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Male escorts' and male clients' sexual behavior during their last commercial sexual encounter: Comparing and contrasting findings from two online studies

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The Escort Study: This study was the result collaborations between the researchers, Hook (hook-online.com), and Rentboy.com. It would not have been possible without the input from the Board of Directors at Hook, and the generous free advertising from Rentboy.

The Client Study: Special thanks to “Daddy,” the moderator of DaddysReviews.com, for his guidance in developing this survey as well as engaging members of the website to participate.

For both studies: A special a special thanks to the participants, Jeffrey T. Parsons, H Jonathon Rendina, and the research team at CHEST for their assistance in developing and programming the online survey.

KEYWORDS: Gay and bisexual men; escorting; clients; sex work; sexual behavior

ABSTRACT

Much of what is known about commercial sexual encounters between men is based on data gathered from escorts. With few exceptions, studies have not compared male clients' reports of behavior during commercial sexual encounters with male escorts'. The present study draws from two datasets, a 2012 survey of clients ($n = 495$) and a 2013 survey of escorts ($n = 387$)—both used virtually identical measures of sexual behavior during the most recent commercial sexual encounter. For clients and escorts, the majority eschewed having sex without a condom, and kissing and oral sex were among the most common behaviors reported. Using logistic regression, both samples were compared across 15 sexual behaviors, finding significant differences in six—the escort sample had greater odds of reporting their last commercial sexual encounter involved watching the client masturbate, viewing porn, role play (dad/son, dominant/submissive), and having prior sexual experience with their commercial partner. The escort sample had lower odds of reporting that the client watched the escort masturbate, and being told partner's HIV status. In multivariable modeling, both samples did not significantly differ in reports of condomless anal sex. Male-male commercial sexual encounters appear to involve a wide range of sexual behaviors, many of which convey low-to-no risk of HIV transmission.

KEYWORDS: Gay and bisexual men; escorting; clients; sex work; sexual behavior

INTRODUCTION

Although much of the available research on sex work is based on female sex workers/escorts who serve male clients (Handlovsky, Bungay, & Kolar, 2012; Hao et al., 2014; Lahuerta, Torrens, Sabidó, Batres, & Casabona, 2013; Safika, Levy, & Johnson, 2013; Syvertsen et al., 2013), there has been growing interest in studying male sex workers/escorts who serve male clients as well as male clients who hire male escorts (Ballester, Salmeron, Gil, & Gimenez, 2013; Koken, Bimbi, Parsons, & Halkitis, 2004; Koken, Parsons, Severino, & Bimbi, 2005; Mimiaga, Reisner, Tinsley, Mayer, & Safren, 2009; Minichiello, Marino, Browne, & Jamieson, 1999; Minichiello & Scott, 2014; Minichiello, Scott, & Callander, 2013; Nicolai, King, Eritsyan, Safiullina, & Rusakova, 2013; Okanlawon, Adebowale, & Titilayo, 2013; Padilla, 2007a; Smith & Grov, 2011; Vanwesenbeeck, 2001; Walby, 2012). In a community-based survey of 660 sexually active non-monogamous gay and bisexual men in New York City, Koken et al. (2005) reported that 42.7% of participants had either paid for sex (36.5%), been paid for sex (36.9%), or both (26.6%). And, a 2014 Australian national study of 2,306 men who have sex with men (MSM) reported 17.6% had paid for sex with another man at one point in their lives, 12.6% had been paid for sex, and 6.2% had done both (Prestage, Jin, Bavinton, & Hurley, 2014). Certainly, this wide range in prevalence is likely a factor of study design and region of data collection; however, both studies highlight that sex work—either as a buyer or seller—may be all that common, and thus demonstrating a need for empirical research with these men.

As a result of the continuing HIV epidemic among MSM, a majority of the research on men who sell sex to other men has been rooted in models of disease prevention, particularly HIV and STI risks (Patterson et al., 2009; Patterson et al., 2012; Scott, 2003; Vanwesenbeeck, 2013), with a focus almost exclusively on anal sexual behavior. Little is known about other aspects of

sexual encounters that male clients and male escorts may engage in during their encounters, especially those that convey little or no risk of HIV transmission such as kissing, mutual masturbation, and massage (Minichiello & Scott, 2014; Smith & Grov, 2011; Walby, 2012). Such information is vital in order to understand fully the complexity of commercial sexual interactions. Consistent with the constructs of proven HIV behavioral risk frameworks (Catania, Kegeles, & Coates, 1990; Fisher & Fisher, 2000), in this study we considered several sexual practices—including kissing, condomless anal sex, HIV status disclosure, among others—to compare and contrast the self-reported behaviors of male clients and escorts at their last commercial sexual encounter.

Furthermore, although a sexual encounter requires at least two individuals be present, much of what is known regarding sexual behaviors is ascertained from one party. With few exceptions (Grov, Starks, et al., 2014; Grov, Wolff, Smith, Koken, & Parsons, 2014; Prestage et al., 2014), a majority of what is known about male-for-male commercial sexual encounters is based on data from escorts (Marino, Minichiello, & Disogra, 2004; Minichiello, Marino, Browne, Jamieson, et al., 1999). Although useful, these data describe only a portion of the experience as they do not consider clients' experiences. Both Koken et al. (2005) and Prestage et al. (2014) identified men who sold sex as well as men who were paid for sex in large datasets of MSM. They then compared both groups, finding characteristic/global differences between the two as a population (e.g., men who paid for sex tended to be older and men who sold sex tended to be younger; men who sold sex were more likely to report substance use than men who paid for sex). An important contribution to research would be a comparison of clients' and escorts' self-reports of their behaviors during commercial encounters (i.e., at the event level); however it is methodologically and ethically challenging to study clients and the men they have hired (i.e.,

dyads). One method of circumnavigating these barriers would be to investigate if similarly designed studies (e.g., online surveys) that target different populations (i.e., clients vs. escorts) produce data about commercial sexual encounters that are similar or different. In essence, do the data converge or diverge? Were the data to converge, the findings would imply that sampling either clients or escorts may be sufficient to more broadly characterize commercial sexual encounters. Were the data to diverge, the findings would imply that sampling just clients or just escorts may be insufficient. To that end, the present study draws from two separate datasets, one with clients ($n = 495$) and one with escorts ($n = 387$), in which *identical* measures of sexual behavior during the most recent commercial sexual encounter (i.e., event-level) were collected. Consistent with the constructs of proven HIV behavioral risk frameworks (Catania et al., 1990; Fisher & Fisher, 2000), in this study we considered several sexual practices—including kissing, condomless anal sex, HIV status disclosure, among others—to compare and contrast the self-reported behaviors of male clients and escorts at their last commercial sexual encounter. Consistent with prior research, we also compared clients and escorts on demographic characteristics. Although the datasets were independent (i.e., the clients and escorts are not linked with each other and collected a year apart), to our knowledge, this is the first study to systematically compare sexual behaviors at the event-level of male clients and male escorts.

METHOD

We utilized data from two similarly designed studies that included identical measures of sexual behavior for the most recent commercial sexual encounter—a 2013 survey of male escorts who cater to male clients (Groves, Rodriguez-Diaz, Ditmore, Restar, & Parsons, 2014; Groves, Rodriguez-Diaz, Jovet-Toledo, & Parsons, 2014) and a 2012 survey of clients of male escorts (Groves, Starks, et al., 2014; Groves, Wolff, et al., 2014; Wolff, Groves, Smith, Koken, & Parsons, in

press). Both surveys were fully online, anonymous, took about 10 minutes to complete, and there was no compensation. To protect participants, no information about participants' computers (e.g., IP address) was recorded, and participants were allowed to skip questions they did not want to answer. The [REDACTED] Institutional Review Board approved both study's procedures.

The Escort Study

This study represented collaborations between the research team and Rentboy.com (a large US-based, though international, website where escorts advertise themselves). We advertised for the study in two ways (both donated by Rentboy). Rentboy hosted a banner for the study that was in rotation with other ads on its page. Second, this banner was included as part of Rentboy's weekly e-newsletter that was distributed to escorts. We do not have data on the number of participants that joined the study via website banner versus newsletter banner. Those clicking the banner were directed to a separate secure page where the survey was housed. To be eligible, participants had to be over the age of 18, biologically male, able to complete the survey in English, and have been hired/paid for escorting, erotic services, erotic massage, or companionship in their lifetime.

In total, 2171 individuals clicked the link taking them to landing page for the survey. Of these, 1792 (82.5%) continued to the informed consent page, and 77.3% of these individuals provided consent (1386 of 1792). Of those who provided consent, we excluded data from 9 females (0.6%), 8 transgender individuals (0.5%), and 10 (0.7%) individuals who said their gender was "other." Seven individuals (0.5%) said they were under the age of 18 and skipped to the end of the survey. In addition, 544 individuals (39.2%) said they had never been hired for escorting, erotic services, erotic massage, or companionship and thus skipped to the end of the

survey. Note that rentboy.com has high traffic among escorts as well as clients. We believe the vast majority of the 544 responses were from clients who clicked the banner thinking the survey was designed for them. Of the remaining 808 individuals who consented and were eligible to take the survey, 418 (51.7%) completed it. Those who did not complete ($n = 390$) closed their browser window at some point in the survey, with the majority (52.1%, 203 of 390) quitting immediately (i.e., the first page of questions). The present analyses were focused on sexual behavior with the last male client who hired them. In total, 387 escorts provided useable data on this encounter (93% of those who completed the survey). The majority (86.9%) indicated they resided in the United States, followed by the United Kingdom (3.2%) and Canada (3.2%). Participants from the U.S. did not significantly differ from those outside of the U.S. with regard to age, HIV status, income, anal sex without condoms during last commercial sexual encounter, and satisfaction with their most recent commercial encounter.

The Client Survey

Data for this study represented a collaboration between the research team and DaddysReviews.com (a large US-based, though international, escort review website whereby clients read and post reviews of men they have hired). The website hosted an invitation to participate in the research study on its main welcome page. Those clicking the link were directed to a separate secure page where the survey was housed. Eligibility criteria were the same as the escort study, hold for clients having to report *paying* for sexual services instead of being paid.

Although we do not have data on the number of impressions the invitation made, 741 clicked the link and 543 (73.3%) reviewed informed consent and started the survey. Two cases reported being under the age of 18 and thus automatically skipped to the end. For analytic purposes, we excluded responses from three females, one man who indicated he had never had

any kind of sex with a man, and two cases who completed the survey twice (i.e., the same email address was provided at the end of the survey). Of the remaining 535 men who began the survey, 495 (92.5%) completed it and provided sufficient information about their sexual behavior with the last male escort they hired such to be included in these analyses. The majority (75.5%) indicated they lived in the United States, followed by the United Kingdom (6.2%) and Canada (4.9%). Participants from the U.S. did not significantly differ from those outside of the U.S. with regard to age, HIV status, income, anal sex without condoms during last commercial sexual encounter, and satisfaction with their most recent commercial encounter.

Measures

Participants in both studies provided information on their demographic characteristics (e.g., age, race or ethnicity, HIV status, sexual identity, income, relationship status) and what country they lived in (from a drop down list). They also provided detailed information about their last commercial sexual encounter with another male. These include a list of yes/no items on a variety sexual behaviors that are more typical of sexual encounters (e.g., kissing, mutual masturbation, giving and receiving oral sex, giving and receiving anal sex) as well as more specialized or less common behaviors (e.g., watersports (urine play), fetish clothing (spandex, leather, rubber), role play (dad/son, dominant/submissive)). The full list is shown in table 2. These items were selected based on extant research on the sexual behavior among men who have sex with men (Groves, Parsons, & Bimbi, 2010; Pantalone, Tomassilli, Starks, Golub, & Parsons, 2015; Rosenberger et al., 2011, 2012). For anal sex, participants were asked a follow up question as to whether a condom was used. All responses were 1 = yes, 0 = no.

Participants also reported if their partner disclosed his HIV status (1 = yes, 0 = no) and if they had prior sexual experience with this person (1 = yes, 0 = no). Finally, using a Likert scale,

participants in both studies rated how satisfied they were with the encounter on a Likert type scale (1 = very dissatisfied, 7 = very satisfied).

Analysis Plan

Where appropriate, clients and escorts were compared using *t*-tests or chi-square. This included a comparison based on demographic characteristics as well as sexual behaviors during their last commercial sexual encounter with another male. In instances of missing data, pairwise deletion was used. Finally, logistic regression was used to compare clients (0 = referent) to escorts on their sexual behavior during their last commercial sexual encounter with a male. For this model, we controlled for age (in years), income (1 = \$60,000), race (1 = White), HIV status (1 = HIV-positive), and living in the U.S. (1 = yes). Variables entered into the model were selected from those that were significant at the bivariate level at $p < .01$. In instances of missing data, listwise deletion was used. Valid *ns* are reported in tables.

RESULTS

Table 1 reports demographic differences between clients and escorts. Escorts were significantly younger, less likely to be White, less likely to live in the U.S., less likely to be HIV-negative, less likely to be in a relationship, and reported lower incomes than clients. Among those in relationships, divorced, or widowed, clients were more likely than escorts to report that partner is/was female. There were no significant differences in sexual identity.

--Table 1--

Table 2 reports on differences in sexual behaviors between escorts and clients last commercial sexual encounter with another male. In general, escorts were more likely than clients to report a wide range of sexual behaviors. Compared to clients, escorts were also significantly more likely to report that their commercial partner was a repeat partner. There were no

differences in reporting giving or receiving oral sex, which were common for both clients and escorts. Clients were significantly more likely than escorts to report having engaged in kissing and body worship during the encounter. Compared to escorts, clients were significantly more likely to indicate that his last commercial partner disclosed his HIV status. Satisfaction with the last commercial sexual encounter was overall high; however, significantly higher among clients compared to escorts. A majority of clients and escorts indicated they did not engage in condomless anal sex during their last commercial encounter; however, escorts were significantly more likely than clients to report that the encounter included condomless anal sex (26.9% vs. 11.3%).

--Table 2--

Finally, we performed logistic regression to calculate adjusted odds ratios and compare clients (referent) to escorts based on their sexual behavior during their last commercial sexual encounter while also controlling for age (in years), income (1 = \$60,000+), race (1 = White), HIV status (1 = HIV-positive), and living in the U.S. (1 = yes). Compared to clients during their last commercial encounter, escorts had significantly higher odds of reporting that they watched their client masturbate (vs. client saying their escort watched him masturbate), to have watched an erotic film (porn), to have engaged in role play (dad/son, dominant/submissive), and to have prior sexual experience with their last commercial partner. In addition, escorts had significantly lower odds of reporting that their client told them his HIV status (compared with clients reporting that his last escort disclosed his status), and escorts had significantly lower odds of reporting that their client watched him masturbate (versus clients reporting that they watched their last escort masturbate). In multivariable modeling, the client sample and escort sample did not significantly differ with regard to receptive anal sex without a condom.

--Table 3--

DISCUSSION

In this study, we utilized two datasets that had near identical measures of clients' and escorts' reports of their experience during their last commercial sexual encounter. At the bivariate level, clients' and escorts' experiences appeared to be more different than similar; however—after accounting for sample differences in whether clients and escorts reported their last commercial encounter involved someone they had prior sexual experience with, as well as HIV status, age, income, race, and residence in the U.S.—only a few differences remained in multivariable modeling. Of note, the majority of both samples eschewed anal sex without a condom during their last commercial encounter, and differences in condomless anal sex observed at the bivariate level were not significant in multivariable model. Instead, behaviors such as kissing and oral sex were among the most common reported (i.e., behaviors that convey low risk for HIV transmission). Our findings highlight that, in order to gain a full perspective of commercial sexual encounters, researchers should gather data from both clients and escorts, and researchers should investigate a wide range of sexual behaviors, including those that may not convey HIV or STI transmission risks.

Demographic differences observed between the two samples were not surprising. Studies have shown that clients tend to be older than the men they hire (Groves, Wolff, et al., 2014; Koken et al., 2005), that clients often have female main partners (Minichiello & Scott, 2014; Smith & Groves, 2011), and that clients tend to have more disposable income while escorts tend to have low-to-modest incomes (Minichiello & Scott, 2014; Padilla, 2007a, 2007b; Smith & Groves, 2011). It is also unsurprising that clients rated their last commercial sexual encounter as more satisfying than escorts; however, it is worth highlighting that escorts' ratings were overall high.

Limitations

There are several caveats to our findings that should be considered. First, the client and escort datasets were independent—the encounters that escorts reported on did not involve the clients from which we collected data, and vice versa. We believe we can say this with strong confidence given that the datasets were collected a year apart. It would be interesting to investigate both clients and their escorts (i.e., dyadic data), but this was not the case with the present study.

Although datasets were collected a year apart, we do not believe the sexual behaviors reported by clients in 2012 would have been drastically different were the study conducted in 2013 (when the escort data were collected). Thus differences observed between samples, are likely not the result of historical or cohort effects. Instead, some of the differences observed could be a result of sampling bias, social desirability, and under/over reporting. Clients who read and post reviews on daddysreviews.com are likely to be more experienced with commercial sexual encounters than clients who do not. Although rentboy.com is one of the largest websites where escorts advertise, it represents only one of many outlets available to escorts. In addition, men who advertise for sex work exclusively via other avenues (e.g., on the street, hustler bars) are not represented in our data (Mimiaga et al., 2009; Niccolai et al., 2013).

Our sample sizes were modest and non-representatives. The true prevalence of buying and selling sex remains unknown; however, we recognize that the prevalence of buyers and sellers are probably different in size. That is, escorts likely engage in more commercial transactions over a given year than clients do and clients outnumber escorts by an unknown magnitude. Both datasets represent those who were willing to participate in a study about sex work, which is a stigmatized behavior (Koken et al., 2004) that is illegal in many parts of the

U.S. and world (Minichiello et al., 2013). Thus, those who were unwilling or afraid to participate in this study are not represented. Nevertheless, given the differences observed between the two samples, our findings highlight the critical need to gather data from both clients and escorts when attempting to understand what occurs during commercial sexual transactions. In essence, relying on data from just clients or just escorts may not be sufficient.

For both studies, participants were predominately from the United States and Westernized countries. There are many sociocultural nuances that can influence commercial sexual encounters; however, we lacked statistical power to fully consider, for example, differences between participants from industrialized versus industrializing nations. Other factors that future research should consider include urban vs. rural settings, the legal status of homosexuality and sex work in a given location, and channel of solicitation (e.g., online vs. street vs. hustler bar). For both studies, the survey was brief to reduce attrition; however, this meant some questions that might have further contextualized our findings were not included. These included, for example, substance use, STI history, and location where the sexual encounter occurred (e.g., home, hotel room, vehicle). In addition, 20% escorts were HIV-positive. It would be useful to investigate how HIV-status, seroconcordance/discordance, viral load, and HIV status disclosure, influence escort/client behavior dynamics; however, such analyses are not possible with the present data. Although logistically challenging to collect, linked data between clients and the men they have hired (dyadic data) would be useful, as would qualitative data, to fully explore these issues.

There were no incentives for either study, which helped to minimize motivation to complete the survey more than once (Bauermeister et al., 2012); however, this might have contributed to the low completion rate among those who were eligible and completed informed

consent (in the escort study). To enhance anonymity, we did not record information about participant's computers or web browser. This reduced our ability to track multiple submissions. Nonetheless, given that no incentive was offered, we believe duplicate responses were rare. Furthermore, self-administered online surveys have the advantage that they can provide participants with a confidential manner in which they may be able to disclose sexual practices or stigmatized practices more easily than in-person interviews (Chiasson et al., 2006); however, it is difficult to know if participants completed the survey without distractions.

This study examined social and sexual behaviors during the last commercial sexual encounter. By focusing on a single event, we were able to provide rich contextualization of sexual encounters and avoid common pitfalls associated with summary data obtained over, for example, a three-month recall window. Focusing on the most recent event also facilitated greater recall accuracy; however, one's most recent commercial sexual encounter may not fully characterize his sexual behavior more generally. For example, our finding that more than half of escorts reported their last client was someone they had sex with before, compared with only a quarter of clients reporting prior sexual experience with their last escort, could be an artifact of measurement. In addition, we cannot attest to whether escorts' and clients' behaviors changed across commercial sexual encounters, which would be important for comparing encounters that involve HIV-serodiscordant vs. HIV-seroconcordant partners and new vs. repeat partners.

Both datasets were collected at a time in which Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) was becoming available for use—the FDA approved PrEP in 2012. PrEP use was not assessed in either survey used for the present study; however, data suggest its roll out and uptake has been slow (Krakower et al., 2012; Mansergh, Koblin, & Sullivan, 2012; Rucinski et al., 2013; Young & McDaid, 2014). In essence, it is unlikely that many, if any, participants were using PrEP at the

time they were assessed. Future research should include questions about PrEP knowledge, acceptability, and use both among clients and escorts as it has implications with regard to how HIV-transmission risk is operationalized.

Conclusions

These limitations notwithstanding, this study provides important contributions for both future research and practice. To our knowledge, this is the first study to systematically compare the commercial sexual behaviors of male clients and the sexual behaviors of male escorts. Both clients and escorts reported engaging high rates of oral sex, kissing, and mutual masturbation, and a majority reported eschewing condomless anal sex during their last commercial encounter. This suggests both clients and escorts actively take steps to avoid behaviors that would put them at risk for HIV transmission. It also provides further evidence to contradict earlier moral-based beliefs that male-male commercial sexual encounters serve as an HIV transmission bridge between escorts and their male clients, and thus other populations (e.g. male clients' main partners and heterosexual spouses) (Vanwesenbeeck, 2001). All told, our findings highlight the need for researchers to investigate a broad range of sexual behaviors that may occur in commercial sexual encounters.

There were some differences in reporting of sexual behaviors with escorts often being more likely to report a behavior occurred compared with clients. This may be a result of sampling, thus future research is needed to determine the true prevalence of sexual behaviors that may occur during sexual encounters. Dyadic data from escorts and their clients (or clients and the men they hire) would be useful in that regard; however, because sex work is stigmatized and illegal throughout much of the world, collecting these data may prove logistically challenging. Despite the stigma and illegality associated with sex work, these findings shed light on the needs

for research and interventions regarding commercial sexual encounters not exclusively as a risk for HIV and STIs, but rather for their opportunity to enhance and maintain healthy sexual behavior.

Finally, the present study represented collaborations between the research team and websites that cater to escorts and clients. In so doing, we were able to easily gain access to two relatively hidden and hard-to-reach populations. Stakeholders from both websites contributed their input on the surveys, which included feedback to ensure that questions would be appropriate for the target populations as well as an emphasis that the data collection tools are built in such a way as to protect the identity of participants. Both websites advertised the research opportunity at no cost, and we believe these advertisements added to participants' perceptions of the research study's credibility. That being said, working with websites is not without its challenges and opportunities. It is important for researchers to recognize that collaborations with websites and other for-profit entities will involve a consensus building process between the stakeholders' data interests and the researchers' in such a way that mutually benefits all parties.

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Table 1. Comparing demographic characteristics of male escorts and clients of male escorts

	Escorts (<i>n</i> = 387)		Clients (<i>n</i> = 495)		<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		
Age in years, valid <i>n</i> = 876*	34.1	10.7	54.2	10.7	-27.43	<0.001
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	χ^2	<i>p</i>
Race or Ethnicity, valid <i>n</i> = 875					59.29	<0.001
White	271	70.8	434	88.2		
Black, Afric. Amer.	22	5.7	7	1.4		
Latino	44	11.5	10	2.0		
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	3.7	22	4.5		
Multiracial or "other"	32	8.3	19	3.9		
Race in two categories, valid <i>n</i> = 875					41.91	<0.001
White	271	70.8	434	88.2		
Non-White	112	29.2	58	11.8		
Resides in the USA, valid <i>n</i> = 875	292	75.5	424	86.9	18.97	<0.001
HIV status, valid <i>n</i> = 879					46.47	<0.001
Negative	280	72.4	443	90.0		
Positive	76	19.6	34	6.9		
Don't know/unsure	31	8.0	15	3.1		
Sexual identity, valid <i>n</i> = 852					1.57	0.46
Gay	70	18.5	90	19.0		
Bisexual	301	79.4	378	79.9		
Other	8	2.1	5	1.1		
Sexual identity is gay, valid <i>n</i> = 878					0.28	0.60
Yes	301	78.2	378	76.7		
No	84	21.8	115	23.3		
Total income in last year (\$US), valid <i>n</i> = 829					125.43	<0.001
Up to \$19,999	65	17.9	8	1.7		
\$20,000 to \$59,999	137	37.6	88	18.9		
\$60,000 +	162	44.5	369	79.4		
Relationship Status, valid <i>n</i> = 879					4.49	0.03
Single, Divorced, Widowed	278	72.0	322	65.3		
In a relationship, Married, domestic partner	108	28.0	171	34.7		
Gender of partner (for those in a relationship, married, domestic partner), valid <i>n</i> = 277					26.92	<0.001
Male	100	93.5	113	66.5		
Female	7	6.5	57	33.5		

* *n* = 6 did not answer this question; however, previously (during informed consent) indicated they were over the age of 18

Table 2. Comparing and contrasting behavior between escorts' last sexual encounter with a male client vs. clients' last sexual encounter with a male escort

	Valid <i>n</i>	Escorts (<i>n</i> = 387)		Clients (<i>n</i> = 495)		χ^2	<i>p</i>
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
Kissing	880	276	71.7	386	78.0	4.60	0.03
Escort received a blowjob	879	256	66.5	341	69.0	0.64	0.42
Client received a blowjob	878	297	77.3	395	80.0	0.89	0.35
Erotic talk	881	261	67.6	271	54.7	15.02	<0.001
Mutual masturbation	878	246	63.9	291	59.0	2.16	0.14
Escort watched client masturbate	879	194	50.5	164	33.1	27.09	<0.001
Client watched escort masturbate	881	201	52.1	211	42.6	7.77	0.01
Erotic Massage	881	188	48.7	244	49.3	0.03	0.86
Body worship	875	163	42.7	249	50.5	5.31	0.02
Watched an erotic film (porn)	880	116	30.1	51	10.3	54.85	<0.001
Role Play (dad/son, dominant/submissive)	877	131	34.1	97	19.7	23.39	<0.001
Sex toy play	881	97	25.1	65	13.1	20.81	<0.001
Bondage and Domination, Sadism and Masochism (BD/SM)	879	74	19.3	57	11.5	10.26	0.001
Fetish clothing (spandex, leather, rubber)	881	71	18.4	57	11.5	8.26	0.004
Took erotic pictures or video	880	52	13.5	29	5.9	15.16	<0.001
Watersports (urine play)	881	60	15.5	29	5.9	22.40	<0.001
Erotic dancing (lap dance)	882	47	12.1	28	5.7	11.75	0.001
Anal sexual behaviors							
Escort got fucked	882	154	39.8	147	29.7	9.85	0.002
Client got fucked	882	189	48.8	167	33.7	20.57	<0.001
Escort got fucked without a condom	882	56	14.5	33	6.7	14.58	<0.001
Client got fucked without a condom	882	72	18.6	28	5.7	36.22	<0.001
Any condomless anal sex	882	104	26.9	56	11.3	35.41	<0.001
Prior sexual experience with this commercial partner? (yes)	880	200	51.7	124	25.2	65.59	<0.001
Partner told me his HIV status (yes)	882	167	43.2	294	59.4	22.96	<0.001
	Valid <i>n</i>	M	SD	M	SD	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Overall, how satisfied were you with this encounter (1 = very dissatisfied, 7 = very satisfied)	879	5.5	1.6	6.0	1.6	-4.34	<0.001

Items in **bold** illustrate the higher of the two values

Table 3. Adjusted odds ratio for factors that distinguish escort's and client's last commercial sexual encounter, valid $n = 810$

Referent group: Clients	Escorts		
	AOR	95% CI	<i>p</i>
Sexual behaviors during last commercial sexual encounter			
Erotic talk	1.08	0.63 -- 1.86	0.79
Escort watched client masturbate	2.62	1.49 -- 4.60	0.001
Client watched escort masturbate	0.46	0.26 -- 0.80	0.01
Watched an erotic film (porn)	2.11	1.10 -- 4.07	0.03
Role Play (dad/son, dominant/submissive)	2.06	1.07 -- 3.96	0.03
Sex toy play	1.25	0.62 -- 2.52	0.53
Bondage and Domination, Sadism and Masochism (BD/SM)	0.81	0.34 -- 1.92	0.63
Fetish clothing (spandex, leather, rubber)	1.24	0.58 -- 2.64	0.58
Took erotic pictures or video	1.12	0.48 -- 2.63	0.80
Watersports (urine play)	0.67	0.26 -- 1.71	0.40
Erotic dancing (lap dance)	1.31	0.54 -- 3.15	0.55
Escort got fucked without a condom	1.88	0.86 -- 4.09	0.11
Client got fucked without a condom	1.89	0.86 -- 4.11	0.11
Prior sexual experience with this client/escort? (yes)	3.84	2.31 -- 6.40	<0.001
Partner told me his HIV status (yes)	0.42	0.26 -- 0.68	<0.001
Demographic characteristics of survey participant			
Age (in years)	0.84	0.82 -- 0.86	<0.001
Income is \$60,000+ (1 = yes)	0.20	0.12 -- 0.34	<0.001
Race is White	1.14	0.62 -- 2.07	0.68
HIV-positive	3.42	1.67 -- 6.97	0.001
Resides in the USA	0.51	0.27 -- 0.96	0.04

AOR : Adjusted Odds Ratio