



# 2014 WORLD PRIDE FESTIVAL

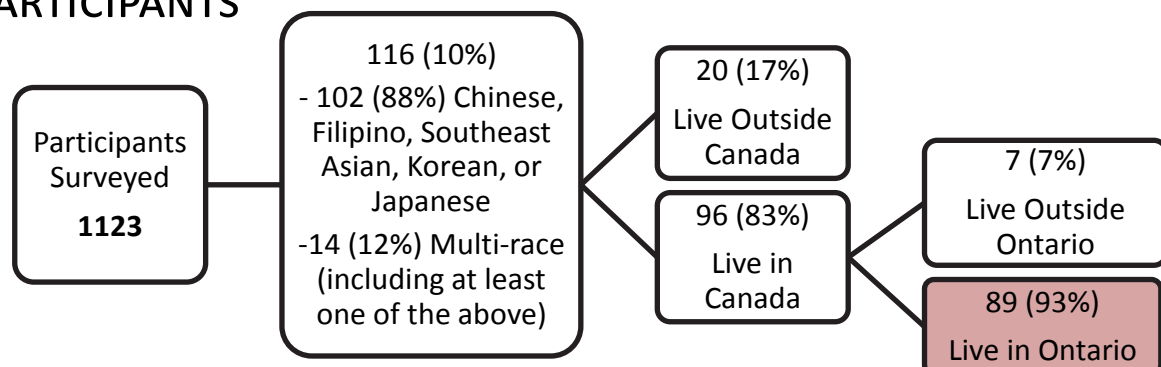
## SEX, DRUGS & ALCOHOL SURVEY

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR ONTARIO RESIDENTS WHO IDENTIFIED AS CHINESE, FILIPINO, SOUTHEAST ASIAN, KOREAN, OR JAPANESE

#### OVERVIEW

- During the 2014 World Pride Festival in Toronto, the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) in collaboration with the AIDS Committee of Toronto (ACT) conducted the *Sex, Drugs and Alcohol Survey* through CAMH's mobile lab. Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men were asked about their alcohol and substance use, sexual acts, and possible HIV-protective factors, covering the last 24 hours (i.e., during Pride) and the past 6 months (i.e. before Pride).
- 1123 participants provided valid data for analysis, among whom 116 (10%) included Chinese, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Korean, or Japanese in their racial identity. **This report summarizes the survey responses of the 89 participants from Ontario who identified as Chinese, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Korean, or Japanese. (1.1)**

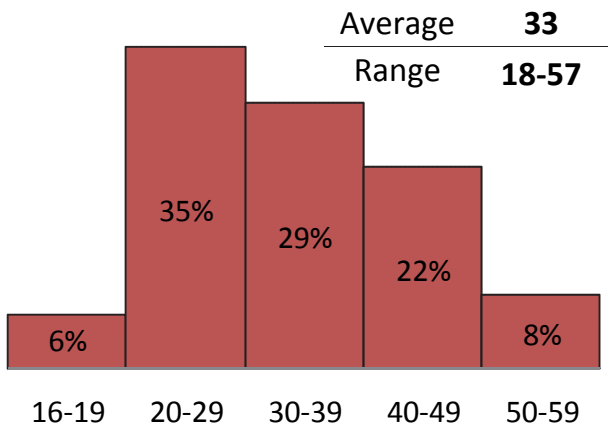
#### 1.1. PARTICIPANTS



## 2. DEMOGRAPHICS

- The average age of participants was 33, and the largest group (35%) consisted of those who were between the ages of 20 and 29. (2.1)
- The vast majority of participants (96%) gender-identified as a man, with the remaining participants split relatively evenly among two-spirited, trans, and intersex identities. (2.2)
- In terms of sexual orientation, approximately 4 out of 5 participants (82%) identified as gay, and about 1 in 10 (12%) identified as bisexual. (2.3)
- Just over a third of participants (34%) reported an average total household income of below \$30,000. (2.4)

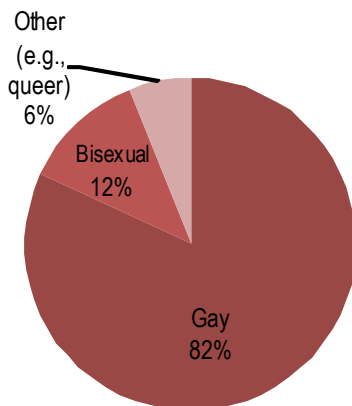
### 2.1. AGE



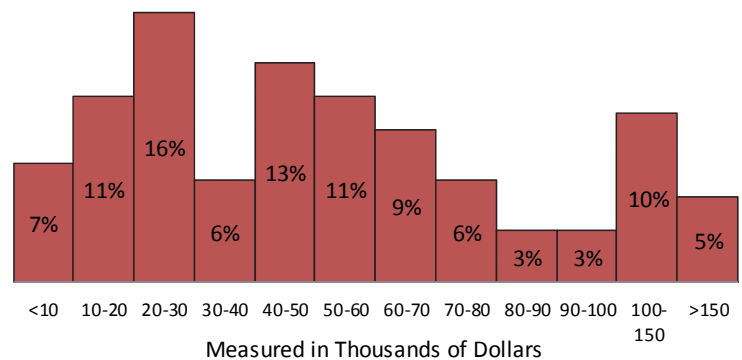
### 2.2. GENDER IDENTITY

96%	Man
2%	Two—Spirited
1%	Trans (Male to Female)
1%	Intersex

### 2.3. SEXUAL ORIENTATION

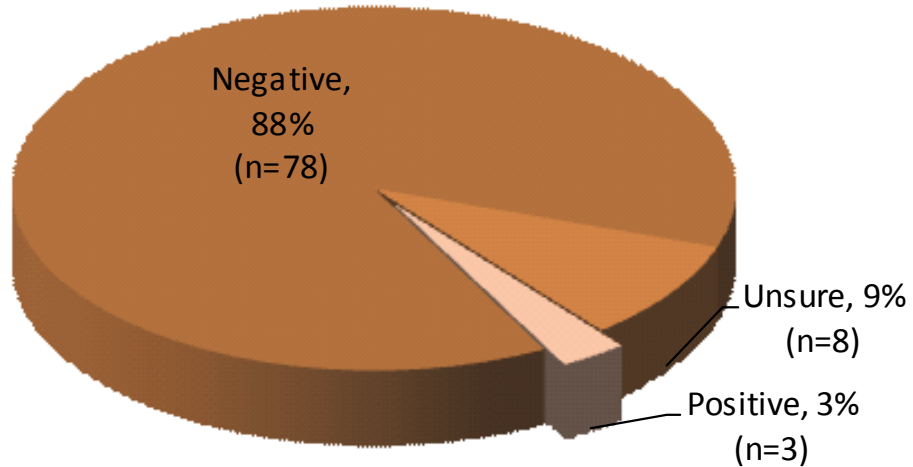


### 2.4. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME



# 3. HIV STATUS AND ASSOCIATED CHARACTERISTICS

## 3.1. HIV STATUS



### 3.2. HIV NEGATIVE AND UNSURE PARTICIPANTS

- Almost half of participants (49%) who were HIV-negative or who were unsure of their HIV status said they had tested for HIV in the past 6 months. (3.2.1)
- 4% reported ever having used Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), and half (50%) did not know what PEP was. (3.2.2)

#### 3.2.1. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU TESTED FOR HIV?

<b>49%</b>	In the Past 6 Months
<b>34%</b>	More than 6 Months Ago
<b>17%</b>	Never

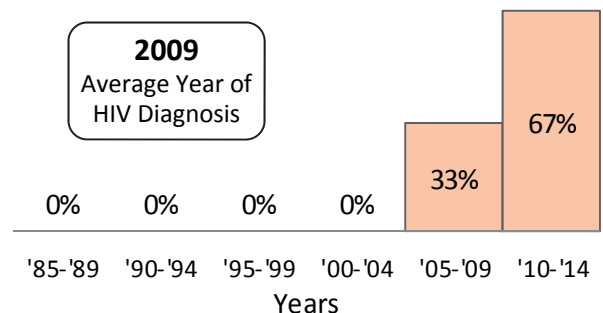
#### 3.2.2. EVER USED POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)?

<b>4%</b>	Yes
<b>46%</b>	No
<b>50%</b>	I don't know what PEP is

### 3.3. HIV POSITIVE PARTICIPANTS

- All HIV-positive participants were diagnosed after 2005 (3.3.1)
- Two thirds of participants (67%) reported currently taking antiretroviral medication.
- 67% reported currently having an undetectable HIV Viral Load. (3.3.2)

#### 3.3.1. YEAR DIAGNOSED WITH HIV



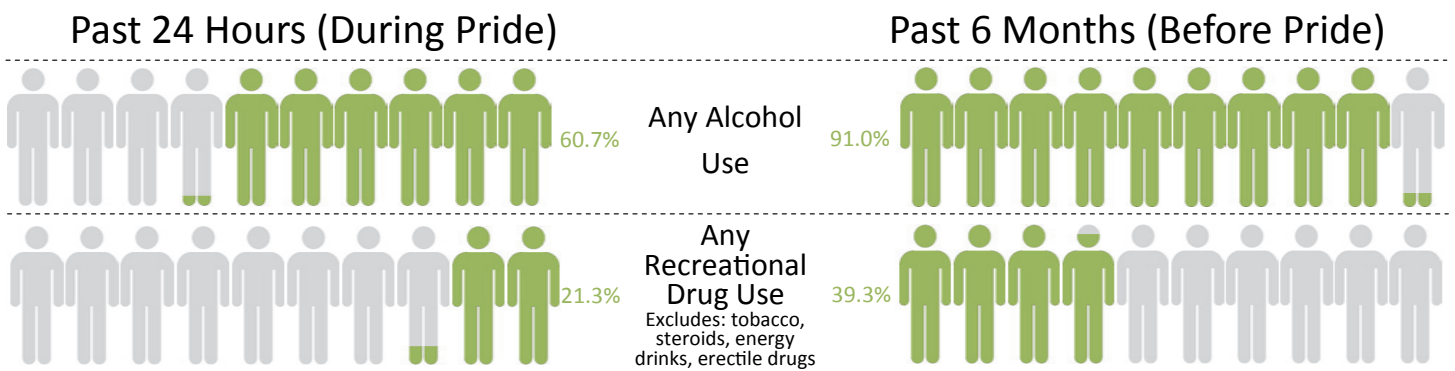
#### 3.3.2. CURRENTLY HAVE AN UNDETECTABLE HIV VIRAL LOAD?

<b>67%</b>	Yes
<b>33%</b>	No

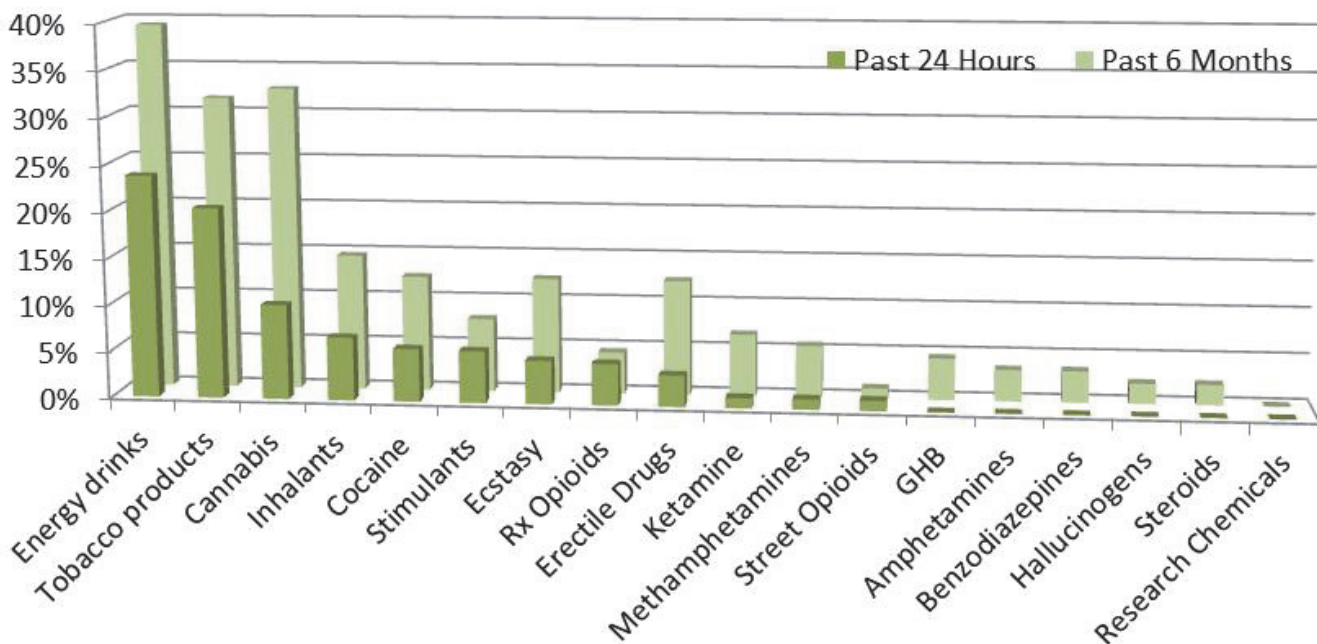
## 4. ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE

- Almost two thirds of respondents (60.7%) reported consuming alcohol in the past 24 hours (i.e., during Pride), and just over a fifth (21.3%) used recreational drugs during that timeframe. (4.1)
- For all substances, reported use was lower in the past 24 hours than in the past 6 months. (4.1, 4.2)

### 4.1. ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE DURING PRIDE AND BEFORE PRIDE



### 4.2. SPECIFIC SUBSTANCES USED DURING PRIDE AND BEFORE PRIDE



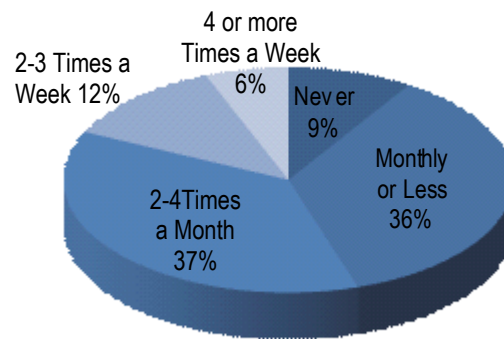
# 5. GENERAL PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE

- Just over a third of participants (37%) reported drinking at hazardous levels (based on AUDIT-C scores). (5.1)
- 6% of participants consumed alcohol 4 or more times per week. (5.2)
- 15% of drinkers reported consuming 5 or more drinks on a typical day when drinking. (5.3)
- Approximately one fifth of drinkers (19%) reported engaging in binge drinking episodes at least monthly (Note that six or more drinks on one occasion constitutes a binge episode). (5.4)

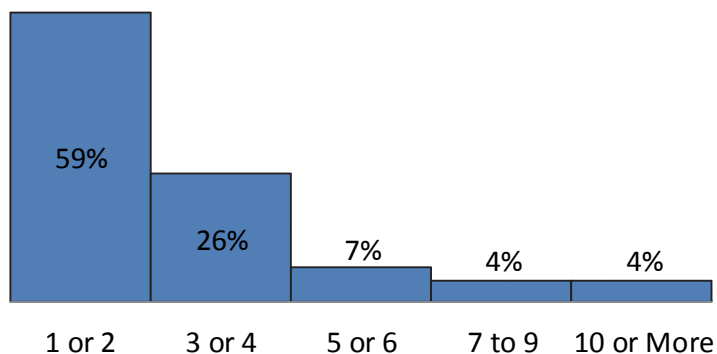
## 5.1. HAZARDOUS DRINKING



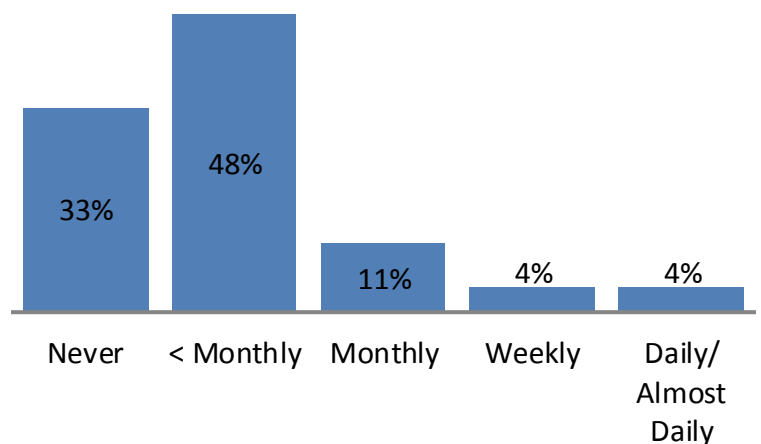
## 5.2. FREQUENCY OF HAVING A DRINK CONTAINING ALCOHOL



## 5.3. AMONG DRINKERS: NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED ON A TYPICAL DRINKING DAY



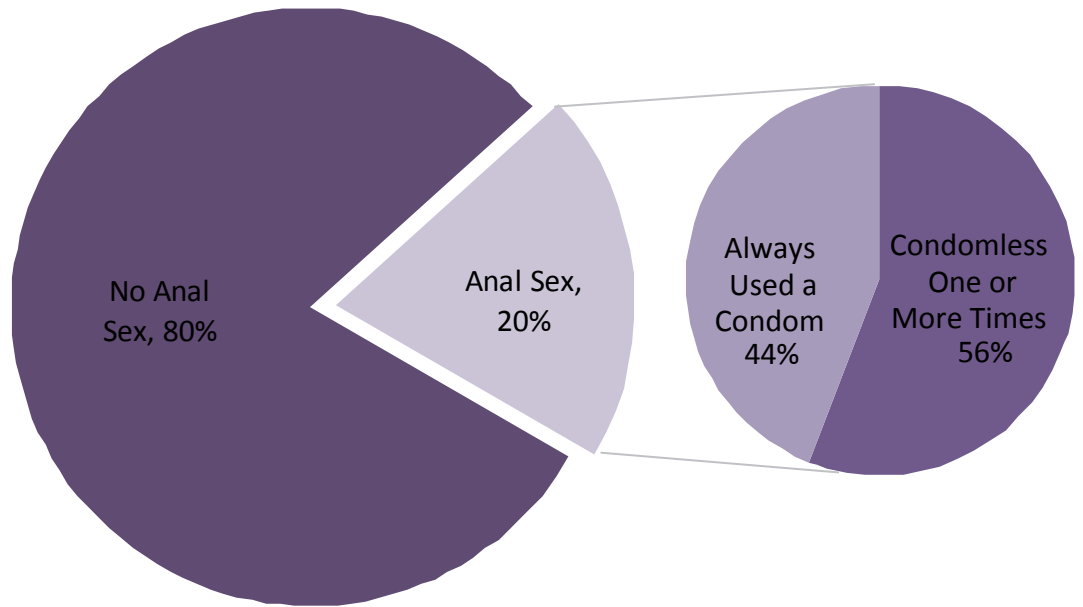
## 5.4. AMONG DRINKERS: FREQUENCY OF HAVING 6 OR MORE DRINKS ON ONE OCCASION



## 6. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

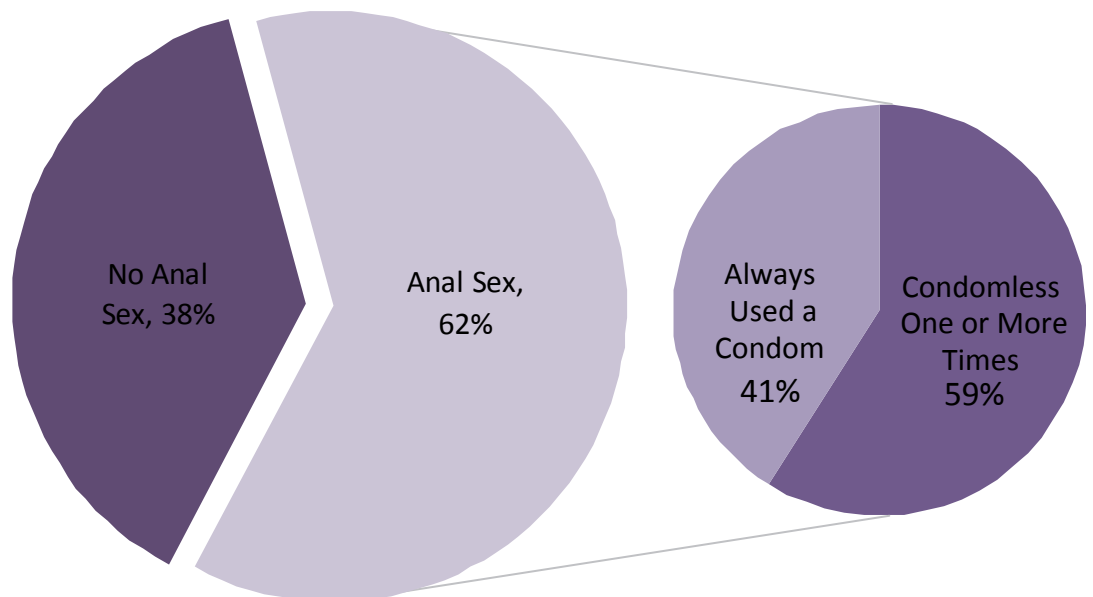
### 6.1. ANAL SEX IN THE LAST 24 HOURS (DURING PRIDE)

- 1 out of 5 participants (20%) reported anal sex in the past 24 hours.
- Of those who had anal sex, just over half (56%) reported having sex without a condom.



### 6.2. ANAL SEX IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS (BEFORE PRIDE)

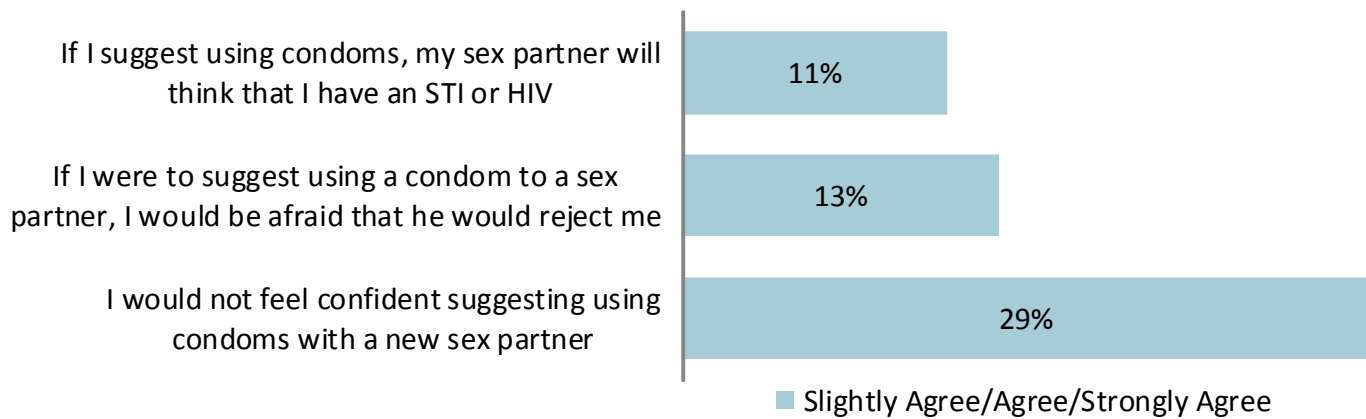
- Almost two thirds (62%) had anal sex in the last 6 months before Pride.
- Of those who had anal sex, roughly 3 out of 5 (59%) reported having sex without a condom.



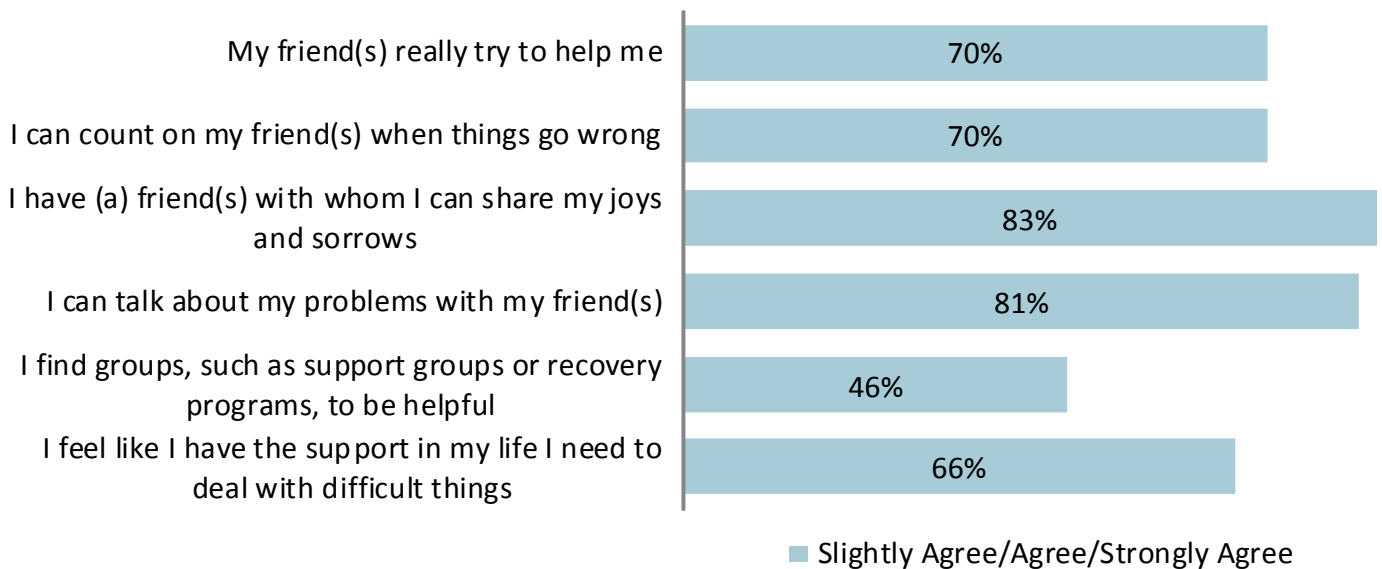
# 7. CONFIDENCE IN TALKING ABOUT CONDOMS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT

- Although most participants generally felt confident in their ability to talk about condoms, almost 1 in 3 (29%) indicated that they would not feel confident suggesting using condoms to a new sex partner. (7.1)
- Participants tended to perceive sufficient levels of social support, with greater than 60% endorsing most social support indicators. However, just under half (46%) indicated that support groups and recovery programs are helpful. (7.2)

## 7.1. CONFIDENCE IN TALKING ABOUT CONDOMS



## 7.2. SOCIAL SUPPORT

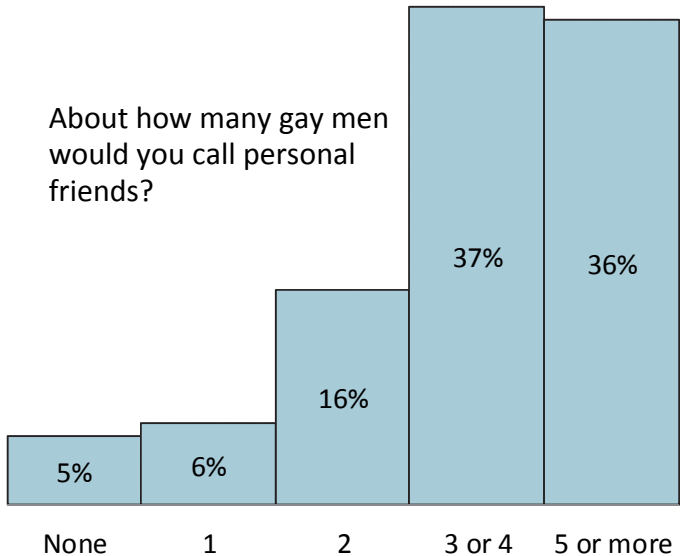




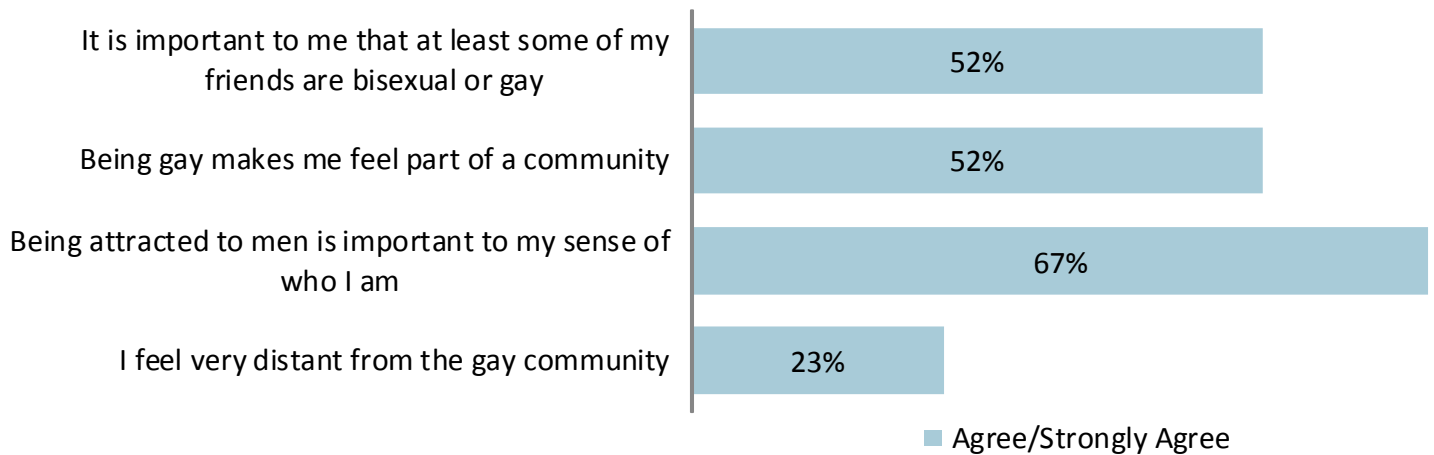
# 8. CONNECTEDNESS TO THE GAY COMMUNITY AND GAY IDENTITY

- 95% of participants indicated that they have at least one gay man as a personal friend. 36% indicated that they have five or more such friends. (8.1)
- Many participants felt a strong sense of gay identity, and only 23% felt very distant from the gay community. (8.2)

## 8.1. GAY FRIENDSHIPS



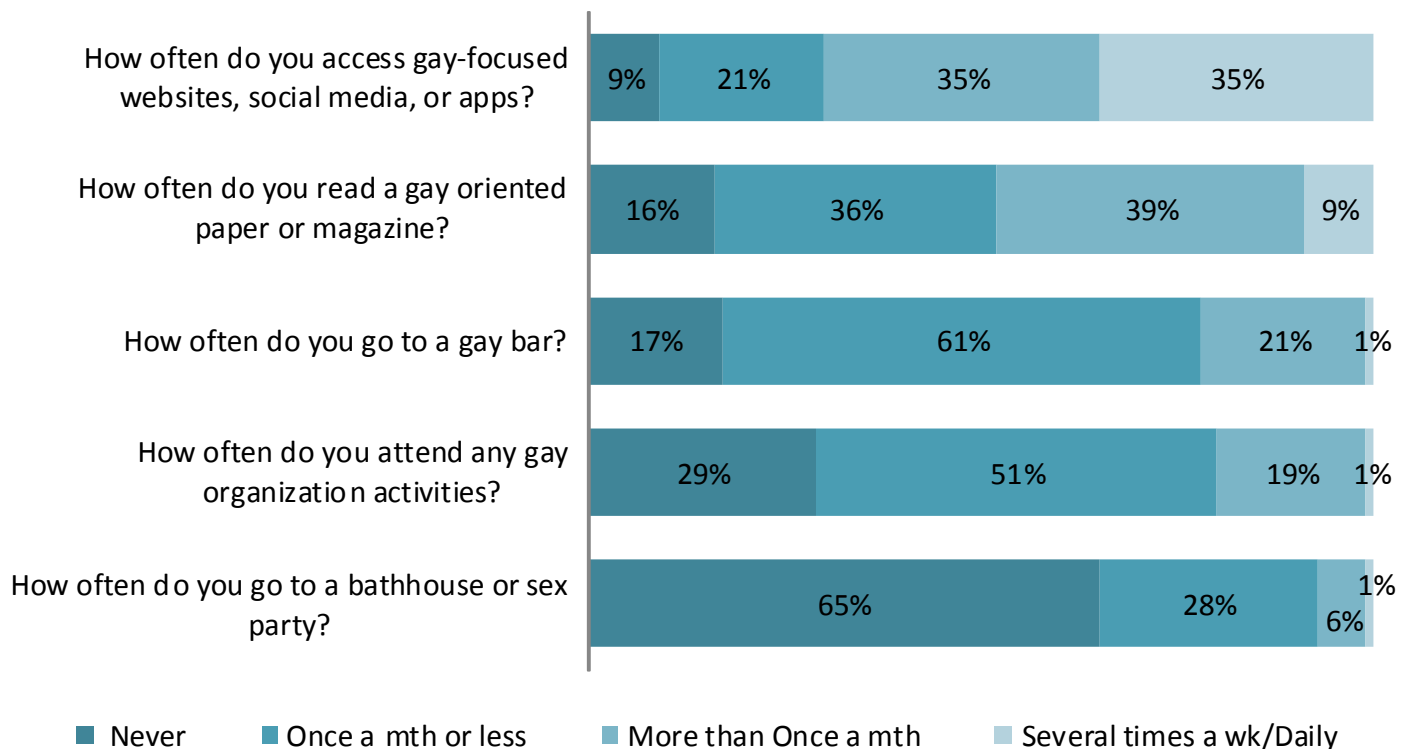
## 8.2. GAY IDENTITY AND THE GAY COMMUNITY





## 9. PARTICIPATION IN GAY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

- The vast majority of participants (91%) indicated that they access gay-focused websites, social media, or apps, with roughly a third (35%) accessing these types of electronic media several times a week or daily.
- Although most participants reported that they go to gay bars, approximately two thirds (61%) indicated that they go only once a month or less frequently. Almost 1 in 5 (17%) indicated that they never go.
- The majority of participants (65%) reported that they never go to bathhouses or sex parties.



# 10. SUMMARY

- Approximately 10% of the individuals who took part in the Sex, Drugs & Alcohol survey identified as Chinese, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Korean, or Japanese.
- A number of strengths were demonstrated among group members, including generally high levels of self-efficacy to negotiate condoms with sex partners, perceiving sufficient social support, having a positive gay identity, and feeling connected to the gay community.
- Remaining challenges demonstrated by a small number of individuals in this group include the consumption of alcohol and substances, as well as the inconsistent use of condoms. Additionally, barriers to HIV testing may be present, as almost 1 in 5 participants who indicated that they were HIV-negative or who did not know their HIV status reported that they had never been tested for HIV.

## CONTACT INFORMATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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