

Supplementary Material

Mpox (monkeypox) knowledge, concern, willingness to change behaviour, and seek vaccination: results of a national cross-sectional survey

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APPENDIX 1: Supplementary information about the survey measures

Previous smallpox or mpox vaccination

Participants were provided descriptions of the 3rd-generation, non-replicating Modified Vaccinia Ankara vaccine and the replication-competent 2nd-generation vaccinia vaccine ('ACAM2000'). Examples of the MVA brand names were provided to aid recognition ('Jynneos/Imvanex/Imvamune'). Previous vaccination was measured with the item 'Have you been vaccinated against smallpox or monkeypox? (including at least one vaccine dose)', with response categories 'Yes', 'No' and 'Don't know'. Participants who selected 'Yes' were asked which vaccine they received (MVA; ACAM2000; don't know), when they were vaccinated (before May 2022; after May 2022), and why they were vaccinated (before potential exposure; after exposure; another reason). We inferred that vaccination prior to May 2022 meant that a participant was vaccinated for a reason unrelated to the 2022 mpox outbreak, which was documented in May, whereas vaccination after May 2022 might have been related to the outbreak. Participants who reported receiving the MVA vaccine were asked how many vaccine doses they received and whether they received vaccine dose(s) in Australia, overseas, or both.

Mpox knowledge and concern

Mpox knowledge was measured with the item 'How much do you know about monkeypox virus (MPXV)?', with response categories as follows: 1='I know a lot about it', 2='I know quite a bit about it', 3='I know a fair amount about it', 4='I know a small amount about it', and 5='Nothing: I've never heard about it before this survey'. Participants who had heard of mpox (response options 1–4) were then asked 'How did you learn about monkeypox virus (MPXV)? (select all that apply)'. Response options included items such as 'Information provided in the media, including TV and social media' and 'Searching online/Googling'.

Concern about mpox was measured with the item 'How concerned are you about getting monkeypox virus (MPXV)?'. Response options ranged from 1='Not at all concerned' to 5='Very concerned'. We coded responses 4–5 as concerned about mpox. Responses 1–3 were used as the reference category in the multivariable analyses.

Mpox symptom and transmission route identification

Participants who had not been diagnosed with mpox were asked to identify potential mpox symptoms and transmission routes. Recognition of mpox symptoms was measured with the item 'Can any of the following be symptoms of monkeypox virus (MPXV)?', with response categories 'Yes', 'No' and 'Don't know'. Participants were asked to select 'Don't know' if they were not sure about symptoms. Twelve potential symptoms were provided in text in random order, for example, 'Skin lesions, sores or pustules', 'A skin rash' and 'Tiredness/Fatigue'. All potential symptoms are shown in Figure 1. Decoy symptoms were 'Loss of taste or smell', 'Urethral discharge', and 'Burning sensation when passing urine'. Instant feedback was provided within the survey to participants about potential vs. decoy symptoms.

Recognition of mpox transmission routes was measured with the item 'Can monkeypox virus (MPXV) be spread from someone who has the virus through any of the following?', with response categories 'Yes', 'No' and 'Don't know'. As in the previous item, participants were asked to select 'Don't know' if they were not sure about transmission routes. Eight potential symptoms were provided in text in random order, for example, 'Prolonged skin-to-skin contact', 'Kissing' and 'Sharing drinks'. All potential transmission routes are shown in Figure 2.

Endorsement of behavioural risk reduction strategies

Participants who had not been diagnosed with mpox were asked how much they agreed with potential behavioural mpox risk reduction strategies: 'How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about reducing risk of getting monkeypox virus

(MPXV)?'. Response options ranged from 1='Strongly disagree' to 5='Strongly agree' and 6="N/A". We coded responses 4–5 as endorsing the strategy. All behavioural risk reduction strategies are shown in Figure 3.

Willingness to be vaccinated against mpox

Participants who had not received any doses of smallpox or mpox vaccination and had not been diagnosed with mpox were asked how likely they were to accept a vaccine: 'If a safe and effective vaccine against monkeypox was available to you, how likely are you get vaccinated?'. Response options ranged from 1='Very unlikely' to 5='Very likely'. We coded responses 1–3 as hesitant and 4–5 as willing to be vaccinated. Participants were then asked 'When would you get vaccinated? (tick all that apply)'. Six response options were shown to participants, for example, 'Right now as a precautionary measure', 'If more cases were reported in Australia', and 'I wouldn't get vaccinated'. To aid the interpretation of non-mutually exclusive items, we report frequencies from the second response option ('If more cases were reported in Australia') only where that item was chosen exclusively, or participants did not select 'Right now as a precautionary measure'.

APPENDIX 2: Supplementary results

Table S1. Participant characteristics, HIV and STI testing and status, and PrEP use among all participants

	N = 2287
Age	
<30	459 (20.07)
30–39	666 (29.12)
40–49	506 (22.13)
50+	656 (28.68)
Sexual identity	
Gay*	1894 (82.82)
Bisexual/Pansexual	271 (11.85)
Queer/Another term	122 (5.33)
Gender	
Male (cis and trans)*	2189 (95.71)
Non-binary/Different identity	98 (4.29)
State or territory	
New South Wales	860 (37.60)
Victoria	760 (33.23)
Queensland	311 (13.60)
Other jurisdictions	356 (15.57)
Residential location	
Inner metropolitan area of a capital city	1286 (56.23)
Outer metropolitan area of a capital city	591 (25.84)
Other city/regional/rural or remote area	391 (17.10)
Prefer not to say	19 (0.83)
Country of birth	
Australia	1701 (74.38)
Elsewhere	586 (25.62)
Education level	
High school/Trade certificate	737 (32.23)
University degree	1550 (67.77)
Employment status	
Full time	1647 (72.02)
Part time	274 (11.98)
Student/unemployed/other	366 (16.00)
Income level (AUD)	
Less than \$40,000	329 (14.39)
\$40,000–\$79,999	485 (21.21)
\$80,000–\$120,000	651 (28.47)
More than \$120,000	663 (28.99)
Prefer not to say	159 (6.95)
HIV status	
Untested/Unknown status	164 (7.17)
HIV negative	1944 (85.00)
HIV positive	179 (7.83)
Last tested for HIV	
≤12 months	1634 (71.45)
>12 months	508 (22.21)
Never tested for HIV	145 (6.34)
Last tested for sexually transmissible infections (STIs)	
≤12 months	1616 (70.66)
>12 months	450 (19.68)
Never tested for STIs	221 (9.66)
STI diagnosis in the last 12 months	576 (25.19)
Ever used PrEP	1241 (54.26)
Currently using PrEP	914 (39.97)

Note. Data are *n*(%). *1881 were cisgender gay men (82.25%); 27 participants were transgender men (1.18%).

Table S2. Previous vaccination against smallpox or mpox among all participants

<i>N</i> = 2287	
Ever received a smallpox or mpox vaccine	
Yes	541 (23.66)
No	1412 (61.74)
Don't know	334 (14.60)
(Vaccinated only)	(<i>n</i> = 541)
Vaccination type	
Modified vaccinia Ankara (MVA) vaccine	325 (60.07)
Smallpox vaccinia (live) vaccine	28 (5.18)
Don't know	188 (34.75)
Vaccination period	
Before May 2022	194 (35.86)
After May 2022	347 (64.14)
(Vaccinated since May 2022 only)	(<i>n</i> = 347)
Reason for vaccination	
After potential exposure to mpox	15 (4.32)
Before potential exposure to mpox	283 (81.56)
Another reason	42 (12.10)
Prefer not to say	7 (2.02)
(Vaccinated with MVA vaccine only)	(<i>n</i> = 325)
Number of vaccine doses	
One dose	320 (98.46)
Two doses	3 (0.92)
Don't know	2 (0.62)

Note. Data are *n*(%).

Table S3. Potential mpox risk factors among all participants by mpox vaccination status

	Total <i>N</i> = 2287	Unvaccinated <i>n</i> = 1942	Vaccinated <i>n</i> = 345	<i>X</i> ²	<i>p</i> value
Recent overseas travel	706 (30.87)	551 (28.37)	155 (44.93)	37.62	<.001
Planned overseas travel (next 6 months)	1075 (47.00)	855 (44.03)	220 (63.77)	45.83	<.001
No. of male sexual partners				97.37	<.001
None	293 (12.81)	280 (14.42)	13 (3.77)		
1–10	1395 (61.00)	1220 (62.82)	175 (50.72)		
11–20	283 (12.37)	220 (11.33)	63 (18.26)		
20+	316 (13.82)	222 (11.43)	94 (27.25)		
Sex with casual male partners				78.47	<.001
No casual partners/no anal sex	773 (33.80)	720 (37.08)	53 (15.36)		
Consistent condom use	237 (10.36)	212 (10.92)	25 (7.25)		
Any condomless sex	1277 (55.84)	1010 (52.01)	267 (77.39)		
Had group sex	804 (35.16)	621 (31.98)	183 (53.04)	57.04	<.001
Had an anonymous sex	1248 (54.57)	1007 (51.85)	241 (69.86)	38.29	<.001
Visited a sex on premises venue	731 (31.96)	549 (28.27)	182 (52.75)	80.75	<.001
Visited a beat/cruising area	498 (21.78)	397 (20.44)	101 (29.28)	13.41	<.001
Been to a private sex party	185 (8.09)	125 (6.44)	60 (17.39)	47.29	<.001
Used drugs for sex	244 (10.67)	184 (9.47)	60 (17.39)	19.26	<.001

Note. Data are *n*(%). All recall periods were 6 months preceding the survey. Comparisons were made using Pearson's chi-squared tests. The vaccinated comparison group includes only people who were vaccinated against mpox since May 2022.

Table S4. Mpox knowledge and concern among all participants excluding those diagnosed with mpox, by mpox vaccination status

	Total N = 2268	Unvaccinated n = 1928	Vaccinated n = 340	X ²	p value
Self-assessed mpox knowledge				90.49	<.001
Never heard about it	32 (1.41)	32 (1.66)	0 (0)		
Knew a small amount	1065 (46.96)	974 (50.52)	91 (26.76)		
Knew a fair amount	695 (30.64)	569 (29.51)	126 (37.06)		
Knew quite a bit	356 (15.70)	267 (13.85)	89 (26.18)		
Knew a lot	120 (5.29)	86 (4.46)	34 (10.00)		
Knows people diagnosed with mpox	323 (14.24)	226 (11.72)	97 (28.53)	66.85	<.001
Concern about acquiring mpox				37.24	<.001
Not at all/Not concerned	382 (16.84)	357 (18.52)	25 (7.35)		
Neither	425 (18.74)	376 (19.50)	49 (14.41)		
Concerned/Very concerned	1461 (64.42)	1195 (61.98)	266 (78.24)		
Perceived likelihood of acquiring mpox				12.65	.002
Very unlikely/Unlikely	984 (43.39)	864 (44.81)	120 (35.29)		
Neither	819 (36.11)	670 (34.75)	149 (43.82)		
Likely/Very likely	465 (20.50)	394 (20.44)	71 (20.88)		

Note. Data are n(%). Comparisons were made using Pearson's chi-squared tests. The vaccinated comparison group only includes people who were vaccinated against mpox since May 2022.

Table 5. Mpox symptom and transmission route identification among 2268 participants who had not been diagnosed with mpox, by recent male sexual partner numbers

	Total N = 2268	Up to 10 partners n = 1928	More than 10 partners n = 340	X ²	p value
Potential symptoms identified					
Skin lesions	2087 (92.02)	1756 (91.08)	331 (97.35)	15.49	<.001
Skin rash	1977 (87.17)	1655 (85.84)	322 (94.71)	20.31	<.001
Fever	1647 (72.62)	1347 (69.87)	300 (88.24)	49.05	<.001
Tiredness/fatigue	1576 (69.49)	1291 (66.96)	285 (83.82)	38.76	<.001
Swollen glands	1509 (66.53)	1238 (64.21)	271 (79.71)	31.16	<.001
Muscle aches	1386 (61.11)	1117 (57.94)	269 (79.12)	54.57	<.001
Headaches	1335 (58.86)	1088 (56.43)	247 (72.65)	31.89	<.001
Chills	1218 (53.70)	974 (50.52)	244 (71.76)	52.47	<.001
Anal pain and/or bleeding	887 (39.11)	688 (35.68)	199 (58.53)	63.34	<.001
Potential transmission routes identified					
Prolonged skin-to-skin contact	2124 (93.65)	1786 (92.63)	338 (99.41)	22.32	<.001
Brief skin-to-skin contact	1860 (82.01)	1570 (81.43)	290 (85.29)	2.92	.09
Bodily fluids	1692 (74.60)	1427 (74.01)	265 (77.94)	2.35	.13
Kissing	1664 (73.37)	1390 (72.10)	274 (80.59)	10.67	.001
Sharing a bed	1633 (72.00)	1343 (69.66)	290 (85.29)	35.05	<.001
Contact with clothes of an infected person	1357 (59.83)	1111 (57.62)	246 (72.35)	26.09	<.001
Coughing/sneezing (breathing aerosols)	983 (43.34)	803 (41.65)	180 (52.94)	15.01	<.001
Sharing drinks	824 (36.33)	694 (36.00)	130 (38.24)	0.63	.43

Note. Data are n(%). Proportions represent affirmative ('Yes') responses. Comparisons were made using Pearson's chi-squared tests. Dichotomised partner numbers relate to male sexual partners in the six months preceding the survey.

Table S6. Factors affecting acceptability of common social and behavioural changes in response to mpox among 2268 participants who had not been diagnosed with mpox

	Does not support the strategy*	Supports the strategy	OR (95% CI)	p value	aOR (95% CI)	p value
Reduce or avoid attendance at sex parties	n = 774 [34.13]	n = 1494 [65.87]				
Concerned about mpox	427 (55.17)	1034 (69.21)	1.83 (1.53–2.19)	<.001	1.71 (1.43–2.05)	<.001
Current PrEP user	309 (39.92)	593 (39.69)	0.99 (0.83–1.18)	.92	–	
Diagnosed with an STI (last 12mths)	157 (20.28)	411 (27.51)	1.49 (1.21–1.84)	<.001	1.27 (1.02–1.58)	.03
Vaccinated for MPX since May 2022	85 (10.98)	255 (17.07)	1.67 (1.28–2.17)	<.001	1.45 (1.11–1.90)	.007
>10 recent male partners (last 6mths)	197 (25.45)	389 (26.04)	1.03 (0.85–1.26)	.76	–	
Reduce or avoid attendance at sex on premises venues	n = 762 [33.60]	n = 1506 [66.40]				
Concerned about mpox	417 (54.72)	1044 (69.32)	1.87 (1.56–2.24)	<.001	1.78 (1.48–2.13)	<.001
Current PrEP user	310 (40.68)	592 (39.31)	0.94 (0.79–1.13)	.53	–	
Diagnosed with an STI (last 12mths)	162 (21.26)	406 (26.96)	1.37 (1.11–1.68)	.003	1.16 (0.93–1.43)	.19
Vaccinated for MPX since May 2022	85 (11.15)	255 (16.93)	1.62 (1.25–2.11)	<.001	1.43 (1.09–1.88)	.009
>10 recent male partners (last 6mths)	212 (27.82)	374 (24.83)	0.86 (0.70–1.04)	.12	–	
Have fewer sex partners	n = 802 [35.36]	n = 1466 [64.64]				
Concerned about mpox	437 (54.49)	1024 (69.85)	1.94 (1.62–2.31)	<.001	2.11 (1.75–2.54)	<.001
Current PrEP user	332 (41.40)	570 (38.88)	0.90 (0.76–1.07)	.24	–	
Diagnosed with an STI (last 12mths)	184 (22.94)	384 (26.19)	1.19 (0.97–1.46)	.09	–	
Vaccinated for MPX since May 2022	88 (10.97)	252 (17.19)	1.68 (1.30–2.18)	<.001	1.78 (1.36–2.34)	<.001
>10 recent male partners (last 6mths)	247 (30.80)	339 (23.12)	0.68 (0.56–0.82)	<.001	0.52 (0.42–0.63)	<.001

Note. Data are n(%), and unadjusted odds ratios and adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals derived from logistic regression. The 'Does not support the strategy' dependent variable category includes 'Strongly disagree', 'Disagree', 'Neither disagree nor agree' and 'Not applicable' responses. The 'Supports the strategy' category includes 'Agree' and 'Strongly agree'. Square brackets enclose row proportions for each strategy. Round brackets enclose column proportions for the independent variables, the denominators for which are included in bolded text for each of the strategies.

The reference categories for independent variables were: 0 = 'Not concerned about monkeypox'; 0 = 'Not a current PrEP user'; 0 = 'Had not been diagnosed with an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey'; 0 = 'Had not received a smallpox or monkeypox vaccine since May 2022'; 0 = 'Had up to 10 male sexual partners in the six months preceding the survey'.

Table S7. Comfort with contact tracing, and willingness and perceived ability to comply with potential isolation requirements among 2268 participants who had not been diagnosed with mpox

	<i>N</i> = 2268
Comfortable with contact tracers disclosing a potential MPX diagnosis to:	
Regular sex partners	1635 (72.09)
Casual sex partners	1431 (63.10)
Friends	1377 (60.71)
Family	962 (42.42)
Workplace/colleagues	831 (36.64)
Willingness to avoid sexual contact with partners during isolation	2191 (96.60)
Willingness to take antiviral drugs to reduce mpox severity*	2174 (95.86)
Willingness to avoid contact with people during isolation	2110 (93.03)
Willingness to use condoms for two months after infection	1832 (80.78)
Confident in ability to wear a mask in public if diagnosed	2100 (92.59)
Confident in ability to avoid physical contact if diagnosed	1660 (73.19)
Confident in ability to work from home if diagnosed	1588 (70.02)
Confident in ability to avoid contact with pets or animals if diagnosed	1419 (62.57)
Confident in ability to not share communal living areas	1222 (53.88)

Note. Data are *n*(%). Details of potential side effects and dosing regimens for antiviral medications were not provided in the survey and willingness should therefore be interpreted with caution. Items were measured on 5 and 6-point Likert-type scales and were dichotomised based on the following: 'Comfort' = 'Somewhat comfortable' and 'Very comfortable'; Willing = 'Willing' and 'Very willing'; and 'Confident' = 'Confident' and 'Very confident'. The contact tracing items included a 'Not applicable' (N/A) response option, responses to which have been coded as 'Neutral/Don't know'. Excluding the N/A responses from the denominators increases the levels of comfort in contact tracing with regular and casual sex partners (1635/2139, 76.44%; and 691/2122, 67.44%, respectively).

Table S8. Factors affecting willingness to receive a mpox vaccine among 1486 participants who had not been diagnosed with mpox, had not received a smallpox or mpox vaccine and had at least one recent casual sex partner

	Total N = 1486	Unwilling to be vaccinated n = 211	Willing to be vaccinated n = 1275	OR (95% CI)	p value	aOR (95% CI)	p value
Age							
<30	339 (22.81)	43 (20.38)	296 (23.22)	Ref			
30–39	437 (29.41)	57 (27.01)	380 (29.80)	0.97 (0.63–1.48)	.882		
40–49	334 (22.48)	50 (23.70)	284 (22.27)	0.83 (0.53–1.28)	.391		
50+	376 (25.30)	61 (28.91)	315 (24.71)	0.75 (0.49–1.14)	.181		
Sexual identity							
Gay	1247 (83.92)	165 (78.20)	1082 (84.86)	Ref		Ref	
Bisexual/Pansexual	171 (11.51)	39 (18.48)	132 (10.35)	0.52 (0.35–0.76)	.001	0.63 (0.41–0.96)	.032
Queer/Another term	68 (4.58)	7 (3.32)	61 (4.78)	1.33 (0.60–2.95)	.486	1.18 (0.49–2.84)	.717
State or territory							
New South Wales	538 (36.20)	78 (36.97)	460 (36.08)	Ref			
Victoria	482 (32.44)	63 (29.86)	419 (32.86)	1.13 (0.79–1.61)	.51		
Queensland	224 (15.07)	38 (18.01)	186 (14.59)	0.83 (0.54–1.27)	.388		
Other states/territories	242 (16.29)	32 (15.17)	210 (16.47)	1.11 (0.71–1.73)	.636		
Residential location							
Inner metro	811 (54.58)	100 (47.39)	711 (55.76)	Ref		Ref	
Outer metro	401 (26.99)	59 (27.96)	342 (26.82)	0.82 (0.58–1.15)	.248	0.97 (0.66–1.41)	.858
Regional and remote	256 (17.23)	48 (22.75)	208 (16.31)	0.61 (0.42–0.89)	.01	0.82 (0.54–1.27)	.377
No response	18 (1.21)	4 (1.90)	14 (1.10)	0.49 (0.16–1.53)	.219	0.48 (0.17–1.36)	.165
Country of birth							
Australia	1139 (76.65)	161 (76.30)	978 (76.71)	Ref			
Elsewhere	347 (23.35)	50 (23.70)	297 (23.29)	0.98 (0.69–1.38)	.898		
Education level							
High school	234 (15.75)	47 (22.27)	187 (14.67)	Ref		Ref	
Trade certificate	243 (16.35)	37 (17.54)	206 (16.16)	1.40 (0.87–2.25)	.165	1.35 (0.82–2.22)	.236
University degree	1009 (67.90)	127 (60.19)	882 (69.18)	1.75 (1.21–2.53)	.003	1.32 (0.87–1.98)	.188
Employment status							
Full time	1101 (74.09)	160 (75.83)	941 (73.80)	Ref			
Part time	168 (11.31)	21 (9.95)	147 (11.53)	1.19 (0.73–1.94)	.483		
Student/Unemployed/Other	217 (14.60)	30 (14.22)	187 (14.67)	1.06 (0.70–1.61)	.786		

CONT'D

	Total N = 1486	Unwilling to be vaccinated n = 211	Willing to be vaccinated n = 1275	OR (95% CI)	p value	aOR (95% CI)	p value
Income level (AUD)							
Less than \$40,000	207 (13.93)	27 (12.80)	180 (14.12)	Ref			
\$40,000–\$79,999	324 (21.80)	48 (22.75)	276 (21.65)	0.86 (0.52–1.43)	.568		
\$80,000–\$120,000	427 (28.73)	61 (28.91)	366 (28.71)	0.90 (0.55–1.46)	.671		
More than \$120,000	425 (28.60)	56 (26.54)	369 (28.94)	0.99 (0.60–1.62)	.963		
Prefer not to say	103 (6.93)	19 (9.00)	84 (6.59)	0.66 (0.35–1.26)	.21		
Concern about acquiring mpox							
Not at all/Not concerned	203 (13.66)	76 (36.02)	127 (9.96)	Ref		Ref	
Neither	275 (18.51)	44 (20.85)	231 (18.12)	3.14 (2.04–4.83)	<.001	3.26 (2.10–5.06)	<.001
Concerned/Very concerned	1008 (67.83)	91 (43.13)	917 (71.92)	6.03 (4.22–8.61)	<.001	5.18 (3.36–7.99)	<.001
Perceived likelihood of acquiring mpox							
Very unlikely/Unlikely	591 (39.77)	114 (54.03)	477 (37.41)	Ref		Ref	
Neither	550 (37.01)	69 (32.70)	481 (37.73)	1.67 (1.20–2.31)	.002	0.88 (0.60–1.28)	.492
Likely/Very likely	345 (23.22)	28 (13.27)	317 (24.86)	2.71 (1.75–4.19)	<.001	1.09 (0.66–1.82)	.734
Self-assessed health status							
All else	614 (41.32)	83 (39.34)	531 (41.65)	Ref			
Very good/Excellent	872 (58.68)	128 (60.66)	744 (58.35)	0.91 (0.67–1.22)	.528		
Knows people diagnosed with mpox							
	192 (12.92)	21 (9.95)	171 (13.41)	1.40 (0.87–2.26)	0.167		
HIV status							
HIV negative	1303 (87.69)	175 (82.94)	1128 (88.47)	Ref		Ref	
HIV positive	93 (6.26)	14 (6.64)	79 (6.20)	0.88 (0.49–1.58)	0.659	0.86 (0.45–1.63)	0.635
Untested/unknown	90 (6.06)	22 (10.43)	68 (5.33)	0.48 (0.29–0.80)	0.004	0.69 (0.40–1.18)	0.173
Currently using PrEP	601 (40.44)	61 (28.91)	540 (42.35)	1.81 (1.31–2.48)	<.001	1.17 (0.78–1.76)	0.435
No. of male sexual partners							
1–10	1092 (73.49)	178 (84.36)	914 (71.69)	Ref		Ref	
11–20	198 (13.32)	15 (7.11)	183 (14.35)	2.38 (1.37–4.12)	.002	1.85 (1.02–3.37)	.044
More than 20	196 (13.19)	18 (8.53)	178 (13.96)	1.93 (1.16–3.21)	.012	1.57 (0.85–2.88)	.146

CONT'D

	Total N = 1486	Unwilling to be vaccinated n = 211	Willing to be vaccinated n = 1275	OR (95% CI)	p value	aOR (95% CI)	p value
Sex with casual male partners							
No casual partners/no anal sex	387 (26.04)	75 (35.55)	312 (24.47)	Ref			
Consistent condom use	195 (13.12)	22 (10.43)	173 (13.57)	1.89 (1.13–3.15)	.014	1.33 (0.76–2.33)	.322
Any condomless sex	904 (60.83)	114 (54.03)	790 (61.96)	1.67 (1.21–2.29)	.002	1.01 (0.66–1.54)	.961
STI diagnosis in the last 12 months	364 (24.50)	37 (17.54)	327 (25.65)	1.62 (1.11–2.36)	.012	1.11 (0.74–1.67)	.61
Had group sex	559 (37.62)	66 (31.28)	493 (38.67)	1.39 (1.01–1.89)	.041	0.97 (0.64–1.46)	.878
Had an anonymous sex	909 (61.17)	113 (53.55)	796 (62.43)	1.44 (1.07–1.93)	.015	0.94 (0.63–1.41)	.774
Visited an SOPV	490 (32.97)	53 (25.12)	437 (34.27)	1.55 (1.12–2.17)	.009	1.02 (0.68–1.54)	.908
Visited a beat/cruising area	366 (24.63)	43 (20.38)	323 (25.33)	1.33 (0.93–1.90)	.123		
Been to a private sex party	104 (7.00)	15 (7.11)	89 (6.98)	0.98 (0.56–1.73)	.946		
Used drugs for sex	157 (10.57)	20 (9.48)	137 (10.75)	1.15 (0.70–1.88)	.58		
Overseas travel plans (next 6 months)	679 (45.69)	91 (43.13)	588 (46.12)	1.13 (0.84–1.51)	.42		

Note. Data are n(%), and unadjusted odds ratios and adjusted odds ratios derived from logistic regression. All recall periods were 6 months preceding the survey. Bolded values represent significance at $p < .05$ for ease of reference. The dependent variable survey item was as follows: 'If a safe and effective vaccine against monkeypox was available to you, how likely are you get vaccinated? Assume for this question that the vaccine being offered would be a modified vaccinia Ankara (MVA) vaccine'. The 'Unwilling to be vaccinated' dependent variable category includes 'Very unlikely', 'Unlikely', and 'Neutral/Don't know' responses. The 'Willing to be vaccinated' category includes 'Somewhat likely' and 'Very likely'.