



2014 WORLD PRIDE FESTIVAL

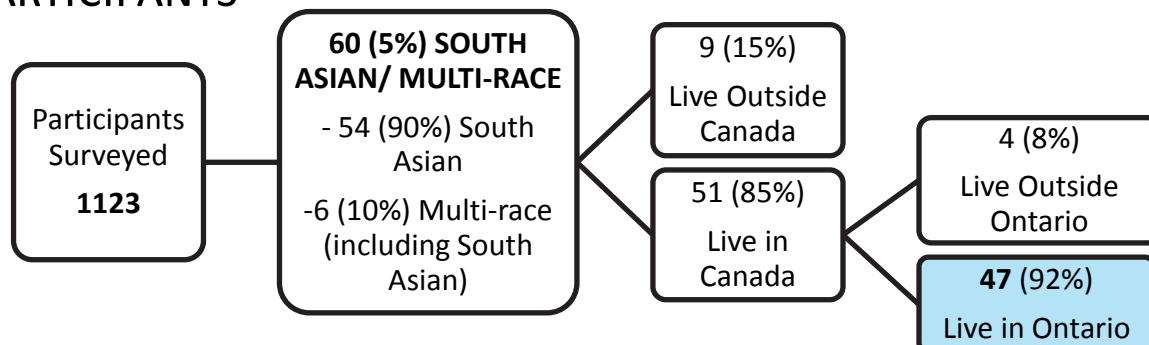
SEX, DRUGS & ALCOHOL SURVEY

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR ONTARIO RESIDENTS WHO IDENTIFIED AS SOUTH ASIAN

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 60 (5%) included South Asian in their racial identity. **This report summarizes the survey responses of the 47 participants from Ontario who identified as South Asian. (1.1)**

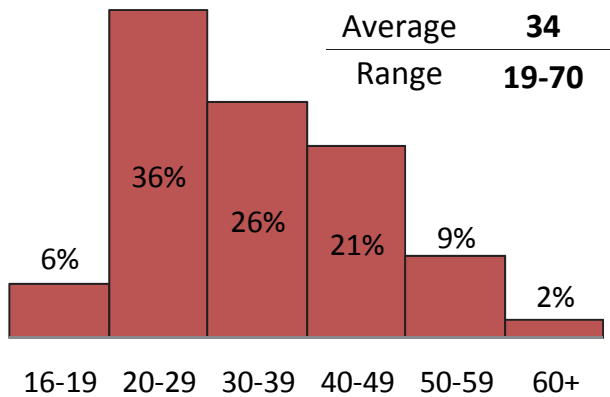
1.1. PARTICIPANTS



2. DEMOGRAPHICS

- The average age of participants was 34, and the largest group (36%) 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 evenly among two-spirited and trans identities. (2.2)
- In terms of sexual orientation, 70% identified as gay, and about 1 in 5 (21%) identified as bisexual. (2.3)
- Few participants (16%) reported an average total household income below \$30,000. (2.4)

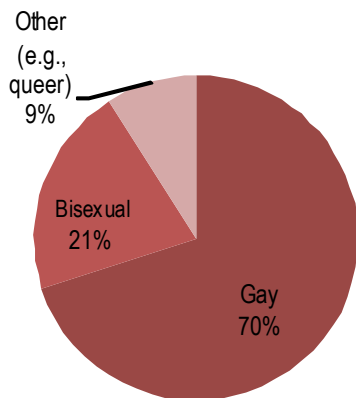
2.1. AGE



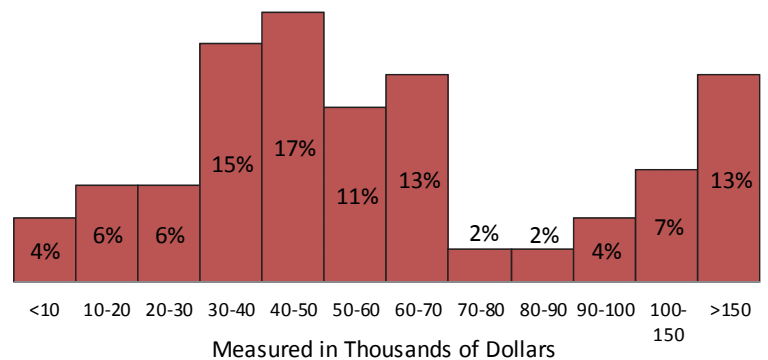
2.2. GENDER IDENTITY

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

2.3. SEXUAL ORIENTATION

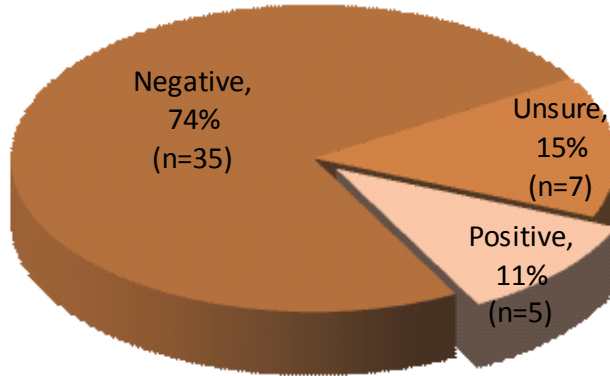


2.4. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME



3. HIV STATUS AND ASSOCIATED CHARACTERISTICS

3.1. HIV STATUS



3.2. HIV NEGATIVE AND UNSURE PARTICIPANTS

- One quarter of participants (24%) who indicated that they were HIV-negative or who were unsure of their HIV status said they had never tested for HIV. (3.2.1)
- 2% reported ever having used Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), and 43% did not know what PEP was. (3.2.2)

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

38%	In the Past 6 Months
38%	More than 6 Months Ago
24%	Never

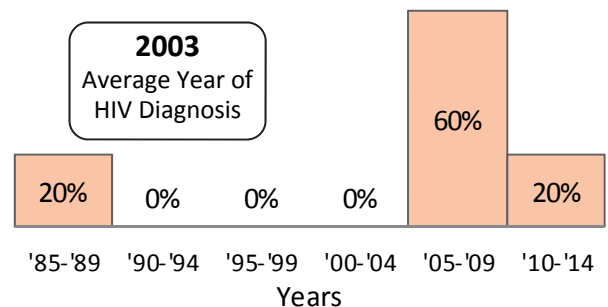
3.2.2. EVER USED POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)?

2%	Yes
55%	No
43%	I don't know what PEP is

3.3. HIV POSITIVE PARTICIPANTS

- 80% of HIV-positive participants were diagnosed between 2005 and 2014 (3.3.1)
- Over half (60%) reported currently taking antiretroviral medication.
- 80% reported currently having an undetectable HIV Viral Load. (3.3.2)

3.3.1. YEAR DIAGNOSED WITH HIV



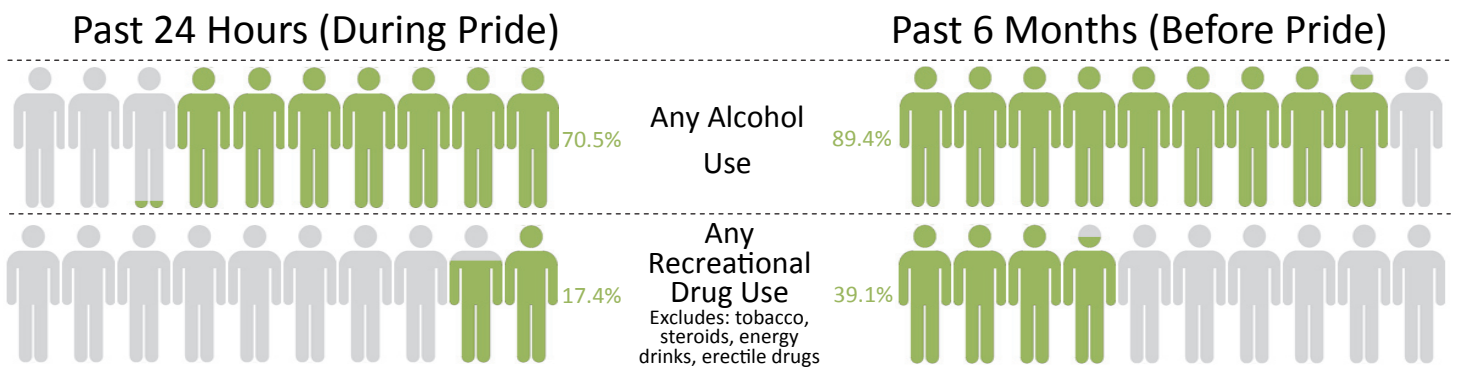
3.3.2. CURRENTLY HAVE AN UNDETECTABLE HIV VIRAL LOAD?

80%	Yes
20%	No

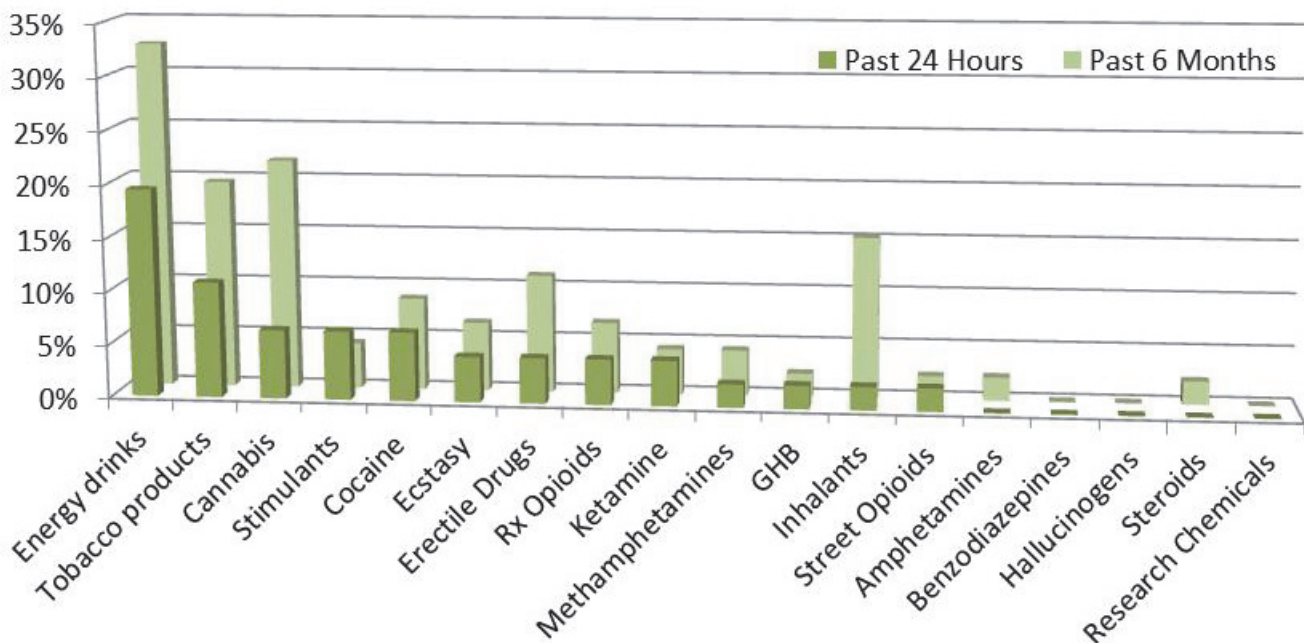
4. ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE

- Just over two thirds of respondents (70.5%) reported consuming alcohol in the past 24 hours (i.e., during Pride), and just under a fifth (17.4%) used recreational drugs during that timeframe. (4.1)
- For essentially 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



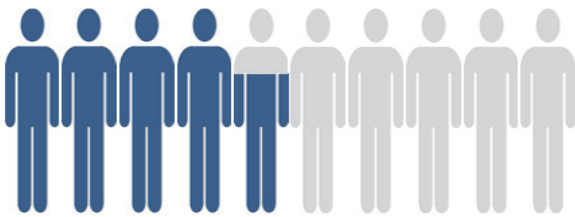
4.2. SPECIFIC SUBSTANCES USED DURING PRIDE AND BEFORE PRIDE



5. GENERAL PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE

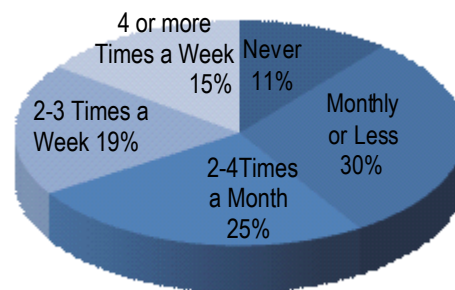
- Nearly half of the participants (47%) reported drinking at hazardous levels (based on AUDIT-C scores). (5.1)
- 15% of participants reported consuming alcohol 4 or more times per week. (5.2)
- 16% of drinkers reported consuming 5 or 6 drinks on a typical day when drinking. (5.3)
- Just under a third of drinkers (29%) 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

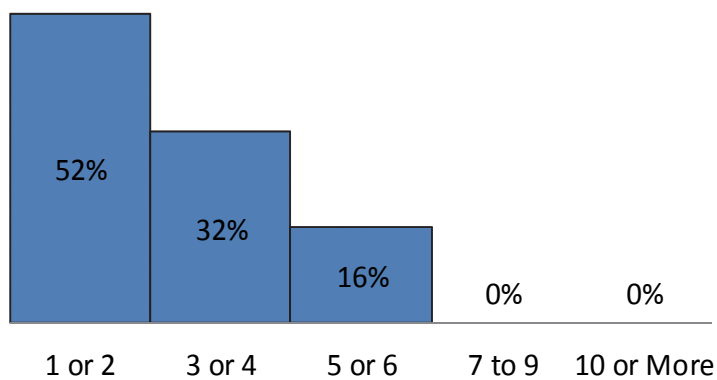


47% reported drinking at hazardous levels

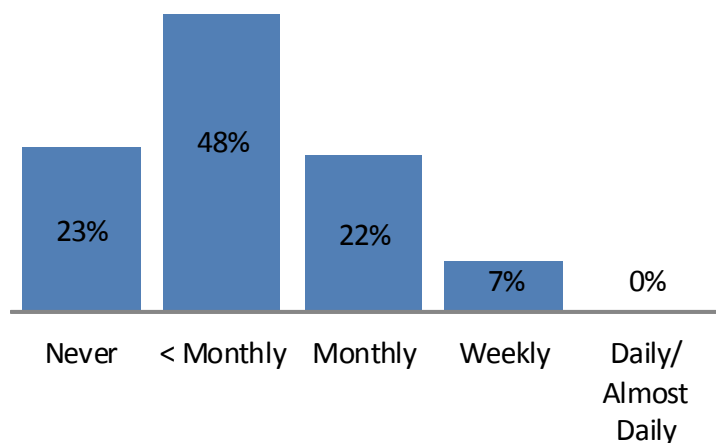
5.2. FREQUENCY OF HAVING A DRINK CONTAINING ALCOHOL



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



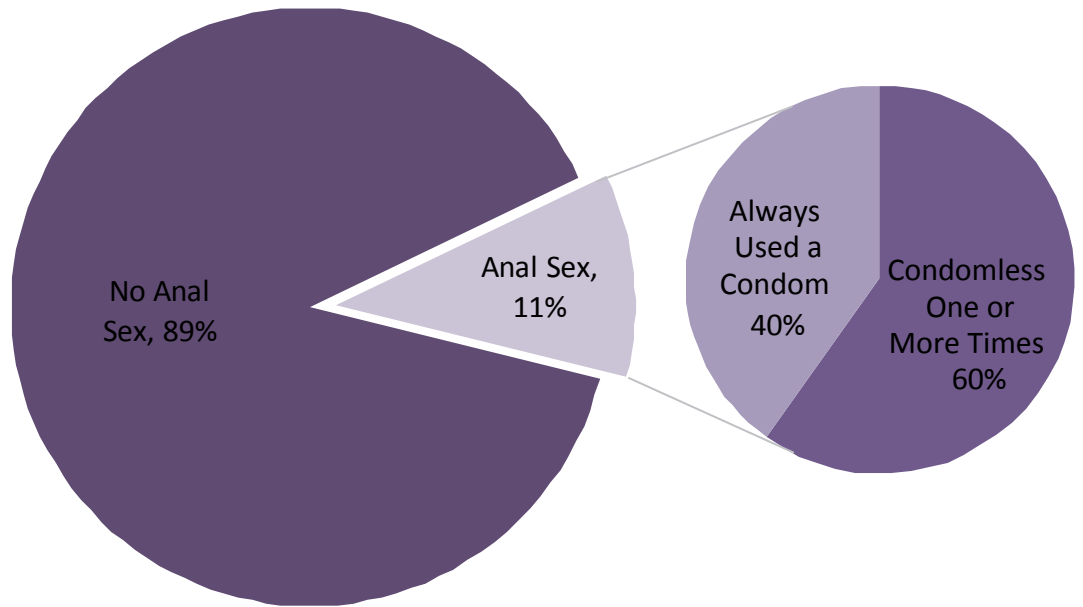
5.4. AMONG DRINKERS: FREQUENCY OF HAVING 6 OR MORE DRINKS ON ONE OCCASION



6. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

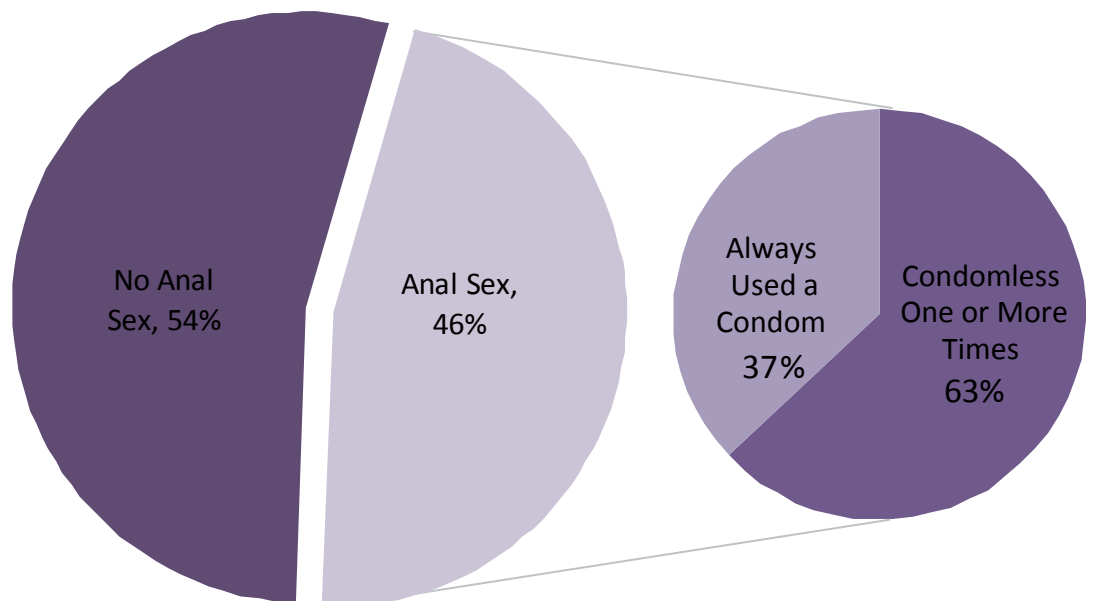
6.1. ANAL SEX IN THE LAST 24 HOURS (DURING PRIDE)

- Approximately 1 in 10 participants (11%) reported anal sex in the past 24 hours.
- Of those who had anal sex, 3 out of 5 (60%) reported having sex without a condom.



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

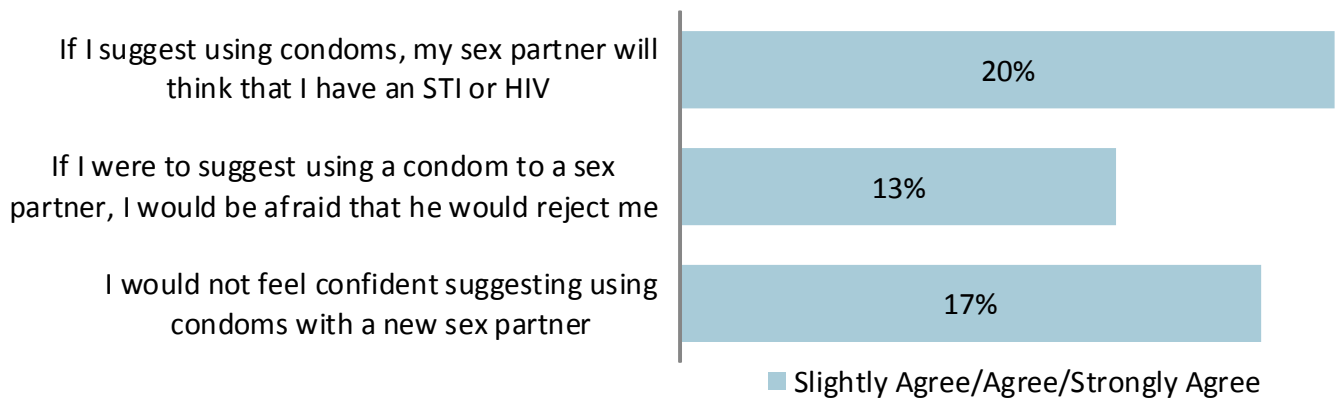
- Almost a half (46%) had anal sex in the last 6 months before Pride.
- Of those who had anal sex, approximately 3 out of 5 (63%) reported having sex without a condom.



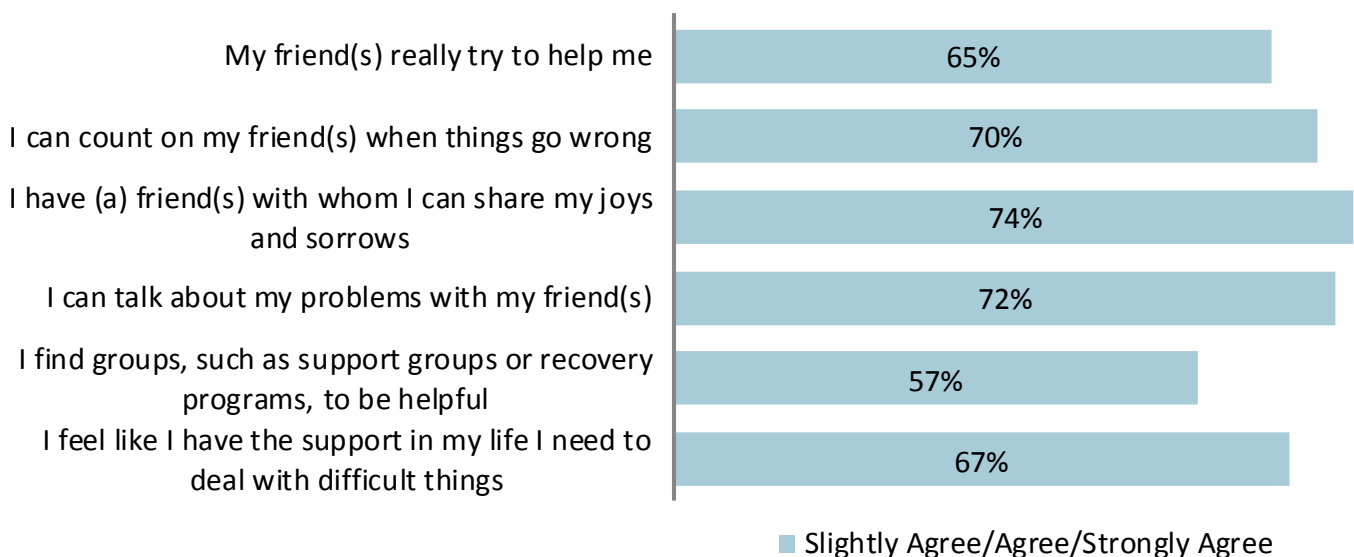
7. CONFIDENCE IN TALKING ABOUT CONDOMS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT

- Although most participants generally felt confident in their ability to talk about condoms, about 1 in 5 (17%) 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. (7.2)

7.1. CONFIDENCE IN TALKING ABOUT CONDOMS



7.2. SOCIAL SUPPORT

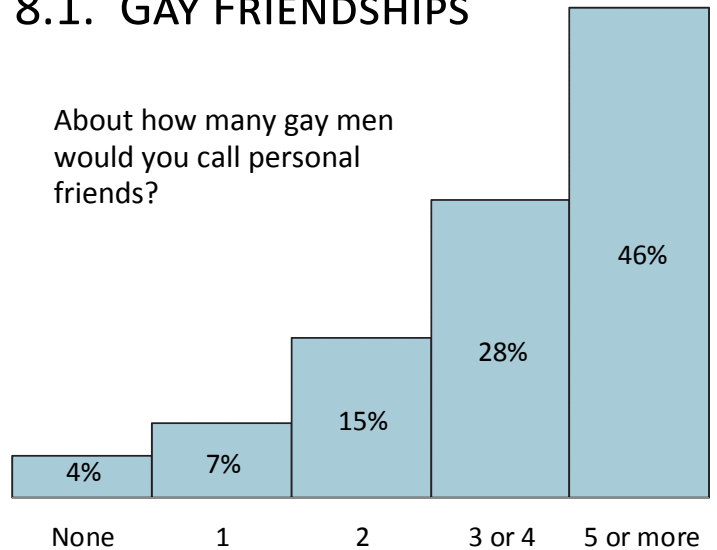


8. CONNECTEDNESS TO THE GAY COMMUNITY AND GAY IDENTITY

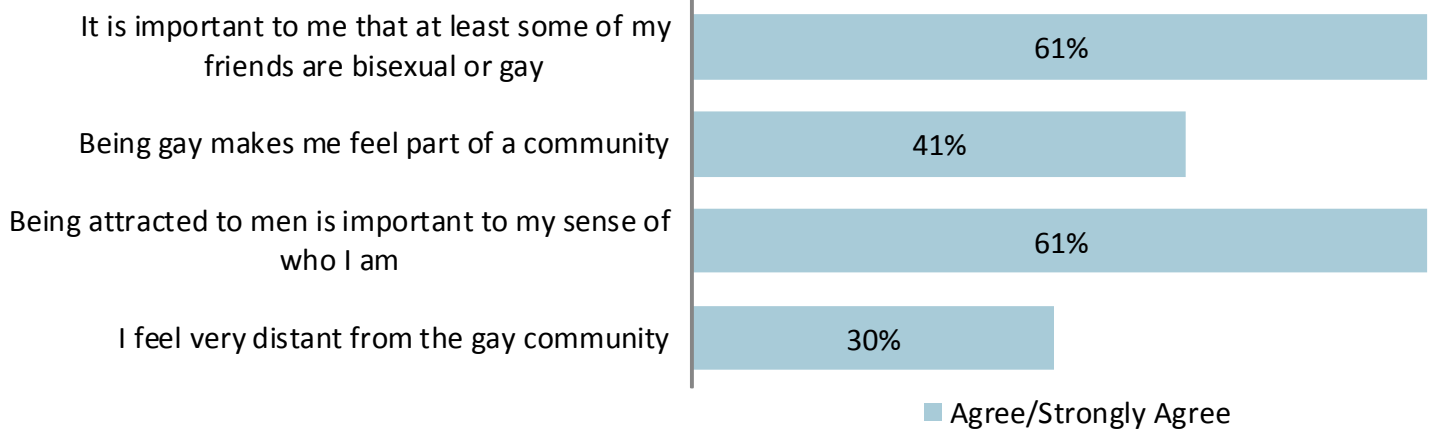
- 96% of participants indicated that they have at least one gay man as a personal friend. 46% indicated that they have five or more such friends. (8.1)
- Fewer than half of the participants (41%) indicated that being gay made them feel like part of a community, and almost a third (30%) felt very distant from the gay community. (8.2)

8.1. GAY FRIENDSHIPS

About how many gay men would you call personal friends?

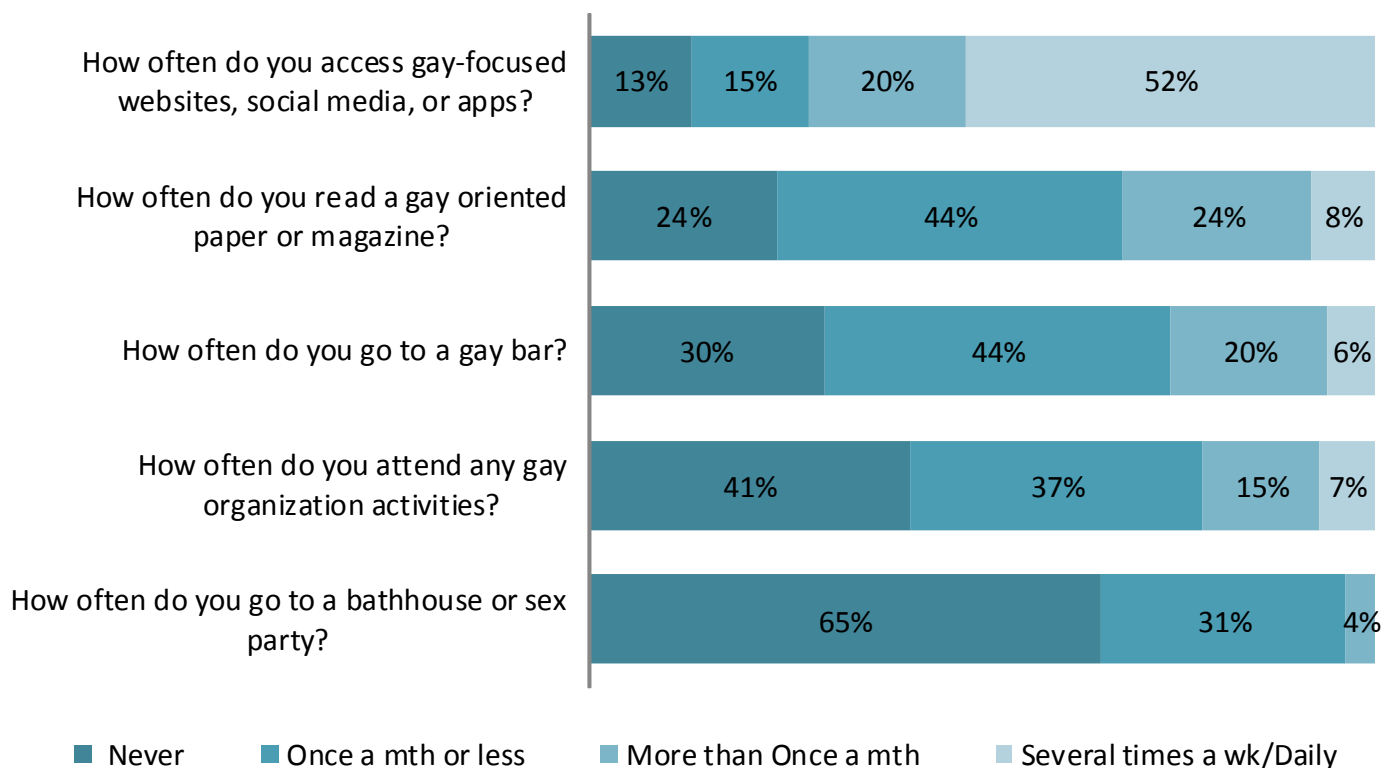


8.2. GAY IDENTITY AND THE GAY COMMUNITY



9. PARTICIPATION IN GAY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

- The vast majority of participants (87%) indicated that they access gay-focused websites, social media, or apps, with roughly half (52%) accessing these types of electronic media several times a week or daily.
- Although most participants reported that they go to gay bars, approximately half (44%) indicated that they go only once a month or less frequently. Approximately 30% indicated that they never go.
- The majority of participants (65%) reported that they never go to bathhouses or sex parties.



10. SUMMARY

- Approximately 5% of the individuals who took part in the Sex, Drugs & Alcohol survey identified as South Asian.
- Several strengths were demonstrated among group members, including generally high levels of self-efficacy to negotiate condoms with sex partners, perceiving sufficient social support, and having a positive gay identity.
- Remaining challenges demonstrated by a small number of individuals in this group included hazardous levels of alcohol consumption and inconsistent condom use. Additionally, many individuals did not feel well-connected to the gay community.

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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