

TABLE A: INITIAL SUMMARY OF CURRENT/RECENT HIV AND MOBILITY RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA

The following table contains an initial summary of HIV applied research and evaluation projects in Australia. This provides an indication of the current evidence base and may highlight opportunities to build upon or replicate research in Western Australia. Note: The projects have been listed in alphabetical order using the main organisation's name. This summary may not be complete and we encourage you to contact SiREN if any projects are missing. A summary of Australian research papers related to HIV and mobile populations is also located in the Appendix of the *Road Map for Action*.

Research Project	Organisations	Contacts	Funded by	Description	Limitations
'Living a life less ordinary': Exploring the experiences of Australian men who have acquired HIV overseas	ARCSHS CERIPH Centre for Social Research in Health (CSRH) The Kirby Institute VELiM WAAC	Graham Brown Jeanne Ellard Julie Mooney-Somers Garrett Prestage Gemma Crawford Trish Langdon		This qualitative study explored experiences and risk perceptions of 14 Australian men who acquired HIV while living or travelling overseas from the year 2000. Symbolic interaction provided the study's theoretical perspective and analytical framework. Australian men living with HIV who were aged 18 years and older, believed they had acquired their infection while working or travelling overseas during or after the year 2000, and were diagnosed from 2003 onwards were eligible to participate. A semi-structured interview schedule was developed and tested for content validity with the study reference group. Analysis produced four domains of experience: (1) a fantasy realised, (2) escaping and finding a new self or life, (3) living a life less ordinary and (4) living local but still an outsider. The description of the four experience domains highlights how risk generally, particularly sexual risk, did or did not feature in these men's understanding of their experiences. Perceptions and experiences of long-term travel played a decisive role for men who acquired HIV when travelling overseas. Appealing to desired experiences such as connection to local culture or sustaining a new or adventurous life may provide important implications for guiding health promotion programs and policy.	Small dataset
HIV risk among Australian men travelling overseas: networks and context matter	ARCSHS CERIPH CSRH The Centre for Values, Ethics and the Law in Medicine (VELiM) WAAC	Graham Brown Jeanne Ellard Julie Mooney-Somers Janina Hildebrand Trish Langdon		This paper draws on data from a qualitative study exploring the risk perspectives and experiences of 14 Australian men who acquired HIV while travelling overseas in the years between 2000 and 2009. Participants articulated a strong desire to distance themselves from the identity of a tourist. Social networks were highlighted as important entry points to engage with other foreign travellers and expatriates. These networks were highly influential and were understood by the participants to provide guidance on how they should negotiate the local scene, including	

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				where to meet sex partners. Limited discussion of safe sex and HIV was mentioned in these contexts. The findings suggest that prevalent social norms and social networks play an influential role in how participants negotiate sex and social relations in overseas settings. These networks could potentially provide sites for effective HIV-prevention programmes.	
The Blood Borne Virus (BBV) Program: Supporting the HIV and Hepatitis Workforce	ARCSHS	Emily Lenton Jennifer Dixon Jen Johnson		The BBV Program focuses on building the capacity of the Victorian community health and health promotion workforce to respond effectively to HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C. This is conducted through partnerships to disseminate research directly into workforce practice as well as training to build skills, capacity and to support the translation of research into policy and practice. The BBV eNews continues to send out the latest research, training, policy information and developments relating to HIV and viral hepatitis to over 800 workers across Australia.	n/a
HIV Seroconversion Study (Ongoing)	ARCSHS Kirby Institute	Garrett Prestage Graham Brown Jeanne Ellard Ian Down Kathy Triffit		This annual study identifies demographic, behavioural, social, situational and other characteristics in individuals recently diagnosed with HIV infection. Participants completed a self-administered online survey (n= at least 100). Online survey participants (n= 20) were then asked to volunteer to participate in a follow up in-person individual interview. Recruitment strategies include survey promotional material or referral.	WA comprises small proportion of sample (~6%). Volunteer convenience sample who may not represent all recently HIV diagnosed men in Australia. Aus born and overseas born only
Perth gay community periodic survey (biannual)	CERIPH	Evelyn Lee Peter Hull Limin Mao Jude Comfort Maria Chanmugam Sue Laing Steve Fragomeni Garrett Prestage Iryna Zablotska John de Wit Martin Holt	SHBBVP	This is a biannual cross-sectional survey of gay and homosexually active men in Perth. The major aim of the survey is to provide data on sexual, drug use and testing practices related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) among gay men in Perth. Participants completed a self-administered survey. Participants were approached by interviewers at a range of gay community sites in Perth.	Only includes the views of those who attend selected sites. Collects ethnic background and Aus born or overseas born only
Understanding late HIV diagnosis among people from culturally	CSRH (National Centre in HIV	Augustine Asante Henrike Körner Susan Kippax		This study aims to investigate and understand reasons for late HIV diagnosis in New South Wales with particular focus on people from CALD backgrounds in the Sydney metropolitan area.	The researchers planned to conduct follow-up in-depth open-ended interviews with n= 15-20

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and linguistically diverse backgrounds (2009)	Social Research)			Participants participate in an in-person survey interview with the researcher (n= 114 (61 from CALD and 53 from Anglo-Australian backgrounds)). The questionnaires were linked to patients' HIV-related hospital records, specifically (CD4 count, viral load, and AIDS- defining illnesses at time of diagnosis). Health care workers at four sexual health and HIV clinics recruit participants.	CALD participants. Whilst ten participants initially agreed to participate, only four actually did so. The reasons participants gave for not participating included lack of time due to work/family commitments, and being unwell. Two participants arranged a time for an interview but did not show. May indicate issues with methodology or process for this group.
Periodic survey of HIV knowledge and use of health services among people from CaLD backgrounds, 2006–2008	CSRH (National Centre in HIV Social Research)	Augustine Asante Henrike Körner Tadgh McMahon Wa'el Sabri Susan Kippax		This project aims to provide benchmark data on HIV knowledge and perceptions, use of health services and sexual behaviour of immigrants from selected communities during return visits to their countries of birth or a neighbouring country. Participants completed a self-administered survey. The survey took approx. 20-25 minutes to complete. The survey was developed in plain English and also translated into four community languages. Participants were given the option as to which survey version they wanted to complete; most chose the translated version. Reference groups from four target communities were established for this project. Recruitment strategies were identified during those meetings and it was agreed that co-workers from the relevant language backgrounds, as well as some members of the reference groups, would lead the recruitment and assist participants to complete the questionnaires. It was further agreed that the reference groups would provide access and encourage members of their respective communities to be part of the research. These strategies resulted in a high response rate of more than 95% in all communities except for the Cambodian community. Participants were recruited mainly at places of worship, community events and other social gatherings.	This study did not explore condom use with sexual partners in any specific context. While the overall indication was of a low level of use, it should be noted that the samples from the four communities studied were largely heterosexual and condom use in heterosexual relationships, as in other sexual relationships, may be significantly dependent on context. Women in these communities, for example, may not have any role in negotiating condom use. There was a mixed interpretation of the term 'sexual partner' in the survey. About 56% of participants thought that people with HIV should disclose their HIV status to others apart from sexual partners. The reasons behind these views were not explored.
Living with HIV and cultural diversity in Sydney:	CSRH	Henrike Körner Effie Katsaros Barbara Luisi		The aim of this study was to explore how living with HIV and being a migrant from an ethnic minority background interact and how these contingencies intersect with gender and sexual	The majority (n=21) of participants had permanent residency or Australian citizenship, while the

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migration, gender and sexuality (2013)				orientation in shaping the lives of individuals. The study explored the reasons for coming to Australia, use of health and social services, HIV diagnosis and treatments, social networks and relationships with family and ethnic communities, hopes and expectations for the future. For heterosexual participants the study also explored experiences of parenting and for gay men their experiences of being gay in the country of birth and in Australia. Participants (n =27) participated in a semi-structured in-depth interviews, which were conducted in participants' language of choice. Participants were recruited through the Multicultural HIV and Hepatitis Service, The Western Suburbs Haven and word-of-mouth.	others (n=6) were waiting for a decision about their application for permanent residency. All participants received healthcare and ART. The study was unable to recruit the target numbers of heterosexual men and women. This suggests that there are considerable barriers for heterosexual men and women from CALD backgrounds to come forward about their HIV status. Most participants were recruited through a health service or support centre for PLHIV, with few recruited through word of mouth.
Investigating Australian male expatriate and long term traveller social networks in Thailand to determine their potential to influence HIV and other STI risk behaviour	Curtin University (student PhD project)	Gemma Crawford Graham Brown Bruce Maycock Roanna Lobo	Department of Health (WA) NT Health In-kind support provided by the Western Australian AIDS Council	Although this research is driven by sexual health priorities, the primary focus is to gain a deeper understanding of the Australian expatriate culture, networks and experiences in Thailand to guide further intervention and research work. The study will use a grounded theory methodology guided by the theoretical perspectives and analytical framework of Symbolic Interaction. Data will be collected through in-depth interviews with participants recruited through purposive sampling amongst long term travellers and Australian expatriates in Australia and Thailand, and other relevant informants. This research will make recommendations for future policy, social network analysis and health promotion interventions and will inform sexual health (and HIV) responses at the state and national level.	
Data linkage to quantify use and cost of health services for people living with HIV in Western Australia	Curtin University	Delia Hendrie Donna Mak		The incidence of HIV in WA is rising. HIV clinicians report that this may be due to a rise in temporary visa holders entering WA from high-prevalence countries and a rise in incidence in heterosexual Australian-born men acquiring HIV overseas. These two groups may be more likely to present at more advanced stages of infection and as a result have higher costs of care due to hospitalization. Temporary visa holders do not have access to Medicare funded treatment and treatment is often provided by state funds.	

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Migrant sexual health help-seeking and experience of stigmatisation & discrimination in Western Australia: exploring barriers and enablers	Curtin University (student Masters project)	Josephine Chidinma Agu Roanna Lobo Gemma Crawford	n/a	Currently under ethics review. Study due for completion Dec 2015.	
Migrant sexual health help-seeking behaviour in high income countries: a systematic review	Curtin University (student Masters project)	Donna Angelina Rade Roanna Lobo Gemma Crawford	n/a	Study due for completion Dec 2015.	
Development, Utilisation and Evaluation of a Mobile Health Application to Aid in the Management of HIV in Pregnancy	Curtin University (student PhD project)	Neel Arant Bandy Associate Professor Jaya Earnest		This research involves the design, trial and study of a combined electronic medical record and clinical decision support system aimed at the co-management of HIV and pregnancy. The EMR/CDSS is run on a chrome book and accesses wireless telecommunications technology. The mobile, self powered nature of the technology allows it to be used in multiple settings, including those without a grounded internet connection or power. The pilot will take place in western Kenya and is being hosted by Uamuzi Bor	
Continuous Survey of Australian Migrants (CSAM)	Department of Immigration and Citizenship	Department of Immigration and Citizenship		This annual survey commenced in September 2009. The main objective of the CSAM is to provide timely information on the labour market outcomes of recent migrants. The survey also collects information about qualifications assessment, housing issues and the use of government services. The survey covers people who have been granted either a: permanent residence visa or provisional visa (such as a provisional partner visa) and are thus on the pathway to permanent residence. The CSAM is limited to migrants from the family and skilled streams. Participants complete a self-administered online or booklet survey which takes approx. 10 minutes to complete. Participants receive a survey via post or in an email. A previously surveyed cohort is invited to take part in a follow-up telephone survey that is more comprehensive. By repeating this process, a migrant will	Excludes humanitarian entrants. Health or sexual health data is not collected

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				be surveyed on two occasions 12 months apart. The Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) is made available to respondents via the CSAM 1800 hotline.	
The Australian HIV Observational Database Temporary Residents Access Study (ATRAS): Two year follow up	Kirby Institute National Association of People with HIV Australia (NAPWHA)	Dr Kathy Petoumenos		The main objectives of ATRAS is to provide systematically collected information on visa status and HIV related information for a subgroup of HIV positive patients who are ineligible for antiretroviral treatment via Medicare. The study provides antiretroviral treatment to 180 HIV-positive people who are temporary residents in Australia and therefore not eligible for Medicare. Participants were recruited via the Australian HIV Observational Database (AHOD), a long-term prospective observational cohort study of more than 3,000 HIV-positive patients, from tertiary referral centres, sexual health clinics and specialist general practices.	AHOD is an entirely observational study, patients therefore are not required to make any additional visits or undergo any additional tests other than those dictated by local standard of care.
An epidemic in transition: impacts of migration and local networks on HIV sequence diversity and infection transmission in Australia 2005-2012	Murdoch University	Alison Castley Shailendra Sawleshwarkar Rick Varma Belinda Herring Kiran Thapa Doris Chibo Nam Nguyen Karen Hawke Rodney Ratcliff Dominic E Dwyer David Nolan		First nationwide survey of HIV molecular epidemiology in Australia. It revealed increasing subtype diversity with the emergence of non-B-subtypes among females and males. Consistent with changing patterns of migration, overseas travel and domestic factors over time and between states. It identified that domestic transmission clusters predominantly involve HIV-1 B-subtype strains within male-dominated networks, with emerging evidence of onward transmission of non-B subtype HIV-1 within Australia. This study highlighted the complex interplay between travel, migration and domestic factors that contribute towards new HIV-1 infections, changing global epidemiological profiles, and growing viral diversity.	
Sydney Asian Gay Periodic Survey	University of NSW	Dr Paul Van de Ven Dr Garrett Prestage	NSW Health	The objectives of this study were to gather data about risk behaviours, beliefs and attitudes about HIV, community attachment, and access to relevant resources and services, and to identify possible relationships between cultural background, community identification, sexual and drug use behaviour, and subcultural contexts. The survey was based on the general periodic survey for gay men in Sydney. Participants completed a self-complete survey. Recruitment occurred at social and sex-on-premises venues (n= 5) frequented by gay Asian men.	Almost all (83%) of the participants were recruited from one popular bar, one sex on premises venue or sauna. Most participants lived close to inner Sydney.
Sexual and Reproductive Health of Migrant and	University of Western Sydney	A/Prof Janette Perz Prof Jane Ussher	Australian Research Council	To improve the health care services for people living in Australia who were born overseas, this study is designed to learn more about the culture, beliefs and experiences (particularly around	This study is still in progress.

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Refugee Women		Dr. Renu Narchal Jane Estoesta Ms. Jane Wicks Ms. Melissa Monteria A/Prof Marina Morrow		reproductive and sexual health) of migrant women in NSW. Research currently being undertaken now. Focus groups will be held with approx. 6-8 participants per group, followed by a series of one to one interviews.	

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TABLE B: SUMMARY OF CURRENT/RECENT SEXUAL HEALTH/HIV RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA THAT DOES NOT SPECIFICALLY COLLECT DATA FROM MIGRANTS/MOBILE POPULATIONS

The following table contains an initial summary of HIV applied research and evaluation projects in Australia that do not specifically collect data from migrant or mobile populations. This may highlight opportunities to build upon research with a focus on migrant or mobile populations in Western Australia. Note: The projects have been listed in alphabetical order using the organisation's name. This summary may not be complete and we encourage you to contact SIREN if any projects are missing.

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HIV Futures 8 Study (2015)	ARCSHS	Jennifer Power Graham Brown	Common wealth	This national project is a cross-sectional survey of Australian people living with HIV (PLHIV). The first HIV Futures Survey was undertaken in 1997. Participants completed an online or paper-based survey. They were given the option to complete it over the telephone with the researchers using a free call number, or with service providers. The Telephone Interpreter Service (TIS) was promoted as a way of completing the survey for non-English speakers. Surveys were also completed with the assistance of service providers or community agency workers for those with literacy problems or physical impairment. Recruitment strategies included: contacting previous responders; paid advertising via gay newspapers and online banner advertisements; promotion undertaken by community organisations; paper surveys mailed to clinical practices and social workers at hospitals who see a significant number of HIV positive clients.	May exclude CALD individuals who are marginalised within their own communities or those for whom invisibility is the key to their continuing safety.
The Goanna Study	Bakeridi	James Ward Joanne Bryant Handan Wand Marian Pitts Anthony Smith Dea Delaney-Thiele Heather Worth John Kaldor	Australian Research Council Linkage Grant with contributions from State and Territory Health Depts	This survey assesses knowledge, risk practices, and health service access in relation to STI and BBV among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 16-29 years. The questionnaire was based on the Australian Study of Sex Health and Relationships and the Australian Secondary Schools Students Survey. Participants completed a self-administered survey on a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). The survey was translated into three different languages (written and aural). Participants were approached by data collectors at community events frequented by the target group.	Recruited participants from community events only. Some survey questions were too ambiguous for some respondents.
Women's Western Australian Sexual Health Survey (WWASH) (2010; 2012)	CERIPH	Jude Comfort	SHBBVP	This survey runs in parallel with the Sydney Women and Sexual Health (SWASH) survey – the longest running survey of LBQ women's health and wellbeing in Australia. Together these surveys provide a unique and important source of health-related information on Australian lesbian, bisexual and queer women.	Participants recruited from community events only. The results may exclude those who do not associate with the LGBTQ community. Women who wished

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				Participants completed a two-page self-administered survey. Participants were recruited at Perth Pride Fair Day, other community events and venues	to avoid questionnaires can take a route to avoid recruiters carrying clipboards or directing respondents to the survey booth. Women could accept a survey form but walk away and not complete it. Does not collect adequate information about mental health or physical health services accessed or participants' experiences of these services. Results reflected a generally younger metropolitan community-attached group of LBQ women.
The Qualitative Interviews Concerning Key Issues and Experiences (QUICKIE) project	CSRH	Martin Holt Associate Professor Kane Race Ms Diana Bernard	NSW Health Australian Govt Dept of Health and Ageing	This was a two-year study (from 2006 to 2008) where sexually active, community-attached gay men were interviewed in Sydney about their relationships, sex and drug practices, engagement with social scenes, health and well-being, experiences of clinical services, and views on the personal, social and political aspects of being gay in Sydney. Both HIV positive and HIV negative men could participate. Participants (n=approx. 30) completed semi-structured in-depth interviews. At the start of each interview, the researcher presented the participant with a set of interview prompts on large cards (e.g. 'community' and 'HIV'). This was done to minimise suspicion and allow participants to choose topics in whatever way they felt most comfortable. Recruitment strategies included advertising in gay press and internet, word-of-mouth and promotion through organisations and groups.	As the research is conducted annually, data is not analysed in-depth. Unsure if interview prompts would be appropriate for CaLD groups given some topics are taboo
Managing HIV in general practice (2013)	CSRH	Christy Newman, Michael Kidd, Susan Kippax, Robert Reynolds, Peter Canavan John de Wit	National Health and Medical Research Council	This is the first national study of the HIV general practice workforce, comprising semi-structured in-depth interviews with key informants and clinicians (n= 24), cataloguing opinions about and experiences of providing general practice-based HIV care in different caseload and geographical settings across Australia. Participants held senior positions in government, non-government and professional/educational organisations that shape HIV care policy and practice in Australia.	The study only recruited GPs already engaged with HIV medicine. GPs with less experience or understanding of HIV diagnosis/management might have different views on the barriers/ facilitators to providing HIV care in the community. Future research is needed to understand the particular needs of the many GPs

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					and practice nurses with little or no experience of HIV care.
Exploration of opt-out HIV testing from Australian health care providers' perspectives	Curtin University (student PhD project)	Stacy Leidel			
The Western Australia Sexual Health Service (WASHS) Project: A review of sexual health services for gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men in Western Australia	Kirby Institute CSRH WAAC M Clinic (WAAC) Fremantle Sexual Health Clinic Royal Perth Sexual Health Clinic	Damian Conway Martin Holt Michael Atkinson Lewis Marshall Jenny McCloskey Patricia Langdon Denton Callander Rebecca Guy	The Kirby Institute UNSW	This study aims to describe the characteristics of MSM accessing both hospital and community-based sexual health services in the Perth metropolitan area and assess the acceptability of these services to the MSM who access them. A self-administered cross-sectional survey was administered to at least 250 MSM. The survey took approx. 10 minutes or less to complete. Participants were recruited from four sites: M Clinic and Sauna Clinic (WAAC, community based) and Royal Perth SHC and Fremantle SHC (hospital based). Each site aimed to recruit a sample equivalent to at least 20% of the number of MSM clients who attend the clinic in one year.	Recruitment ceased at the Sauna Clinic soon after initiation as two thirds of men approached there declined participation. The study only recruited people who attended these venues.
Mapping Social Cohesion (2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2007)	Scanlon Foundation Monash University Australian Multicultural Foundation	Professor Andrew Markus		This national survey provides information on social cohesion, immigration and population issues. Each of the previous five national surveys was completed by 2000 respondents, a total of 10,000, with an additional 5,300 respondents who completed the 2007, 2009 and 2012 local surveys. Interviews are conducted by telephone, utilising a list-assisted Random Digit Dialling (RDD) sampling frame with landline respondents selected using the 'next birthday' method. In addition to English, respondents have the option of completing the survey in one of 8 languages.	Sexual health data not collected. General population survey (i.e. not specific to migrants)
The HIV prevention revolution	University of NSW	Prof Andrew Grulich	NHMRC	Measuring outcomes and maximising effectiveness (\$1,039,488)	
Discovery and translation of interventions to control sexually transmitted infections and their consequence	University of NSW	Professor John Kaldor, Professor Suzanne Garland, Prof Christopher Fairley, Prof Matthew Law, Prof Andrew Grulich		This Program has established a highly successful collaboration between two leading centres to study the biology of infection, and assess new clinical strategies for preventing and treating these infections and their consequences. (\$10,353, 045 over 5 years)	