135	(24.86)
That he/she was being responsible	8	(53.33)	27	(21.77)	26	(15.57)	35	(14.77)	96	(17.68)
Like he/she cared about me	3	(20.00)	16	(12.90)	25	(14.97)	15	(6.33)	59	(10.87)
Relieved	4	(26.67)	21	(16.94)	20	(11.98)	35	(14.77)	80	(14.73)
Insulted	5	(33.33)	39	(31.45)	42	(25.15)	74	(31.22)	160	(29.47)
Total	15	(100)	124	(100)	167	(100)	237	(100)	543	(100)

Table 39: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Like he/she was suspicious or concerned about my past sexual behaviour	3	(50.00)	27	(40.91)	40	(45.98)	62	(45.93)	132	(44.90)
I would be suspicious or concerned about their past sexual behaviour	1	(16.67)	11	(16.67)	22	(25.29)	30	(22.22)	64	(21.77)
That he/she was being responsible	2	(33.33)	17	(25.67)	10	(11.49)	22	(16.30)	51	(17.35)
Like he/she cared about me	0	(0.00)	8	(12.12)	9	(10.34)	9	(6.67)	26	(8.84)
Relieved	1	(16.67)	15	(22.73)	11	(12.64)	15	(11.11)	42	(14.29)
Insulted	2	(33.33)	27	(40.91)	25	(28.74)	45	(33.33)	99	(33.67)
Total	6	(100)	66	(100)	87	(100)	135	(100)	294	(100)

Table 40: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Like he/she was suspicious or concerned about my past sexual behaviour	2	(22.22)	28	(48.28)	27	(33.75)	46	(45.10)	103	(41.37)
I would be suspicious or concerned about their past sexual behaviour	5	(55.56)	10	(17.24)	25	(31.25)	31	(30.39)	71	(28.51)
That he/she was being responsible	6	(66.67)	10	(17.24)	16	(20.00)	13	(12.75)	45	(18.07)
Like he/she cared about me	3	(33.33)	8	(13.79)	16	(20.00)	6	(5.88)	33	(13.25)
Relieved	3	(33.33)	6	(10.34)	9	(11.25)	20	(19.61)	38	(15.26)
Insulted	3	(33.33)	12	(20.69)	17	(21.25)	29	(28.43)	61	(24.50)
Total	9	(100)	58	(100)	80	(100)	102	(100)	249	(100)

Question 22: In the last 12 months, how many people other than your steady partner have you had sex with?

Table 41: All respondents

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	40	(50.63)	150	(45.45)	202	(65.80)	263	(71.47)	655	(60.42)
One	21	(26.58)	51	(15.45)	42	(13.68)	33	(8.97)	147	(13.56)
2-5	16	(20.25)	99	(30.00)	49	(15.96)	40	(10.87)	204	(18.82)
6-10	2	(2.53)	14	(4.24)	8	(2.61)	17	(4.62)	41	(3.78)
11 or more	0	(0)	16	(4.85)	5	(1.63)	15	(4.08)	36	(3.32)
Total	79	(100)	330	(100)	307	(100)	368	(100)	1084	(100)

Table 42: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	22	(50.00)	67	(38.07)	88	(61.97)	124	(64.58)	301	(54.33)
One	11	(25.00)	23	(13.07)	18	(12.68)	22	(11.46)	74	(13.36)
2-5	9	(20.45)	67	(38.07)	33	(23.24)	28	(14.58)	137	(24.73)
6-10	2	(4.55)	8	(4.55)	3	(2.11)	14	(7.29)	27	(4.87)
11 or more	0	(0)	11	(6.25)	0	(0)	4	(2.08)	15	(2.71)
Total	44	(100)	176	(100)	142	(100)	192	(100)	554	(100)

Table 43: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	18	(51.43)	83	(53.90)	114	(69.51)	139	(78.98)	354	(66.92)
One	10	(28.57)	28	(18.18)	24	(14.63)	11	(6.25)	73	(13.80)
2-5	7	(20.00)	32	(20.78)	16	(9.76)	12	(6.82)	67	(12.67)
6-10	0	(0)	6	(3.90)	5	(3.05)	3	(1.70)	14	(2.65)
11 or more	0	(0)	5	(3.25)	5	(3.05)	11	(6.25)	21	(3.97)
Total	35	(100)	154	(100)	164	(100)	176	(100)	529	(100)

Question 23: How often have you used condoms for sexual intercourse with people other than your steady partner in the last 12 months?

Table 44: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Always	13	(31.71)	55	(30.90)	38	(36.19)	15	(14.15)	121	(28.14)
More than half the time	8	(19.51)	29	(16.29)	20	(19.05)	16	(15.09)	73	(16.98)
About half the time	3	(7.32)	15	(8.43)	3	(2.86)	21	(19.81)	42	(9.77)
Less than half the time	7	(17.07)	55	(30.90)	31	(29.52)	41	(38.68)	134	(31.16)
Never	10	(24.39)	24	(13.48)	13	(12.38)	13	(12.26)	60	(13.95)
Total	41	(100)	178	(100)	105	(100)	106	(100)	430	(100)

Table 45: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Always	8	(33.33)	38	(35.51)	23	(42.59)	10	(14.71)	79	(31.23)
More than half the time	4	(16.67)	13	(12.15)	11	(20.37)	10	(14.49)	38	(15.02)
About half the time	3	(12.50)	13	(12.15)	1	(1.85)	14	(20.29)	31	(12.25)
Less than half the time	4	(16.67)	34	(31.78)	13	(24.07)	24	(35.29)	75	(29.64)
Never	5	(20.83)	9	(8.41)	6	(11.11)	10	(14.71)	30	(11.86)
Total	24	(100)	107	(100)	54	(100)	68	(100)	253	(100)

Table 46: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Always	5	(29.41)	17	(23.94)	14	(28.00)	5	(13.16)	41	(23.30)
More than half the time	4	(23.53)	16	(22.54)	9	(18.00)	6	(15.79)	35	(19.89)
About half the time	0	(0.00)	2	(2.82)	2	(4.00)	7	(18.42)	11	(6.25)
Less than half the time	3	(17.65)	21	(29.58)	18	(36.00)	17	(44.74)	59	(33.52)
Never	5	(29.41)	15	(21.13)	7	(14.00)	3	(7.89)	30	(17.05)
Total	17	(100)	71	(100)	50	(100)	38	(100)	176	(100)

Question 24: What were the reasons for not using condoms in the last 12 months with sexual partners other than your steady partner?

Table 47: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Difficult to bring up the topic of condoms	12	(42.86)	72	(58.54)	36	(52.94)	39	(43.82)	159	(51.62)
My partner did not like condoms	7	(25.00)	26	(21.14)	21	(30.88)	22	(24.72)	76	(24.68)
We are trying to get pregnant	0	(0.00)	3	(2.44)	5	(7.35)	11	(12.36)	19	(6.17)
Condoms make sex less enjoyable	10	(35.71)	23	(18.70)	30	(44.12)	46	(51.69)	109	(35.39)
Condoms are unnatural	9	(32.14)	48	(39.02)	28	(22.76)	50	(56.18)	135	(43.83)
Condoms were not available at the time	15	(53.57)	35	(28.46)	19	(11.31)	42	(47.19)	111	(36.04)
Total	28	(100)	123	(100)	68	(100)	89	(100)	308	(100)

Table 48: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Difficult to bring up the topic of condoms	8	(50.00)	34	(48.57)	13	(40.63)	19	(32.76)	74	(42.05)
My partner did not like condoms	4	(25.00)	6	(8.57)	7	(21.88)	7	(12.17)	24	(13.64)
We are trying to get pregnant	0	(0.00)	1	(1.43)	1	(3.13)	7	(12.17)	9	(5.11)
Condoms make sex less enjoyable	5	(31.25)	19	(27.14)	15	(46.88)	29	(50.00)	68	(38.64)
Condoms are unnatural	3	(18.75)	29	(41.43)	17	(53.13)	35	(60.34)	84	(47.73)
Condoms were not available at the time	7	(43.75)	18	(25.71)	10	(31.25)	30	(51.72)	65	(36.93)
Total	16	(100)	70	(100)	32	(100)	58	(100)	176	(100)

Table 49: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Difficult to bring up the topic of condoms	4	(33.33)	38	(71.70)	23	(63.89)	20	(64.52)	85	(64.40)
My partner did not like condoms	3	(25.00)	20	(37.74)	14	(38.89)	15	(48.39)	52	(39.40)
We are trying to get pregnant	0	(0.00)	2	(3.77)	4	(11.11)	4	(12.90)	10	(7.58)
Condoms make sex less enjoyable	5	(41.67)	4	(7.55)	15	(41.67)	17	(54.84)	41	(31.06)
Condoms are unnatural	6	(50.00)	19	(35.85)	11	(30.56)	15	(48.39)	51	(38.64)
Condoms were not available at the time	8	(66.67)	17	(32.08)	9	(25.00)	12	(38.71)	46	(34.85)
Total	12	(100)	53	(100)	36	(100)	31	(100)	132	(100)

Question 25: If sexual partners other than your steady partner suggested using a condom how would you feel?

Table 50: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Like he/she was suspicious or concerned about my past sexual behaviour	14	(50.00)	66	(54.10)	41	(60.29)	53	(58.24)	174	(56.31)
I would be suspicious or concerned about their past sexual behaviour	6	(21.43)	30	(24.60)	19	(27.94)	44	(48.35)	99	(32.04)
That he/she was being responsible	10	(35.71)	20	(16.39)	14	(20.59)	20	(21.98)	64	(20.71)
Like he/she cared about me	6	(21.43)	16	(13.11)	8	(11.76)	8	(8.79)	38	(12.30)
Relieved	14	(50.00)	46	(37.70)	29	(42.65)	30	(32.97)	119	(38.51)
Insulted	6	(21.43)	12	(9.84)	10	(14.71)	38	(41.76)	66	(21.36)
Total	28	(100)	122	(100)	68	(100)	91	(100)	309	(100)

Table 51: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Like he/she was suspicious or concerned about my past sexual behaviour	9	(56.25)	37	(53.62)	22	(66.67)	37	(63.79)	105	(59.66)
I would be suspicious or concerned about their past sexual behaviour	5	(31.25)	20	(28.99)	9	(27.27)	27	(46.55)	61	(34.66)
That he/she was being responsible	4	(25.00)	9	(13.04)	4	(12.12)	11	(18.97)	28	(15.91)
Like he/she cared about me	1	(6.25)	8	(11.59)	3	(9.09)	4	(6.90)	16	(9.09)
Relieved	8	(50.00)	22	(31.88)	10	(30.30)	16	(27.59)	56	(31.82)
Insulted	2	(12.50)	8	(11.59)	7	(21.21)	24	(41.38)	41	(23.30)
Total	16	(100)	69	(100)	33	(100)	58	(100)	176	(100)

Table 52: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Like he/she was suspicious or concerned about my past sexual behaviour	5	(41.67)	29	(54.72)	19	(54.29)	16	(48.48)	69	(51.88)
I would be suspicious or concerned about their past sexual behaviour	1	(8.33)	10	(18.87)	10	(28.57)	17	(51.52)	38	(28.57)
That he/she was being responsible	6	(50.00)	11	(20.75)	10	(28.57)	9	(27.27)	36	(27.07)
Like he/she cared about me	5	(41.67)	8	(15.09)	5	(14.29)	4	(12.12)	22	(16.54)
Relieved	6	(50.00)	24	(45.28)	19	(54.29)	14	(42.42)	63	(47.37)
Insulted	4	(33.33)	4	(7.55)	3	(8.57)	14	(42.42)	25	(18.80)
Total	12	(100)	53	(100)	35	(100)	33	(100)	133	(100)

Question 26: While living in Australia, have you ever visited the country you were born in, the country your parents were born in, or a country near it?

Table 53: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	153	(65.13)	183	(47.66)	92	(28.70)	86	(22.45)	514	(38.90)
Yes	83	(34.87)	201	(52.34)	231	(71.30)	297	(77.55)	812	(61.10)
Total	238	(100)	384	(100)	324	(100)	383	(100)	1329	(100)

Table 54: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	50	(64.94)	102	(52.31)	49	(34.03)	47	(23.50)	248	(40.26)
Yes	27	(35.06)	93	(47.69)	95	(65.97)	153	(76.50)	368	(59.74)
Total	77	(100)	195	(100)	144	(100)	200	(100)	616	(100)

Table 55: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	103	(64.78)	81	(42.86)	43	(24.02)	39	(21.31)	266	(37.46)
Yes	56	(35.22)	108	(57.14)	136	(75.98)	144	(78.69)	444	(62.54)
Total	159	(100)	189	(100)	179	(100)	183	(100)	710	(100)

Question 27: Which country did you visit most frequently?

Table 56: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Thailand	16	(19.51)	42	(21.11)	66	(29.33)	69	(23.23)	193	(24.09)
Cambodia	19	(23.17)	19	(9.55)	33	(14.67)	76	(25.76)	147	(18.35)
Zimbabwe	31	(37.80)	47	(23.62)	57	(25.33)	63	(21.21)	198	(24.72)
Sudan	4	(4.55)	26	(13.07)	20	(8.89)	22	(7.46)	72	(8.99)
South Africa	9	(10.23)	34	(17.09)	28	(12.44)	29	(9.76)	100	(12.48)
Ethiopia	1	(1.22)	21	(10.55)	16	(7.11)	30	(10.10)	68	(8.49)
Other	2	(2.27)	10	(5.03)	5	(2.22)	6	(2.02)	23	(2.87)
Total	82	(100)	199	(100)	225	(100)	295	(100)	801	(100)

11 didn't answer

Table 57: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Thailand	5	(18.52)	13	(14.13)	35	(37.63)	34	(22.22)	87	(23.90)
Cambodia	6	(22.22)	10	(10.87)	19	(20.43)	54	(35.53)	89	(24.45)
Zimbabwe	10	(34.48)	28	(30.43)	21	(22.58)	21	(13.73)	80	(21.98)
Sudan	2	(6.90)	15	(16.30)	8	(8.60)	11	(7.19)	36	(9.89)
South Africa	2	(6.90)	15	(16.30)	3	(3.23)	11	(7.19)	31	(8.52)
Ethiopia	1	(3.45)	4	(4.35)	5	(5.38)	17	(11.11)	27	(7.42)
Other	1	(3.45)	7	(7.61)	2	(2.15)	4	(2.61)	14	(3.85)
Total	27	(100)	92	(100)	93	(100)	152	(100)	364	(100)

4 didn't answer

Table 58: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Thailand	11	(20.00)	29	(27.10)	31	(23.48)	35	(24.31)	106	(24.26)
Cambodia	13	(23.64)	8	(8.41)	14	(10.61)	22	(15.28)	58	(13.27)
Zimbabwe	21	(38.18)	19	(17.76)	36	(27.27)	42	(29.17)	118	(27.00)
Sudan	2	(3.39)	11	(10.28)	12	(9.09)	11	(7.69)	36	(8.24)
South Africa	7	(11.86)	19	(17.76)	25	(18.94)	18	(12.50)	69	(15.79)
Ethiopia	0	(0.00)	17	(15.89)	11	(8.33)	13	(9.03)	41	(9.38)
Other	1	(1.69)	3	(2.80)	3	(2.27)	2	(1.39)	9	(2.04)
Total	55	(100)	107	(100)	132	(100)	143	(100)	437	(100)

7 didn't answer

Question 28: When did you last visit this country?

Table 59: All respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
In the last 6 months	15	(17.86)	46	(23.96)	58	(26.61)	65	(22.89)	184	(23.87)
In the last year	29	(37.18)	61	(31.77)	32	(37.61)	88	(30.99)	260	(33.72)
2 – 5 years ago	27	(34.62)	79	(41.15)	71	(32.57)	109	(38.52)	286	(37.09)
More than 5 years ago	7	(8.97)	6	(3.13)	7	(3.21)	21	(7.39)	41	(5.32)
Total	78	(100)	192	(100)	218	(100)	283	(100)	771	(100)

41 didn't answer

Table 60: Male respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
In the last 6 months	7	(25.00)	15	(17.44)	20	(22.47)	28	(19.44)	70	(20.29)
In the last year	7	(25.00)	27	(31.40)	27	(30.34)	49	(34.03)	110	(31.88)
2 – 5 years ago	9	(34.62)	42	(48.84)	39	(43.82)	52	(36.11)	143	(41.16)
More than 5 years ago	3	(11.54)	2	(2.33)	3	(3.37)	15	(10.42)	24	(6.67)
Total	26	(100)	86	(100)	89	(100)	144	(100)	345	(100)

23 didn't answer

Table 61: Female respondents by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
In the last 6 months	8	(14.29)	31	(29.25)	38	(29.46)	37	(26.43)	114	(26.45)
In the last year	22	(42.31)	34	(32.08)	55	(42.64)	39	(27.86)	150	(35.21)
2 – 5 years ago	18	(34.62)	37	(34.91)	32	(24.81)	57	(41.01)	144	(33.80)
More than 5 years ago	4	(7.14)	4	(3.77)	4	(3.10)	6	(4.29)	18	(4.23)
Total	52	(100)	106	(100)	129	(100)	139	(100)	426	(100)

18 didn't answer

Question 29: How many times have you visited this country in your lifetime (after entering Australia, if relevant)?

Table 62: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Once	30	(38.46)	42	(21.88)	39	(17.97)	42	(15.61)	153	(20.24)
Twice	26	(33.33)	57	(29.69)	42	(19.35)	49	(18.22)	174	(23.02)
3 – 4 times	17	(21.79)	72	(37.50)	94	(43.32)	117	(43.17)	300	(39.68)
5 or more times	5	(5.95)	21	(10.94)	42	(19.35)	61	(22.51)	129	(17.06)
Total	78	(100)	192	(100)	217	(100)	269	(100)	756	(100)

56 didn't answer

Table 63: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Once	13	(48.15)	22	(24.72)	19	(21.35)	26	(17.93)	80	(23.05)
Twice	6	(24.00)	34	(38.20)	22	(24.72)	29	(20.14)	91	(26.22)
3 – 4 times	3	(11.11)	30	(33.71)	36	(40.45)	62	(42.76)	131	(37.75)
5 or more times	3	(11.11)	3	(3.37)	12	(13.48)	27	(18.62)	45	(12.97)
Total	25	(100)	89	(100)	89	(100)	144	(100)	347	(100)

40 didn't answer

Table 64: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Once	17	(32.08)	20	(19.42)	20	(15.63)	16	(12.80)	73	(17.85)
Twice	20	(37.74)	23	(22.33)	20	(15.63)	20	(15.87)	83	(20.29)
3 – 4 times	14	(26.42)	42	(40.78)	58	(45.31)	55	(43.65)	169	(41.32)
5 or more times	2	(3.51)	18	(17.48)	30	(23.44)	34	(26.98)	84	(20.29)
Total	53	(100)	103	(100)	128	(100)	125	(100)	409	(100)

62 didn't answer

Question 30: On any of the visits to these countries, did you have sexual intercourse with people other than your steady sexual partner in Australia?

Table 65: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	75	(96.15)	131	(70.43)	169	(80.09)	224	(81.45)	599	(79.87)
Yes	3	(3.57)	55	(29.57)	42	(19.91)	51	(18.41)	151	(20.13)
Total	78	(100)	186	(100)	211	(100)	275	(100)	750	(100)
How often did you use condoms with this person?										
Always	0	(0)	24	(46.15)	13	(34.21)	12	(26.09)	49	(35.51)
More than half the time	0	(0)	3	(5.77)	2	(5.26)	7	(15.22)	12	(8.70)
About half the time	0	(0)	2	(1.92)	3	(7.89)	5	(10.87)	9	(6.52)
Less than half the time	1	(50.00)	11	(21.15)	12	(31.58)	14	(30.43)	38	(27.54)
Never	1	(50.00)	13	(25.00)	8	(21.05)	8	(17.39)	30	(21.74)
Total	2	(100)	52	(100)	38	(100)	46	(100)	138	(100)

115 didn't answer

Table 66: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	22	(88.00)	53	(61.63)	67	(76.14)	110	(76.14)	252	(73.47)
Yes	3	(11.11)	33	(38.37)	21	(23.86)	34	(23.45)	91	(26.53)
Total	25	(100)	86	(100)	88	(100)	144	(100)	343	(100)
How often did you use condoms with this person?										
Always	0	(0)	14	(45.16)	5	(26.32)	7	(23.33)	26	(31.71)
More than half the time	0	(0)	3	(9.68)	2	(10.53)	4	(13.33)	9	(10.98)
About half the time	0	(0)	1	(3.23)	2	(10.53)	6	(6.67)	5	(6.10)
Less than half the time	1	(50.00)	5	(16.13)	6	(31.58)	9	(30.00)	21	(25.61)
Never	1	(50.00)	8	(25.81)	4	(21.05)	8	(26.67)	21	(25.61)
Total	2	(100)	31	(100)	19	(100)	30	(100)	82	(100)

48 didn't answer

Table 67: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	53	(100)	78	(78.00)	102	(82.93)	114	(87.02)	347	(85.26)
Yes	0	(0)	22	(22.00)	21	(17.07)	17	(12.88)	60	(14.74)
Total	53	(100)	100	(100)	123	(100)	131	(100)	407	(100)
How often did you use condoms with this person?										
Always	0	(0)	10	(47.62)	8	(42.11)	5	(31.25)	23	(41.07)
More than half the time	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	3	(18.75)	3	(5.36)
About half the time	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(5.26)	3	(18.75)	4	(7.14)
Less than half the time	0	(0)	6	(28.57)	6	(31.58)	5	(31.25)	17	(30.36)
Never	0	(0)	5	(23.81)	4	(21.05)	0	(0)	9	(16.07)
Total	0	(0)	21	(100)	19	(100)	16	(100)	56	(100)

67 didn't answer

Question 31: Do you have a Medicare card?

Table 68: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	27	(11.16)	29	(7.32)	24	(7.36)	28	(7.14)	108	(7.95)
Yes	217	(88.93)	367	(92.68)	303	(92.66)	364	(92.86)	1251	(92.05)
Total	244	(100)	396	(100)	327	(100)	392	(100)	1359	(100)

Table 69: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	9	(11.54)	14	(6.97)	14	(9.52)	19	(9.18)	56	(8.85)
Yes	69	(88.46)	187	(93.03)	133	(90.48)	188	(90.82)	577	(91.15)
Total	78	(100)	201	(100)	147	(100)	207	(100)	633	(100)

Table 70: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	18	(10.98)	15	(7.69)	10	(5.59)	9	(4.86)	52	(7.19)
Yes	146	(89.02)	180	(92.31)	169	(94.41)	176	(95.14)	671	(92.81)
Total	164	(100)	195	(100)	179	(100)	185	(100)	723	(100)

Question 32: Do you have a health care card?

Table 71: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	161	(67.08)	225	(57.69)	194	(60.06)	248	(64.42)	828	(61.88)
Yes	79	(32.92)	165	(42.31)	129	(39.94)	137	(35.58)	510	(38.12)
Total	240	(100)	390	(100)	323	(100)	385	(100)	1338	(100)

Table 72: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	39	(51.32)	112	(56.85)	89	(61.81)	125	(62.19)	365	(59.06)
Yes	37	(48.68)	85	(43.15)	55	(38.19)	76	(37.81)	253	(40.94)
Total	76	(100)	197	(100)	144	(100)	201	(100)	618	(100)

Table 73: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	120	(74.07)	113	(58.55)	104	(58.43)	123	(66.85)	460	(64.16)
Yes	42	(25.93)	80	(41.45)	74	(41.57)	61	(33.15)	257	(35.84)
Total	162	(100)	193	(100)	178	(100)	184	(100)	717	(100)

Question 33: Do you have any health insurance other than Medicare that covers your hospital bills?

Table 74: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	194	(81.86)	303	(81.02)	228	(73.55)	276	(73.60)	1001	(77.24)
Yes	43	(18.30)	71	(18.98)	82	(26.54)	99	(26.40)	295	(22.76)
Total	237	(100)	374	(100)	310	(100)	375	(100)	1296	(100)

Table 75: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	54	(72.97)	152	(80.85)	99	(72.26)	140	(71.79)	445	(74.92)
Yes	20	(27.03)	36	(19.15)	38	(27.74)	55	(28.21)	149	(25.08)
Total	74	(100)	188	(100)	137	(100)	195	(100)	594	(100)

Table 76: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	138	(85.71)	151	(81.18)	128	(74.42)	136	(75.56)	553	(79.11)
Yes	23	(14.29)	35	(18.82)	44	(25.58)	44	(24.44)	146	(20.89)
Total	161	(100)	186	(100)	172	(100)	180	(100)	699	(100)

Question 34: Where do you normally seek treatment when you are sick?

Table 77: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Doctor (GP)	194	(84.72)	328	(86.54)	263	(20.39)	294	(78.82)	1079	(83.64)
Pharmacist	39	(17.03)	55	(14.51)	39	(12.62)	43	(11.53)	176	(13.64)
Traditional healer	6	(2.62)	21	(5.54)	21	(6.80)	29	(7.77)	77	(5.97)
Herbalist	13	(5.68)	24	(6.33)	27	(8.74)	65	(17.43)	129	(10.00)
Hospital	55	(24.02)	72	(19.00)	79	(25.57)	63	(16.89)	269	(20.85)
Religious or spiritual leader/pastor	61	(26.64)	89	(23.48)	63	(20.39)	127	(34.05)	340	(26.36)
Other	12	(5.24)	12	(3.17)	6	(1.94)	7	(1.88)	37	(2.87)
Total	229	(100)	379	(100)	309	(100)	373	(100)	1290	(100)

Table 78: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Doctor (GP)	57	(77.03)	167	(85.64)	126	(90.65)	154	(78.17)	504	(83.31)
Pharmacist	13	(17.57)	26	(13.33)	11	(7.91)	27	(13.71)	77	(12.73)
Traditional healer	2	(2.70)	12	(6.15)	14	(10.07)	16	(8.12)	44	(7.27)
Herbalist	8	(10.81)	13	(6.67)	14	(10.07)	36	(18.27)	71	(11.74)
Hospital	23	(31.08)	32	(16.41)	24	(17.27)	27	(13.71)	106	(17.52)
Religious or spiritual leader/pastor	19	(25.68)	42	(22.05)	25	(17.99)	70	(35.53)	157	(25.95)
Other	2	(2.70)	6	(3.08)	1	(0.72)	1	(0.51)	10	(1.65)
Total	74	(100)	195	(100)	139	(100)	197	(100)	605	(100)

Table 79: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Doctor (GP)	135	(88.24)	161	(87.50)	136	(80.47)	140	(79.55)	572	(83.87)
Pharmacist	25	(16.34)	29	(15.76)	28	(16.57)	16	(9.09)	98	(14.37)
Traditional healer	3	(1.96)	9	(4.89)	7	(4.14)	13	(7.39)	32	(4.69)
Herbalist	5	(3.27)	11	(5.98)	13	(7.69)	29	(16.48)	58	(8.50)
Hospital	32	(20.92)	40	(21.74)	55	(32.54)	36	(20.45)	163	(23.90)
Religious or spiritual leader/pastor	41	(26.80)	46	(25.00)	38	(22.49)	57	(32.39)	182	(26.69)
Other	10	(6.54)	6	(3.26)	5	(2.96)	6	(3.41)	27	(3.96)
Total	153	(100)	184	(100)	169	(100)	176	(100)	682	(100)

Question 35: Do you have a regular doctor (GP)?

Table 80: Total, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	81	(34.76)	93	(24.73)	66	(21.22)	86	(23.43)	326	(25.31)
Yes	152	(65.80)	283	(75.27)	246	(78.85)	281	(76.57)	962	(74.69)
Total	233	(100)	376	(100)	312	(100)	367	(100)	1288	(100)

118 didn't answer

Table 81: Males, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	31	(41.33)	66	(34.74)	32	(23.19)	47	(23.74)	176	(29.28)
Yes	44	(58.67)	124	(65.26)	106	(76.81)	151	(76.26)	425	(70.72)
Total	75	(100)	190	(100)	138	(100)	198	(100)	601	(100)

51 didn't answer

Table 82: Females, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	48	(30.77)	27	(14.52)	34	(19.65)	39	(23.08)	148	(21.64)
Yes	108	(69.23)	159	(85.48)	139	(80.35)	130	(76.92)	536	(78.36)
Total	156	(100)	186	(100)	173	(100)	169	(100)	684	(100)

67 didn't answer

Question 36: How often do you visit your doctor?

Table 83: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
About once a year	37	(16.59)	72	(19.05)	65	(20.83)	77	(20.16)	251	(19.38)
About twice a year	33	(14.86)	78	(20.63)	74	(23.79)	75	(19.63)	260	(20.08)
More than twice a year	46	(20.72)	116	(30.69)	98	(31.51)	129	(33.77)	389	(30.04)
Less frequently than yearly	107	(48.20)	112	(29.63)	75	(24.12)	101	(26.44)	395	(30.50)
Total	223	(100)	378	(100)	312	(100)	382	(100)	1295	(100)

111 didn't answer

Table 84: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
About once a year	19	(26.76)	46	(24.08)	36	(25.53)	44	(21.57)	145	(23.89)
About twice a year	13	(18.31)	42	(21.99)	27	(19.15)	38	(18.63)	120	(19.77)
More than twice a year	13	(18.31)	45	(23.56)	45	(31.91)	74	(36.27)	177	(29.16)
Less frequently than yearly	26	(36.62)	58	(30.37)	33	(23.40)	48	(23.53)	165	(27.18)
Total	71	(100)	191	(100)	141	(100)	204	(100)	607	(100)

45 didn't answer

Table 85: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
About once a year	17	(11.26)	26	(13.90)	28	(16.47)	33	(18.54)	104	(15.16)
About twice a year	20	(13.25)	36	(19.25)	47	(27.65)	37	(20.79)	140	(20.41)
More than twice a year	33	(21.85)	71	(37.97)	53	(31.18)	55	(30.90)	212	(30.90)
Less frequently than yearly	81	(53.64)	54	(28.88)	42	(24.71)	53	(29.78)	230	(33.53)
Total	151	(100)	187	(100)	170	(100)	178	(100)	686	(100)

65 didn't answer

Question 37: In the past, which factors (if any) have made it less likely for you to visit your doctor (GP)?

Table 86: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
It is difficult of find the time	106	(47.11)	179	(50.42)	135	(47.20)	150	(42.74)	570	(46.84)
It is difficult to get an appointment	30	(13.33)	56	(15.77)	33	(11.54)	54	(15.38)	173	(14.22)
It costs too much	23	(10.22)	58	(16.34)	39	(13.64)	49	(13.96)	169	(13.89)
I cannot find a doctor that understands my culture	17	(7.56)	38	(10.70)	39	(13.64)	69	(19.66)	163	(13.39)
I did not think it was necessary	133	(59.11)	153	(43.10)	123	(43.01)	162	(46.15)	571	(46.92)
Language barrier	20	(8.89)	41	(11.55)	64	(22.38)	106	(30.20)	231	(18.98)
Other	11	(4.89)	11	(3.10)	20	(6.99)	19	(5.41)	61	(5.01)
Total	225	(100)	355	(100)	286	(100)	351	(100)	1217	(100)

Table 87: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
It is difficult of find the time	36	(49.32)	88	(47.83)	62	(48.06)	77	(40.96)	263	(45.82)
It is difficult to get an appointment	10	(13.70)	32	(17.39)	10	(7.75)	28	(14.89)	80	(13.94)
It costs too much	9	(12.33)	26	(14.13)	18	(13.95)	26	(13.83)	79	(13.76)
I cannot find a doctor that understands my culture	6	(8.22)	17	(9.24)	21	(16.28)	41	(21.81)	84	(14.63)
I did not think it was necessary	33	(45.21)	79	(42.93)	55	(42.64)	85	(45.21)	252	(43.90)
Language barrier	4	(5.48)	18	(9.78)	31	(24.03)	63	(33.51)	116	(20.21)
Other	5	(6.85)	7	(3.80)	6	(4.65)	7	(3.72)	25	(4.36)
Total	73	(100)	184	(100)	129	(100)	188	(100)	574	(100)

Table 88: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
It is difficult of find the time	69	(46.00)	91	(53.22)	72	(46.15)	73	(44.79)	305	(47.66)
It is difficult to get an appointment	20	(13.33)	14	(14.04)	23	(14.74)	26	(15.95)	93	(14.53)
It costs too much	14	(9.33)	32	(18.71)	20	(12.82)	23	(14.11)	89	(13.91)
I cannot find a doctor that understands my culture	10	(6.67)	21	(12.28)	18	(11.54)	28	(17.18)	77	(12.03)
I did not think it was necessary	98	(65.33)	74	(43.27)	67	(42.95)	77	(47.24)	316	(49.38)
Language barrier	15	(10.00)	23	(13.45)	33	(21.15)	43	(26.38)	114	(17.81)
Other	6	(4.00)	4	(2.34)	14	(8.97)	12	(7.36)	36	(5.63)
Total	150	(100)	171	(100)	156	(100)	163	(100)	640	(100)

Question 38: Have you ever been tested for HIV?

Table 89: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	178	(73.55)	148	(37.66)	81	(25.00)	146	(36.96)	553	(40.81)
Yes	40	(16.67)	223	(56.74)	238	(73.23)	232	(58.73)	733	(54.10)
Don't know	24	(10.00)	22	(5.60)	6	(1.85)	17	(4.30)	69	(5.10)
Total	242	(100)	393	(100)	325	(100)	395	(100)	1355	(100)

51 didn't answer

Table 90: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	53	(68.83)	75	(37.50)	35	(23.97)	83	(39.71)	246	(38.92)
Yes	17	(22.08)	113	(56.50)	109	(74.66)	118	(56.46)	357	(56.49)
Don't know	7	(9.09)	12	(6.00)	2	(1.37)	8	(3.83)	29	(4.59)
Total	77	(100)	200	(100)	146	(100)	209	(100)	632	(100)

20 didn't answer

Table 91: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
No	123	(75.46)	73	(37.82)	46	(25.84)	63	(33.87)	305	(42.36)
Yes	23	(14.11)	110	(56.99)	128	(71.91)	114	(61.29)	375	(52.08)
Don't know	17	(10.43)	10	(5.18)	4	(2.25)	9	(4.84)	40	(5.56)
Total	163	(100)	193	(100)	178	(100)	186	(100)	720	(100)

31 didn't answer

Question 39: Where was your last HIV test done?

Table 92: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
In Australia	25	(64.10)	171	(78.08)	191	(81.97)	195	(85.53)	582	(80.83)
In my home country	14	(35.90)	47	(21.46)	40	(17.09)	32	(14.04)	132	(18.47)
Other	0	(0.00)	1	(0.46)	3	(1.29)	1	(0.44)	5	(0.69)
Total	39	(100)	219	(100)	234	(100)	228	(100)	720	(100)

13 didn't answer

Table 93: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
In Australia	11	(68.75)	85	(76.58)	86	(81.13)	103	(88.79)	285	(81.66)
In my home country	5	(31.25)	26	(23.42)	18	(16.98)	13	(11.21)	62	(17.77)
Other	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	2	(1.89)	0	(0.00)	2	(0.57)
Total	16	(100)	111	(100)	106	(100)	116	(100)	349	(100)

8 didn't answer

Table 94: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
In Australia	14	(60.87)	86	(79.63)	105	(82.68)	92	(82.14)	297	(80.27)
In my home country	9	(39.13)	21	(19.44)	21	(16.54)	19	(16.96)	70	(18.92)
Other	0	(0.00)	1	(0.93)	1	(0.79)	1	(0.89)	3	(0.81)
Total	23	(100)	108	(100)	127	(100)	112	(100)	370	(100)

5 didn't answer

Question 40: When did you have your last HIV test?

Table 95: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Within the last 12 months	14	(35.90)	50	(23.70)	51	(22.17)	28	(12.67)	143	(20.37)
1 – 5 years ago	22	(56.41)	125	(59.24)	143	(61.90)	107	(48.42)	396	(56.55)
More than 5 years ago	1	(2.56)	34	(16.11)	36	(15.65)	76	(34.39)	147	(20.94)
Do not know/unsure	2	(5.13)	2	(0.95)	1	(0.43)	10	(4.52)	15	(2.14)
Total	39	(100)	211	(100)	231	(100)	221	(100)	702	(100)

31 didn't answer

Table 96: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Within the last 12 months	8	(50.00)	27	(25.71)	24	(22.43)	19	(17.12)	78	(23.01)
1 – 5 years ago	6	(37.50)	60	(57.14)	64	(59.81)	48	(43.24)	178	(52.51)
More than 5 years ago	0	(0.00)	18	(17.14)	19	(17.76)	40	(36.04)	77	(22.71)
Do not know/unsure	2	(12.50)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	4	(3.60)	6	(1.77)
Total	16	(100)	105	(100)	107	(100)	111	(100)	339	(100)

18 didn't answer

Table 97: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Within the last 12 months	6	(26.09)	23	(21.70)	27	(21.95)	9	(8.18)	65	(17.96)
1 – 5 years ago	16	(69.57)	65	(61.32)	78	(63.41)	59	(53.64)	218	(60.22)
More than 5 years ago	1	(4.35)	16	(15.09)	17	(13.82)	36	(32.73)	70	(19.34)
Do not know/unsure	0	(0.00)	2	(1.89)	1	(0.81)	6	(5.45)	9	(2.49)
Total	23	(100)	106	(100)	123	(100)	110	(100)	362	(100)

13 didn't answer

Question 41: Where did you have your last HIV test?

Table 98: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Doctor (General practice clinic)	24	(63.16)	123	(57.48)	137	(58.80)	121	(57.62)	405	(58.27)
Sexual health clinic	3	(7.89)	48	(22.43)	34	(14.59)	29	(13.81)	114	(16.40)
Family planning clinic	2	(5.26)	3	(1.40)	4	(1.72)	2	(0.95)	11	(1.58)
Hospital	5	(13.16)	15	(7.01)	26	(11.16)	24	(11.43)	70	(10.07)
Prison or juvenile justice centre	0	(0.00)	2	(0.93)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	2	(0.29)
Other	4	(10.53)	23	(10.75)	32	(13.73)	34	(16.19)	93	(13.38)
Total	38	(100)	214	(100)	233	(100)	210	(100)	695	(100)

38 didn't answer

Table 99: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Doctor (General practice clinic)	12	(70.59)	63	(57.80)	69	(65.09)	65	(60.75)	209	(61.65)
Sexual health clinic	2	(11.76)	26	(23.85)	12	(11.32)	14	(13.08)	54	(15.93)
Family planning clinic	1	(5.88)	2	(1.83)	3	(2.83)	0	(0.00)	6	(1.77)
Hospital	2	(11.76)	7	(6.42)	13	(12.26)	13	(12.15)	35	(10.32)
Prison or juvenile justice centre	0	(0.00)	1	(0.92)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	1	(0.29)
Other	0	(0.00)	10	(9.17)	9	(8.49)	15	(14.02)	34	(10.03)
Total	17	(100)	109	(100)	106	(100)	107	(100)	339	(100)

18 didn't answer

Table 100: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Doctor (General practice clinic)	12	(57.14)	60	(57.14)	68	(53.97)	56	(54.37)	196	(55.21)
Sexual health clinic	1	(4.76)	22	(20.95)	21	(16.67)	15	(14.56)	59	(16.62)
Family planning clinic	1	(4.76)	1	(0.95)	1	(0.79)	2	(1.94)	5	(1.41)
Hospital	3	(14.29)	8	(7.62)	13	(10.32)	11	(10.68)	35	(9.86)
Prison or juvenile justice centre	0	(0.00)	1	(0.95)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	1	(0.28)
Other	4	(19.05)	13	(12.38)	23	(18.25)	19	(18.45)	59	(16.62)
Total	21	(100)	105	(100)	126	(100)	103	(100)	355	(100)

20 didn't answer

Question 42: What was the reason for your last HIV test?

Table 101: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Applying for permanent residency	21	(52.50)	108	(49.54)	131	(55.74)	145	(64.16)	405	(56.33)
I had a new sexual partner	6	(15.00)	18	(8.26)	13	(5.53)	13	(5.75)	50	(6.95)
Something happened that may have put me at risk of HIV	7	(17.50)	21	(9.63)	17	(7.23)	8	(3.54)	53	(7.37)
I was pregnant and had a check up	0	(0.00)	11	(5.05)	20	(8.51)	9	(3.98)	40	(5.56)
My doctor suggested it	11	(27.50)	27	(12.39)	31	(13.19)	30	(13.27)	99	(13.77)
I wanted to know my HIV status	14	(35.00)	55	(25.23)	43	(18.30)	27	(11.95)	139	(19.33)
Regular health check	9	(22.50)	30	(13.76)	34	(14.47)	29	(12.83)	102	(14.19)
Other	5	(12.50)	22	(10.09)	19	(8.09)	17	(7.52)	63	(8.76)
Total	40	(100)	218	(100)	235	(100)	226	(100)	719	(100)

Table 102: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Applying for permanent residency	6	(35.29)	48	(44.04)	57	(53.27)	73	(64.60)	184	(53.18)
I had a new sexual partner	4	(23.53)	7	(6.42)	6	(5.61)	7	(6.19)	24	(6.94)
Something happened that may have put me at risk of HIV	4	(23.53)	12	(11.01)	8	(7.48)	5	(4.42)	29	(8.38)
I was pregnant and had a check up	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	1	(0.93)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)
My doctor suggested it	5	(29.41)	11	(10.09)	14	(13.08)	13	(11.50)	43	(12.43)
I wanted to know my HIV status	8	(47.06)	33	(30.28)	25	(23.36)	19	(16.81)	85	(24.57)
Regular health check	5	(29.41)	15	(13.76)	14	(13.08)	18	(15.93)	52	(15.03)
Other	2	(11.76)	15	(13.76)	12	(11.21)	7	(6.19)	36	(10.40)
Total	17	(100)	109	(100)	107	(100)	113	(100)	346	(100)

11 didn't answer

Table 103: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Applying for permanent residency	15	(65.22)	60	(55.05)	74	(58.27)	72	(63.72)	221	(59.41)
I had a new sexual partner	2	(8.70)	11	(10.09)	7	(5.51)	6	(5.31)	26	(6.99)
Something happened that may have put me at risk of HIV	3	(13.04)	9	(8.26)	9	(7.09)	3	(2.65)	24	(6.45)
I was pregnant and had a check up	0	(0.00)	11	(10.09)	19	(14.96)	9	(7.96)	39	(10.48)
My doctor suggested it	6	(26.09)	16	(14.68)	17	(13.39)	17	(15.04)	56	(15.05)
I wanted to know my HIV status	6	(26.09)	22	(20.18)	17	(13.39)	8	(7.08)	53	(14.25)
Regular health check	4	(17.39)	15	(13.76)	20	(15.75)	11	(9.73)	50	(13.44)
Other	3	(13.04)	7	(6.42)	7	(5.51)	10	(8.85)	27	(7.26)
Total	23	(100)	109	(100)	127	(100)	113	(100)	372	(100)

3 didn't answer

Question 43: What was the result of your last HIV test?

Table 104: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Negative	31	(77.50)	179	(87.75)	194	(90.23)	187	(89.47)	591	(88.47)
Positive	8	(20.00)	18	(8.82)	14	(6.51)	13	(6.22)	53	(7.93)
Don't know	1	(2.50)	7	(3.43)	7	(3.26)	9	(4.31)	24	(3.59)
Total	40	(100)	204	(100)	215	(100)	209	(100)	668	(100)

65 didn't answer

Table 105: Male respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Negative	11	(64.71)	85	(86.73)	86	(89.58)	97	(88.18)	279	(86.92)
Positive	5	(29.41)	10	(10.20)	6	(6.25)	6	(5.45)	27	(8.41)
Don't know	1	(5.88)	3	(3.06)	4	(4.17)	7	(6.36)	15	(4.67)
Total	17	(100)	98	(100)	96	(100)	110	(100)	321	(100)

36 didn't answer

Table 106: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Negative	20	(86.96)	94	(88.68)	108	(91.53)	90	(90.91)	312	(90.17)
Positive	3	(13.04)	8	(7.55)	7	(5.93)	7	(7.07)	25	(7.23)
Don't know	0	(0.00)	4	(3.77)	3	(2.54)	2	(2.02)	9	(2.60)
Total	23	(100)	106	(100)	118	(100)	99	(100)	346	(100)

29 didn't answer

Question 44: In the past, which factors (if any) have made it less likely for you to have an HIV test?

Table 107: All respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
I have always had a <u>steady</u> partner	39	(16.88)	103	(28.07)	132	(44.90)	205	(55.11)	479	(37.90)
I am scared of getting a positive HIV test result	35	(15.15)	107	(29.16)	72	(24.49)	70	(18.82)	284	(22.47)
I have not done anything that would put me at risk	121	(52.38)	88	(23.98)	56	(19.05)	53	(14.25)	318	(25.16)
It is difficult to find the time to get tested	26	(11.26)	30	(8.17)	27	(9.18)	28	(7.53)	111	(8.78)
I do not like having a discussion with the doctor about getting tested	37	(16.02)	71	(19.35)	35	(11.90)	34	(9.14)	177	(14.00)
It costs too much	24	(10.39)	24	(6.54)	24	(8.16)	56	(15.05)	128	(10.13)
I do not like having blood tests	74	(32.03)	119	(32.43)	79	(26.87)	108	(29.03)	380	(30.06)
I do not like needles/syringes	33	(14.29)	42	(11.44)	32	(10.88)	47	(12.63)	164	(12.97)
Other	16	(6.93)	18	(4.90)	17	(5.78)	17	(4.57)	68	(5.38)
Total	231	(100)	367	(100)	294	(100)	372	(100)	1264	(100)

142 didn't answer

Table 108: Males respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
I have always had a <u>steady</u> partner	18	(25.00)	44	(23.78)	60	(45.80)	113	(56.22)	235	(39.90)
I am scared of getting a positive HIV test result	14	(19.44)	54	(29.19)	34	(25.95)	44	(21.89)	146	(24.79)
I have not done anything that would put me at risk	27	(37.50)	36	(19.46)	28	(21.37)	28	(21.37)	119	(20.20)
It is difficult to find the time to get tested	10	(13.89)	21	(11.35)	12	(9.16)	17	(8.46)	60	(10.19)
I do not like having a discussion with the doctor about getting tested	17	(23.61)	38	(20.54)	20	(15.27)	21	(10.45)	96	(16.30)
It costs too much	5	(6.94)	11	(5.95)	8	(6.11)	33	(16.42)	57	(9.68)
I do not like having blood tests	26	(36.11)	59	(31.89)	34	(25.95)	65	(32.34)	184	(31.24)
I do not like needles/syringes	9	(12.50)	22	(11.89)	13	(9.92)	31	(15.42)	75	(12.73)
Other	4	(5.56)	11	(5.95)	3	(2.29)	6	(2.99)	24	(4.07)
Total	72	(100)	185	(100)	131	(100)	201	(100)	589	(100)

Table 109: Female respondents, by age group

	16-19		20-29		30-39		40+		Total	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
I have always had a <u>steady</u> partner	21	(13.38)	59	(32.42)	72	(44.17)	92	(53.80)	244	(36.26)
I am scared of getting a positive HIV test result	21	(13.38)	53	(29.12)	38	(23.31)	26	(15.20)	138	(20.51)
I have not done anything that would put me at risk	92	(58.60)	52	(28.57)	28	(17.18)	25	(14.62)	197	(29.27)
It is difficult to find the time to get tested	16	(10.19)	9	(4.95)	15	(9.20)	11	(6.43)	51	(7.58)
I do not like having a discussion with the doctor about getting tested	20	(12.74)	33	(18.13)	15	(9.20)	13	(7.60)	81	(12.04)
It costs too much	19	(12.10)	13	(7.14)	16	(9.82)	23	(13.45)	71	(10.55)
I do not like having blood tests	48	(30.57)	60	(32.97)	45	(27.61)	43	(25.15)	196	(29.12)
I do not like needles/syringes	24	(15.29)	20	(10.99)	19	(11.66)	26	(15.20)	89	(13.22)
Other	12	(7.64)	7	(3.85)	14	(8.59)	11	(6.43)	44	(6.54)
Total	157	(100)	182	(100)	163	(100)	171	(100)	673	(100)

