

# EVALUATION PROJECT “ASSESSING CONFERENCE IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC”



**AIDS 2010**

XVIII INTERNATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE  
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## PHASE 1: FINAL REPORT

Country: Austria

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1. Acknowledgements.....	3
2. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	4
3. Executive Summary.....	5
4. Introduction.....	6
5. Methodology.....	6
6. Main Findings.....	9
7. Implementation Constraints.....	17
8. Conclusion and Recommendation.....	18
Appendix 1 – Implementation Team Members.....	19
Appendix 2 – Reporting Summary Table.....	20
Appendix 3 – List of References.....	26

## **1. Acknowledgements**

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Eva Brunner

Feldkirchen in Kärnten, 7<sup>th</sup> of April 2010

## **2. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ART	Antiretroviral therapy
CUAS	Carinthia University of Applied Sciences
HBSC	Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children survey
MSM	Men who have sex with men
ÖBIG	Österreichisches Bundesinstitut für Gesundheitswesen [Austrian Federal Institute for public health]
PLHIV	People living with HIV
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAMPEP	European Network for HIV/STI Prevention and Health Promotion among Migrant Sex Workers

### **3. Executive Summary**

The present report illustrates HIV and AIDS related research conducted in Austria during the last decade (2000-2010). A narrative literature review (Cooper, 1988, Green et al., 2006) was conducted using scientific databases, more general databases (e.g. Google Scholar) as well as inquiries addressed to Austrian experts in the field of HIV and AIDS prevention (e.g. representatives of the Aidshilfen Österreich). The literature review comprises empirical studies focusing on the following target groups:

- adolescents
  - girls
  - boys (focus on migrants)
- drug users
- MSM
- migrant sex workers.

In Austria, there is a lack of published empirical studies regarding HIV/AIDS. A great need for more action in this research field was identified. Especially publications in scientific databases (e.g. in peer-reviewed journals) are scarce. Austria is engaged in some important EU-projects, such as BORDERNET work or TAMPEP. The dissemination of the already existing Austrian engagement in HIV and AIDS related research must be improved and more attention must be paid to this research area.

## **4. Introduction**

The International AIDS Conference (IAC), held every two years, is the largest regular conference on any health or development issue, gathering more than 20,000 participants from various countries and backgrounds. These prestigious conferences provide a unique forum for the interaction of science, community and leadership, and strengthen an evidence-based policy and programmatic response to the epidemic. The XVIII International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2010) will be held in Austria (Vienna), from 18 to 23 July 2010.

As part of the conference evaluation, which has been systematic since AIDS 2006, the AIDS 2010 evaluation coordinator initiated a project to assess the conference impact on the general public and more particularly on key populations in the conference host country (Austria) and in four countries in the Eastern Europe and Central Asian region. This report presents the main findings of a literature review which was conducted in Austria as part of the first phase of this project, dedicated to the documentation of existing studies regarding HIV awareness and related behaviours of the general population and key populations<sup>1</sup> over the period 2000-2010.

The literature review does not claim to be complete but comprises significant studies which reflect the situation in Austria.

## **5. Methodology**

To ensure a comprehensive literature review and high-quality procedures, published recommendations for literature reviews were used (e.g. Cooper, 1988, Green et al., 2006).

The selection criteria (used to select studies) included the following:

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<sup>1</sup> Visit the UNAIDS website for the definition of “key populations” (<http://www.unaids.org/en/PolicyAndPractice/KeyPopulations/default.asp>). Key populations include among others men who have sex with men, people who use injection drugs, sex workers, women and girls, young people and children, refugees and internally displaced persons, and people who migrate.

- Focus: studies at national and local levels regarding HIV/AIDS knowledge, awareness, attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and discrimination of people living with HIV (PLHIV).
- Period: studies over a period of 10 years (2000-2010).
- Country: studies conducted in Austria.

First, we searched for relevant studies using the following online scientific databases: PsycINFO, PSYNDEXplus Literature and Audiovisual Media. Table 1 illustrates the results.

### **Table 1. Results of the Literature Search**

(Sources: PsycINFO, PSYNDEXplus Literature and Audiovisual Media)

<b>Search Terms</b>	<b>Hits</b>	<b>Relevant Hits</b>
AIDS and Austria* in title	12	0
HIV and Austria* in title	2	0

Although very general terms were used, no relevant publication was found. All relevant studies which were found did not meet the period criteria (i.e. 2000-2010); they were all published in the 1990s or earlier. Consequently, using more specific search terms (e.g. women or other key populations) did not lead to any relevant findings. Then, we searched for relevant studies through “Science direct”, an online full-text scientific database (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/>), using the terms “AIDS AND HIV AND Austria”. This resulted in 1,051 hits for the period 2000-March 2010 when terms were searched anywhere in the text whereas there were no hits when searching for the same terms in the title of abstracts.

We also used the following search terms (the amount of hits for terms found anywhere in the text is provided into brackets):

- “adolescen\* AND HIV AND Austria\*” (32, no relevant hits)
- “adolescen\* AND AIDS AND Austria\*” (23, no relevant hits)
- “adolescen\* AND sexual\* AND Austria\*” (44, no relevant hits)
- “sex work\*” AND Austria” (87, no relevant hits)
- “MSM AND HIV AND Austria\*” (40, no relevant hits)
- “MSM AND AIDS AND Austria\*” (33, no relevant hits)
- “drug use” AND HIV AND Austria” (207, no relevant hits)
- “migrant\* AND HIV AND Austria” (72, no relevant hits)
- “condom use” AND Austria” (52, one relevant hit: Lazarus et al., 2009).

When looking for online journal articles containing one of these terms, only general articles on HIV with no information relevant to this study (e.g. articles reporting HIV infection rates in Austria and other countries) were found.

Thus, we decided to use “Google Scholar” (<http://scholar.google.at/>) which is a more general database and offers the possibility to search for scientific articles and books, but also for “scientific grey literature” materials such as reports, preprints and working papers. Additionally we contacted the “Aidshilfen Österreichs” (<http://www.aidshilfen.at/>) to ask practitioners for relevant literature. The latter provided project reports which were integrated in the literature review.

## 6. Main Findings

This section presents an overview of seven studies which were selected because they met all selection criteria. We found them predominantly through contacts with practitioners.

### 6.1 Study 1: Youth Sexuality in Carinthia

Source of information: “Jugendsexualität heute. Schutzverhalten zwischen Lust und Vertrauen” [Youth sexuality today. Preventive behavior between lust and trust] (Brunner, 2008). This book presents a broad description of a project exploring the sexuality of heterosexual adolescents in Carinthia, a federal state of Austria. The project was implemented from March 2004 to November 2006 and consisted of six different studies as illustrated in Table 2. Results from interviews conducted with the heads of the regional Aidshilfen located in the different federal states of Austria (study 1) indicated a low public interest in HIV/AIDS and a lack of money for preventive strategies. The interviewees identified a need for more empirical studies on HIV/AIDS related topics in Austria and for evaluating preventive strategies. Results of study 2 to 6, aimed at describing adolescent sexuality using qualitative and quantitative methods, showed the following:

- Condom use by young people declines between the first and the last sexual intercourse (80% vs. 40%) [Study 4].
- The dominant motive for condom use is contraception (54 %), followed by prevention of HIV/AIDS (42 %) and caution in casual sex encounters (19 %) [Study 2].
- The dominant motive against condom use is the use of the contraceptive pill (34 %), followed by the existence of an exclusive sexual relationship (29 %) and the unavailability of a condom (13 %) [Study 2].
- Sexual intercourse is characterized by a predominantly positive emotional experience [Study 3].
- For girls, the first sexual intercourse is often associated with physical pain [Study 5].
- Female respondents reported less positive and more negative affect regarding the first sexual intercourse compared with male respondents [Study 3].
- Condom use during the last sexual intercourse is more likely if the respondent
  - is young,
  - is male,

- has no exclusive sexual relationship,
  - had less positive affects before the last sexual intercourse,
  - has a positive attitude toward condoms and
  - has a high condom use self-efficacy<sup>2</sup>. [Study 4]
- In casual sex situations, communication about condom use is often neglected. Almost half of the interviewees did not discuss condom use with the casual sex partner regarding the last sexual intercourse [Study 6].

**Table 2. Overview of the project**

Study	Main research question	Data collection	Data analysis	Sample
1	What attention is drawn to HIV/AIDS, preventive actions and sexual risk in young people in Austria?	Qualitative interviews, expert interviews	Qualitative content analysis	7 experts from the Aidshilfen Österreichs
2	What are the motives for and against condom use?	Open-ended questionnaire	Qualitative content analysis, quantitative analysis	N = 175, of which 81 students and 94 pupils
3	What emotions are experienced during the first and the last sexual intercourse?	PANAS (Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, Krohne et al., 1996)	Quantitative analysis	N = 141 students
4	How can we describe sexual behavior of heterosexual Carinthian adolescents?	Questionnaire	Quantitative analysis	N = 1089 students and pupils
5	How are the emotional experiences before, during and after the first sexual intercourse described by young girls?	Qualitative interviews	Qualitative content analysis	N = 32 girls
6	Does the sexual partner influence the decision to use condoms in casual sex situations?	Qualitative interviews	Qualitative content analysis	N = 30 young people engaged in casual sex

<sup>2</sup> Self-efficacy is a prominent psychological construct and was introduced by Bandura (1977). It describes a person's confidence regarding her / his own capabilities to perform certain behaviour.

This project underlined the need for negotiation trainings. Furthermore, interventions must address physical pain which is experienced by girls during the first intercourse. More preventive strategies must be implemented and evaluated. They should focus on the promotion of self-efficacy regarding condom use.

## 6.2 Study 2: Knowledge, Attitudes and Sexual Behaviour with regards to HIV/STIs among Young Adults in six EU Countries

Source of information: “Kenntnisstand, Einstellung und Sexualverhalten junger Erwachsener (18 bis 25 Jahre) aus 6 EU-Ländern bezüglich HIV/STIs“ [Knowledge, attitudes and sexual behaviour with regards to HIV/STIs among 18 to 25 years old young adults in 6 EU countries] (Netzelmann et al., 2007). This report presents one of the results of BORDERNET, a project of the EC Public Health Programme (DG Health and Consumer Protection) which was implemented from 2005 to 2007 (first phase, [http://www.spi-research.eu/bordernet-spi/1\\_1.html](http://www.spi-research.eu/bordernet-spi/1_1.html)). This project included a quantitative survey which was conducted in six EU countries, namely Austria, Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia. The main objectives of the survey were to assess:

- HIV/AIDS knowledge
- risk perception
- sexual behaviour
- use of HIV tests
- STIs knowledge.

A total of 1,085 young adults (who were between 18 to 25 years old) were surveyed, of which 180 were from Austria. Survey results indicated a high level of basic HIV/AIDS knowledge although many respondents (63% of the whole sample, i.e. the 6 countries together) felt uncertain about their HIV/AIDS knowledge. It is interesting to note that Austrian respondents, compared to those from other countries, felt better informed about HIV/AIDS, with 86.4% knowing that there was no vaccination against HIV/AIDS (vs. 74.6 % of the overall sample), 73.2 % being aware of the existence of an anonymous and free-of-charge HIV test (vs. 57.1 % of the overall sample) and 41.3 % having already made this test (vs. 18.2 % of the overall sample). The majority of Austrian respondents had sexual contacts in the last six months (82.1 % vs. 70.1% of the overall sample) and confirmed condom use (66.7% vs. 57.5% of the overall sample). People having multiple partners were more likely to use a condom than those with a single partner. In Austria, condoms

were predominately used to prevent HIV/AIDS. Looking at the strategy used to manage the risk of the sexual partner's intention not to use a condom, it was found that the predominating strategy used by Austrian respondents was "convincing the partner" (40.8% vs. 24.7% of the overall sample). These results indicated a high level of knowledge and preventive behaviour among young adults in Austria compared to other countries.

### 6.3 Study 3: Determinants of Condom Use by Adolescents in 18 European Countries

Source of information: "Multilevel analysis of condom use among adolescents in the European Union" (Lazarus et al. 2009). This article presents results of a study aimed at investigating the determinants of condom use by adolescents in 18 European countries. Data analyzed were part of the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children survey (HBSC) which was conducted in 2002. A total of 28,306 students were surveyed, of which 20.9% were already sexually experienced.

Of those already sexually experienced, the vast majority were between 14.2 and 17.2 years old (98%). The majority of Austrian respondents reported to use condoms (81.1% compared with 89.1% of Greek respondents, ranking first, and 52.7% of Swedish respondents, ranking 18<sup>th</sup>). In general, boys were more likely to report condom use.

Alcohol consumption was identified as a risk factor for condom-non-use: consuming alcohol at least two or four times a week led to a 1.24 times higher probability of not using condoms. The survey also revealed a significantly higher use of condoms in high-exposure countries such as Estonia, Latvia, Portugal and Spain.

This study allowed to detecting serious public health concerns at the European level. Further research should be initiated at national level to better identify possible determinants of condom use (e.g. ethnicity).

### 6.4 Study 4: Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs of Male Adolescents in Austria

Source of information: Endbericht Projekt NR. 738/II/1. Berichtszeitraum Juli 2006 bis Oktober 2007. Gesundheitsförderung und Prävention im Bereich sexueller und reproduktiver Gesundheit: Entwicklung von Strategien zur Förderung der Teilhabe männlicher Jugendlicher. [Final report.

Project no. 738/II/1. Report period July 2006 to October 2007. Health promotion and prevention regarding sexual and reproductive health. Development of strategies promoting the participation of male adolescents] (Schmied and Reidl 2007). This report presents results of a project which was implemented from 2006 to 2007 with the objective to explore the special needs of male adolescents regarding sexual and reproductive health in three federal states of Austria, namely Vienna, Styria and Tyrol. A multiperspective approach was used, consisting of interviews with experts (n=14) who work in the field of sex education, male adolescents (n=49) and girls (n=19). The latter were interviewed using focus groups methods. Both groups of male adolescents and girls included a high proportion of migrants (n=26 and n=10, respectively).

Experts were asked for existing sex-education interventions which were especially targeting boys. During the interviews male adolescents focused on their knowledge about sexuality and preventive behaviour while girls discussed their knowledge about sexuality, preventive behaviour and their expectations toward boys.

Results of interviews with experts showed the need for more interventions targeting boys and for integrating the discussion of gender and the meaning of masculinity into sex education for boys. Interviewed experts recommended that the male trainer should act as a role model, by presenting his own experience, and that trainers assigned to work with migrant boys should know their cultural background and knowledge. Experts also perceived a gap between knowledge and behaviour of male adolescents, which means that although the latter are well informed, their behaviour is risky. The Internet was identified as an important source of information concerning sex in general. Results of interviews with boys showed a reluctance to talk with parents about sex, with almost half of them (49%) reporting they did not want to talk with their parents about sexual issues. Looking at responses from migrant boys, almost two-thirds (of interviewed migrant boys) did not want to talk with their parents about sexual issues (65%). Interviewed boys perceived sexuality as a taboo; cultural and religious barriers were mentioned especially among migrants. It was also found that sexuality is an important topic of discussion with their peers/friends and that sex related discussions were seen as an opportunity for having fun and for promoting one's image within the group rather than an opportunity for sharing information. Girls were normally not involved in such discussions. When asked what they wish as part of sex education on first sexual intercourse, interviewed boys mentioned the emotional aspects of romantic relationships and

preventive behaviour. Important attributes they gave to romantic relationships were love and faithfulness migrants underlined the importance of being the dominant part. Results of interviews with girls showed most of the girls perceived their mothers as an important source of information regarding sexual matters. Female friends were also mentioned as a source of information on this topic as well as journals and TV. However, pornography did not play any significant role unlike boys. Interviewed girls considered that important aspects in a romantic relationship were love and faithfulness, and thought that boys did not invest as much in romantic relationships as girls did. This project provided useful results for the development and implementation of interventions targeting male adolescents and migrants.

#### 6.5 Study 5: Access and Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy among HIV-Positive Drug Users

Source of information: "Living with the daily dose. Vergleich nationaler Ansätze und Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung des Zugangs zu und des Verbleibs in anti-retroviraler Behandlung bei HIV-positiven Drogenkonsumierenden. Teilbericht Österreich." [Comparison of national approaches and interventions to promote the access and adherence to antiretroviral therapy among HIV-positive drug users. Austrian Report.] (ÖBIG, 2004). This publication describes the situation of HIV-positive drug users in Austria which was analyzed through 30 qualitative interviews. These interviews were conducted from July 2003 to December 2003 with representatives of the following groups: drug users who get ART, drug users who withdrew from ART, and drug users who have not been involved in ART yet. The majority of interviewees were male (60%) and were 35 years old or younger (77%). In addition, 12 health professionals who work with drug users (e.g. physicians, nurses, social workers) were interviewed during the same year.

Interview results indicated that reasons for HIV testing (which were reported by the interviewed drug users) were hospital stays (n= 12), routine testing in a STD clinic (n = 3) or the existence of a risk situation (needle sharing, unprotected sexual intercourse; n = 5). Only half of the interviewed drug users felt they were well informed about HIV/AIDS. Looking at ART, it was found that most interviewees using ART started the therapy due to the recommendation of physicians and that ART withdrawal was predominantly induced by the side effects of the therapy, such as loss in weight and sickness. The psychosocial situation of the drug user played also an important role (e.g. homelessness, drug addiction, imprisonment). Although most of the interviewees expected

the ART to prolong their lives and to improve their physical constitution, they reported that ART led to a decrease in quality of life and an increase of psychological strains. With respect to health care workers, half of interviewees described a good relationship with them. However, half of them also reported a need for improving these relationships (e.g. more acceptance and trust and less stigmatization from health care workers).

Interviewed health professionals working with drug users described various barriers affecting use of ART by drug users such as weak social integration, insecure living conditions and difficulty to obtain drugs. They reported a great need for better interface management and intensified communication at the institutional level. They also stated that research on adherence to ART, supervision and further education were crucial. Lastly, they indicated that the relationship between drug users and health care workers was essential for promoting the adherence to ART, and that case management and professional counseling represented the basis for a successful treatment.

## 6.6 Study 6: MSM in Austria

Source of information: “Schwules Leben und HIV/AIDS in Österreich. Forschungsergebnisse und praktische Projekte.” [Homosexual life and HIV/AIDS in Austria. Research results and practical projects.] (Aids Hilfe Wien, 2009). This report describes a study which was implemented in 2007 in order to investigate the (sexual) lifestyle of MSM in Austria. The study was conducted using a quantitative questionnaire which had been already administered in Germany (Bochow et al., 2007). The questionnaire was posted on different websites ([www.rainbow.or.at](http://www.rainbow.or.at) ; [www.gayboy.at](http://www.gayboy.at) ; [www.gaynet.at](http://www.gaynet.at)) and through monthly journals (XTRA! ; Pride). A total of 854 MSM completed the questionnaire, of which 73.2% via Internet. Most of respondents lived in Vienna (48.5%) and were not married (88.5% vs. 3% who were married with a woman). Almost half of them had a relationship (47.1%), of which 60 % reported it was a monogamous relationship. Just over two-thirds had already made an HIV test (69.1%), almost 6% stated to be HIV positive and almost one in ten suffered from STD within the past year. When asked about acceptance of their sexual orientation by family and third parties, just over half of respondents reported their sexual orientation was accepted by their mother (53.3%) whereas less than 40% reported it was accepted by their father (36.1%). It was also found that one mother in four knew her child was homosexual, which was only the case of one father in five. The acceptance of their sexual orientation was

higher among friends (66.3 %). Looking at the workplace, only one-third of respondents had disclosed their sexual orientation, of which 46.1% felt it was accepted.

During the last months prior to the survey, over half respondents reported to have sought for HIV/AIDS information regularly (56.1%), using print media for MSM and online information provided through the Aids-Hilfen's website, and speaking with friends. Information materials used by the Aids-Hilfen as part of its preventive work were known by 60% of respondents. Looking at risk behaviour of surveyed MSM, just over one in four had engaged in unprotected anal sex with partners of which serostatus was unknown (25.8%). In order to limit HIV infection risks, 62.4% used condoms, 30.8% paid attention to the "healthy appearance" of potential sexual partners and 30.1% avoided some locations such as darkrooms. Since the introduction of ART in Austria (1996), this study was the first one to investigate the (sexual) life style of MSM in Austria. Its results are therefore fundamental to help guiding preventive efforts focusing on MSM populations in Austria.

#### 6.7 Study 7: Sex work in 25 EU countries

Source of information: "Sex work in Europe. A mapping of the prostitution scene in 25 European countries" (Brussa et al., 2009). This report illustrates trends regarding gender, nationality and other attributes of sex workers in 25 EU countries. It was prepared by TAMPEP (European Network for HIV/STI Prevention and Health Promotion among Migrant Sex Workers; <http://tampep.eu/>), a European network for HIV/STI prevention and health promotion among migrant sex workers which collaborates with 25 countries, including Austria, as part of a project exploring the situation of sex workers in different countries..According to this report, most of sex workers located in Austria are female and migrants (in 2008: 78% were migrants, of which 50% from central Europe, 12% from Latin America, 12% from Africa, 10% from eastern Europe, 10% from Asia and 3% from the Balkans). An increase of sex workers from the new EU countries was observed in the recent years. The majority of sex workers in Austria are Bulgarian and Romanian women and 85% work indoors. This report shows that cross-border collaboration between Austria and its neighbouring countries is urgently needed, along with additional national studies to investigate the living and working conditions of sex workers in Austria.

## **7. Implementation Constraints**

During the literature review, we faced the following challenges:

- Most of the relevant studies which were identified using scientific databases (PsycINFO, PSYINDEXplus Literature and Audiovisual Media) did not cover the relevant period (i.e. they were published in the 1990s).
- Due to the lack of publications on HIV and AIDS related research in Austria, it was difficult to find empirical studies relevant to the study focus.

## **8. Conclusion and Recommendations**

This mapping demonstrates that there is a lack of publications on HIV and AIDS related research conducted in Austria during the last decade (2000-2010). Research in that field should be therefore promoted and supported, especially the dissemination of results.

In addition, studies which were selected and analyzed as part of this mapping showed some limitations that should serve as a basis for recommendations. They include the following:

- Some studies only focused on one particular federal state of Austria (e.g. Brunner, 2008) or even only in one Austrian city (e.g. ÖBIG, 2004). It is essential to collect data from as many Austrian regions as possible in order to get representative samples, thus allowing extrapolation of results.
- Surveys conducted at the European level (e.g. HBSC, Lazarus et al., 2009) provide great opportunities for comparing data across different countries. However, they don't allow to explore key variables at national level (i.e. factors influencing the trend), which is essential to properly guide national responses to HIV. It is therefore important to supplement such surveys with national studies.
- Health-related behavior such as alcohol consumption must be considered as determinants of sexual risk taking (Lazarus et al., 2009). Research focusing on different forms of risk behavior and their associations ("multiple risk taking"), especially in adolescents, is needed.
- Only a few studies were found on MSM and sex workers. In order to provide policy-makers and programme implementers with evidence-based information, it is recommended to conduct further empirical research on these key populations.

## **Appendix 1 – Implementation team members**

The report was prepared by:

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Support in searching for and identifying relevant studies for the literature review was provided by Mag. Olivia Kada, research assistant at the Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, School of Health and Care.

Students from the CUAS were actively involved in the literature review under the supervision of FH-Prof. Mag. Dr. Eva Brunner as part of a course dedicated to HIV awareness and related behaviours of the Austrian population. They also focused on HIV related studies/research in neighbouring countries (results are not included in this report). All students involved in this project are listed below:

Al-Udat Karem Konstantin, Andrijevic Matea, Braun Jasmin, Fercher Tamara Johanna, Ferlan Carina Stefanie, Fischer Julia Christina, Flötschinger Ines, Hiebler Ricarda, Hocke Viktoria, Kolley Ulrike, Kompein Lisa-Maria, Kriegl Katja, Meisterl Julia Maria, Mijic Mladenka, Nagelschmied Kerstin, Oberhuber Andrea, Oberrauter Jasmin, Peitler Bernadette Elisabeth, Schalleger Patricia, Schneider Anna, Schneidhofer Katharina, Schütz Matthias, Schwagerle Sandra Elisabeth, Schwammel Elisabeth, Seidl Johannes Andreas, Starmann Nora Katharina, Staudinger Martha, Steiner Martina, Weber Katrin, Zechner Yvonne Christine.

**Appendix 2 – Reporting Summary Table**

Title	Date	Main objective(s) or focus	Target group(s)	Target location(s)	Main data collection instrument(s)	Sample size	Most significant findings	Follow-up action(s)
<p>Jugendsexualität heute. Schutzverhalten zwischen Lust und Vertrauen [Youth sexuality today. Preventive behavior between lust and trust]</p>	<p>2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess the importance of the themes HIV/AIDS and sexual risk taking in Austria</li> <li>- Describe adolescent sexuality</li> <li>- Explore the first sexual intercourse from the girls' perspective</li> <li>- Investigate condom use decision in casual sex encounters</li> </ul>	<p>Adolescents and young adults (16-30 years)</p>	<p>Carinthia (federal state of Austria), different settings (schools, universities, leisure center)</p>	<p>Qualitative interviews, quantitative survey</p>	<p>N = 7 experts N = 1467 adolescents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HIV/AIDS is a not very well recognized theme in Austria</li> <li>- there is a lack of studies which describe adolescent sexuality</li> <li>- there is a lack of evaluation of preventive strategies</li> <li>- first sexual intercourse: about 80 % used a condom</li> <li>- last sexual intercourse: about 40 % used a condom</li> <li>- The dominant motives for condom use are contraception, followed by prevention of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- The contraceptive pill and the existence of an exclusive sexual relationship lead to condom non-use</li> <li>- physical pain is often experienced by girls during the first sexual intercourse</li> <li>- in casual sex encounters, communication about safer sex is often neglected</li> </ul>	<p>Further investigations are conducted (e.g. binge drinking and condom use, internet pornography and its effects on adolescent sexuality)</p>

Appendix 2 – Reporting Summary Table continued

Title	Date	Main objective(s) or focus	Target group(s)	Target location(s)	Main data collection instrument(s)	Sample size	Most significant findings	Follow-up action(s)
Kenntnisstand, Einstellung und Sexualverhalten junger Erwachsener (18 bis 25 Jahre) aus 6 EU-Ländern bezüglich HIV/STIs [Knowledge, attitudes and sexual behaviour with regards to HIV/STIs among 18 to 25 years old young adults in 6 EU countries]	Feb. 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess knowledge about HIV/AIDS and STIs and attitudes toward protected sexual behaviour</li> <li>- Explore the respondents' sexual behaviour</li> </ul>	Young adults (18-25 years)	Austria, Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia Different cities and towns, different settings (universities, vocational training settings, student hostels, discos, bars, unemployment offices)	Quantitative survey	1085 overall, Austrian sample: 180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 70.1 % confirmed sexual activity within the last 6 months (Austrian respondents most active with 82.1 %)</li> <li>- 63 % of the respondents are uncertain regarding their level of HIV/AIDS knowledge</li> <li>- 80 % have a high objective level of basic HIV/AIDS knowledge (Austria with the most representatives, namely 96.7 % of the Austrian sample)</li> <li>- Only 74.6% know that there is no vaccination against HIV/AIDS (for Austria: 86.4 %)</li> <li>- 33 % worry about getting AIDS</li> <li>- 18.2 % have already made an HIV-test (highest in Austrian sample with 41.3 %!)</li> </ul>	The report is part of BORDERNET , a project of the EC Public Health Programme (DG Health and Consumer Protection), which lasted until 2007; it is continued by BORDERNET work

Appendix 2 – Reporting Summary Table continued

Title	Date	Main objective(s) or focus	Target group(s)	Target location(s)	Main data collection instrument(s)	Sample size	Most significant findings	Follow-up action(s)
A multilevel analysis of condom use among adolescents in the European Union.	2009	- Assess the determinants of condom use among adolescents	Adolescents (mean age = 15.6 years)	18 European countries (Austria included)	Quantitative survey (HBSC)	5918 overall, Austrian sample: 243 [sexual experience ]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Self-reported condom use in Austria: 81.1 %</li> <li>- Boys are more likely to use condoms</li> <li>- Alcohol consumption is a predictor for condom non-use</li> <li>- In high-exposure countries, the reported condom use is higher</li> </ul>	The study addresses serious public health concerns on a European level. Further research, focusing on the different nations is needed.

Appendix 2 – Reporting Summary Table continued

Title	Date	Main objective(s) or focus	Target group(s)	Target location(s)	Main data collection instrument(s)	Sample size	Most significant findings	Follow-up action(s)
<p>Endbericht Projekt NR. 738/II/1. Berichtszeitraum Juli 2006 bis Oktober 2007. Gesundheitsförderung und Prävention im Bereich sexueller und reproduktiver Gesundheit: Entwicklung von Strategien zur Förderung der Teilhabe männlicher Jugendlicher. [Final report. Project no. 738/II/1. Report period July 2006 to October 2007. Health promotion and prevention regarding sexual and reproductive health. Development of strategies promoting the participation of male adolescents.]</p>	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explore special needs of male adolescents regarding sexual and reproductive health</li> <li>- Develop strategies to promote the participation of male adolescents in health promoting interventions (focusing on sexual and reproductive health)</li> </ul>	<p>Experts in the field of sex education</p> <p>Male adolescents, focus on migrants</p> <p>Female adolescents, focus on migrants</p>	Austria, three federal states (Vienna, Styria, Tyrol)	Qualitative interviews, focus groups (girls)	<p>14 experts</p> <p>49 boys, thereof 26 migrants (12 to 18 years)</p> <p>19 girls, thereof 10 migrants (15 to 18 years)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More interventions for boys are needed</li> <li>- Male trainer must act as a role model</li> <li>- Work with migrants needs native trainers</li> <li>- The internet is an important source of information for boys</li> <li>- For boys, it is embarrassing to talk with their parents about sexuality (especially for migrants)</li> <li>- Talking about sexuality with friends: boys use it to promote their image</li> <li>- For girls, their mothers are an important source of information.</li> <li>- Girls also have informative conversations with their female friends.</li> </ul>	The project serves as a basis for the development of interventions which focus on boys.

Appendix 2 – Reporting Summary Table continued

Title	Date	Main objective(s) or focus	Target group(s)	Target location(s)	Main data collection instrument(s)	Sample size	Most significant findings	Follow-up action(s)
<p>Living with the daily dose. Vergleich nationaler Ansätze und Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung des Zugangs zu und des Verbleibs in anti-retroviraler Behandlung bei HIV-positiven Drogenkonsumentenden. Teilbericht Österreich. [Comparison of national approaches and interventions to promote the access and adherence to antiretroviral therapy among HIV-positive drug users. Austrian Report.]</p>	<p>Jul. 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigate access to ART from the perspective of drugs users and health professionals</li> <li>- Explore adherence to ART from the perspective of drug users and health professionals</li> </ul>	<p>HIV-positive drug users</p>	<p>Austria, focus on Vienna</p>	<p>Qualitative interviews</p>	<p>30 HIV-positive drug users  12 health professionals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 33 % of the drug users made an HIV-test on their own initiative</li> <li>- Predominant reasons are risk situations (needle sharing and unprotected sexual intercourse)</li> <li>- 50 % feel well informed regarding HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- 50 % of the drug users who make use of ART reported a good relationship with the caring health professionals</li> <li>- 50 % of the respondents who are engaged in ART wish for a better relationship with the caring health professionals.</li> </ul>	<p>The report is part of the EU-project “Living with the daily dose” which lasted two years and involved 12 European countries. Thus, information regarding access and adherence to ART among drug users is provided for different countries. The results serve as a basis for intervention planning and for the improvement of treatment conditions for drug users.</p>

Appendix 2 – Reporting Summary Table continued

Title	Date	Main objective(s) or focus	Target group(s)	Target location(s)	Main data collection instrument(s)	Sample size	Most significant findings	Follow-up action(s)
Schwules Leben und HIV/AIDS in Österreich. Forschungsergebnisse und praktische Projekte. [Homosexual life and HIV/AIDS in Austria. Research results and practical projects.]	Jun. 2009	- Investigate (sexual) life style of MSM	MSM	Austria	Quantitative survey (online and via respective monthly journals)	854 MSM (48.5 % from Vienna)	- Homosexuality is moderately accepted by the family - 66.3 % report acceptance by friends - 46.1 % feel accepted at the workplace - every fifth respondent did not seek for HIV/AIDS information within the last months - 69.1 % have already made an HIV-test - 5.9 % reported to be HIV-positive - Almost one out of ten suffered from STD within the last year	Since the implementation of ART in Austria (1996), this study is the first one which investigates the (sexual) life style of MSM in Austria. Thus, it delivers fundamental information regarding this target group.
Sex work in Europe. A mapping of the prostitution scene in 25 European countries	2009	- Map prostitution in Europe - Collect data regarding gender, ethnicity etc. of the sex workers	Sex workers in Europe	25 European countries, Austria involved	Survey distributed to the national TAMPEP coordinators and institutions dealing with sex workers (e.g. sex work projects, outreach services)	380 completed surveys (in total)	- Austria reports almost exclusively female sex workers - Most sex workers in Austria are migrants - There is a great proportion of Bulgarian and Romanian women - 85 % work indoors	TAMPEP is a holistic approach for the investigation of prostitution and the development of targeted intervention strategies. Many reports and materials have been compiled so far.

### Appendix 3 – List of references

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