

# HIV Risk Assessment of Migrant Latino Day Laborers



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April 2006

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### **Acknowledgments**

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (CDHS/OA) would like to acknowledge and thank the following people for sharing their time and expertise in the development and implementation of this study: staff from the City of Berkeley Health Department including Amity Balbutin-Burnham for daily coordination of the study, Sergio Martinez, Ari Haytin, Jesus Altamirano, Carlos Fletes-Diaz, and Sarah Fink (community health outreach workers) for recruiting participants, conducting interviews, and data entry. We also thank Dr. Kurt Organista from the University of California, Berkeley, for his recommendations on the study design.

We also acknowledge the assistance of both current and former OA staff: Paola Grasso for initially conceptualizing and designing the study and survey instrument; Dr. Renato Littaua for project oversight, survey development, and contract management; Jun Song for assistance developing the survey instrument; Assunta Ritieni for assistance with the human subjects protection committee application; Blake Rawdin for conducting literature searches; Dr. Fred Molitor for substantial feedback and editing of this report; and Dr. Juan Ruiz for administrative oversight.

And finally, a special thank you to the 291 individuals who participated in this survey and made the project possible.

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### **Suggested Citation**

Ehrlich, S., Tholandi, M., Martinez, S. *HIV Risk Assessment of Latino Day Laborers*. California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, 2006.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>CDHS</b>	California Department of Health Services
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>INS</b>	Immigration and Naturalization Service
<b>OA</b>	Office of AIDS
<b>STD</b>	Sexually Transmitted Disease

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

Studies of HIV-related risk behaviors among Latino migrant workers are typically conducted on samples of farm workers. Few studies have been conducted among the day laborer subpopulation of Latino migrant workers. Day laborers are distinguished from agricultural migrant workers in that they typically reside in urban areas and congregate in public locations, such as street corners near hardware stores, to solicit temporary employment, primarily in the manufacturing and construction sectors. The purpose of this study was to gather information about the day laborer population to inform and guide future HIV prevention and outreach efforts. In particular, the study collected information on sociodemographic characteristics, perceptions of risk for HIV infection, histories of HIV and sexually transmitted disease (STD) testing, behaviors that may place day laborers at risk for HIV and other STDs, and preferences for receiving STD prevention information and HIV testing services.

### Study Methodology

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (CDHS/OA), collaborated with the City of Berkeley Health Department to conduct a survey of migrant Latino day laborers with recruitment sites in the Cities of Oakland, Berkeley, and Richmond. Trained, bilingual community health workers recruited, screened, and interviewed day laborers using a 70-item questionnaire. Data collection occurred over the spring and early summer of 2003. Each participant received a \$25 fast food restaurant gift certificate at the completion of the interview.

### Results

The survey recruited 291 male day laborers; most of whom were of Mexican descent (64.3 percent). Approximately 36 percent of the day laborers were 20 to 29 years of age and 37.8 percent were 30 to 39 years of age. Nearly seven in ten (67.4 percent) of the study participants had less than a high school education. Roughly 55 percent were married or had a common law wife. Thirty-five percent of the sample stated that it was "impossible" and 43.3 percent said that it was "somewhat likely" that they would become infected with HIV within the following year. Three in ten (30.9 percent) reported previously testing for HIV. Thirty-nine percent had tested for an STD other than HIV. Of the men who had previously had an STD test ( $n = 114$ ), 30.7 percent reported being diagnosed by a medical provider with an STD. Twenty-nine percent reported having no female sexual partner, 37.1 percent reported one partner, and 17.5 percent reported three or more partners during the previous six months. Thirty-six percent of day laborers reported exchanging food, shelter, drugs, or money for sex with a woman. Twenty-five men (8.6 percent of the sample) had sex with a man. About one-third of the day laborers indicated that they were "buzzed" on alcohol during sex over the past six months. Thirteen percent reported being high on marijuana or other drugs during sex during the past six months. Over half favored "group educational sessions at a local health clinic" for learning how to protect oneself from STDs. Blood over saliva (50.5 percent versus 26.8 percent) was the preferred specimen for HIV testing. The migrant day laborers who intended to test for HIV in the following year preferred the newer

20-minute rapid test, even if a positive test result would require an additional visit for confirmatory testing over traditional testing procedures, which requires waiting a week before the result is available.

**Discussion**

The day laborer subpopulation of Latino migrant workers may be at risk for HIV given the STD diagnoses and the reported rate of exchanging goods and money for sex with women. The low rates of HIV testing indicate that increased population-specific programs promoting HIV testing among migrant Latino day laborers are warranted. Preferences expressed by the study participants for HIV testing using blood specimens and STD educational sessions conducted in groups should be considered when developing intervention programs.

## BACKGROUND

Men from the urban centers of Mexico continue to make up the majority of Latino migrant workers in the United States.<sup>1,2</sup> A shift away from agricultural jobs towards the manufacturing and construction sectors among male Latino migrants has been observed.<sup>2</sup> Employment in these sectors for Latino migrants is often sporadic; employers and type of work may change from day to day. The term “day laborer” refers to an individual who congregates in “visible markets such as empty lots, street corners, parking lots, designated public spaces, or store fronts of home improvement establishments to solicit temporary work in exchange for individually negotiated wages.”<sup>3</sup> Such employment is typically without any benefits and the work is characterized by its undesirability or hazardous nature.<sup>3</sup>

The socioeconomic status of Latino migrant workers, including day laborers, places them at a disadvantage for learning how to protect themselves from HIV and other STDs.<sup>4</sup> Over half of the men migrating to the United States are single.<sup>4</sup> Certain cultural norms, common to both Latinos residing permanently in the United States and Latino migrant workers, may contribute toward a risk of HIV. Examples include *machismo*, which encourages men to demonstrate their masculinity through heavy drinking, risk taking, and multiple sexual partners,<sup>3,5</sup> and the perception that homosexuality only involves receptive (but not insertive) anal intercourse with a man.<sup>6</sup> The tendency for Latinos to keep personal problems within the family and the language barriers faced by most migrant workers present additional obstacles to HIV/AIDS awareness and education.<sup>5</sup>

Studies of HIV-related risk among Latino migrant workers have been typically conducted from samples of farm workers. Few studies have been conducted among the day laborer subpopulation of Latino migrant workers. Information in the literature regarding sexual behavior and substance abuse practices that may put migrant Latino day laborers at increased risk for HIV/AIDS is limited for this segment of the Latino migrant worker population in California. However, studies indicate that Latino migrant workers as a whole, and migrant Latino farm workers in California in particular, are at risk for the spread of HIV.<sup>1,4,5,6,8,9,10,11</sup>

Results from a study of rural migrant farm workers in Northern California conducted in 1994 by CDHS/OA, provided evidence that migrant Latino farm workers engage in behaviors that put them at risk for infection with HIV and other STDs.<sup>6</sup> Forty percent of the men participating in the survey reported using alcohol or drugs to “get high” before sex and 38.5 percent reported paying for sex.<sup>6</sup> In addition, the researchers found that approximately one-quarter of the sample demonstrated very limited knowledge of HIV/AIDS.<sup>6</sup>

Organista *et al.*, reported that male and female migrant workers were knowledgeable as to the modes of HIV transmission (i.e., blood, semen, and vaginal fluids); however, one-third of the study sample held the misperceptions that HIV could be contracted from public restrooms, kissing on the mouth, or from testing for HIV.<sup>9</sup> One-half believed that

HIV could be contracted through mosquito bites.<sup>9</sup> The migrants were generally not concerned about contracting HIV, but younger migrants and those with multiple sex partners demonstrated greater concern.<sup>9</sup> The migrants had limited knowledge of proper condom use and frequency of condom use was low.<sup>9</sup>

Organista *et al.*, conducted another study among migrant workers from five small towns in Mexico. The researchers found that 44.0 percent of the male migrants reported sex with prostitutes while in the United States.<sup>10</sup> The married men reported less condom use with prostitutes in the United States than did single men.<sup>10</sup> The researchers also found that 48.3 percent of the male migrant workers reported never using a condom with their regular female sexual partners.<sup>10</sup>

Based on the results of a study conducted among 600 Mexican migrant workers in Fresno and San Diego Counties, the Universitywide AIDS Research Program reported that approximately one percent of the migrant worker population was infected with HIV (about 20,000 migrant workers).<sup>11</sup> This is more than three times the prevalence of HIV in the United States and Mexico.<sup>11</sup>

Only a few studies have investigated migrant Latino day laborers exclusively.<sup>12,13</sup> One cross-sectional study, investigating the prevalence of STDs among migrant day laborers in the City and County of San Francisco, found that 0.4 percent of the study sample had secondary syphilis, 0.5 percent had gonorrhea, and 3.5 percent had Chlamydia.<sup>12</sup>

Another study, conducted among 102 migrant Latino day laborers in the city of Berkeley, documented high rates of alcohol use and binge drinking, with frequent use of alcohol with sexual activity.<sup>13</sup> The men did not regularly carry condoms, their knowledge regarding condom use was low, and reported use of condoms was infrequent.<sup>13</sup> The study included a condom efficacy scale, which consisted of 17 items assessing how confident the respondents felt negotiating the use of condoms in a variety of challenging sexual situations.<sup>13</sup> Scores on the condom efficacy scale revealed that the men had confidence in their ability to insist on using condoms in challenging situations.<sup>13</sup> The men also reported pro-condom attitudes among their friends and family members.<sup>13</sup> The researchers were encouraged by the migrants' efforts to reduce their risk by using condoms with riskier partners. They concluded that migrant Latino day laborers would be receptive to participating in HIV prevention programs provided they were culturally competent, flexible, and offered a financial incentive.<sup>13</sup>

The purpose of this study was to gather additional information about the day laborer population that may inform and guide future prevention and outreach efforts. In particular, the study collected information on sociodemographic characteristics, employment, perceptions of risk for HIV infection, HIV and STD testing histories, sexual behaviors, and preferences for receiving STD prevention information and HIV testing services.

## METHODS

CDHS/OA collaborated with the City of Berkeley Health Department, to conduct a survey of migrant Latino day laborers with recruitment sites in the cities of Oakland, Berkeley, and Richmond. Trained, bilingual community health outreach workers recruited, screened, and interviewed day laborers. Data collection occurred over the spring and early summer of 2003. The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the California Health and Human Services Agency, Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects (project number 02-06-04).

### Study Design and Study Population

This study was a cross-sectional survey. The study population consisted of male migrant Latino day laborers, 18 years of age or older, soliciting work in one of three urban areas. Women were not included in the study because they are rarely present at day labor recruitment sites.

### Recruitment Sites

Recruitment took place at four locations in three cities: Berkeley, Oakland, and Richmond. The sites were identified by the City of Berkeley Health Department as locations where migrant Latino day laborers congregated in search of employment opportunities.

### Community Health Outreach Workers

The project coordinator at the City of Berkeley Health Department trained four community health outreach workers to administer the questionnaire. All four interviewers were bilingual and of Mexican or Latino descent. Peer interviewers are more likely to gain *confianza*, or the trust, of potential participants and to be culturally sensitive during interactions with study participants.

### Recruitment Process

The team parked a mobile van within walking distance of the recruitment sites, but not so close as to disrupt interactions between the day laborers and potential employers. The van typically served the community as a mobile HIV testing clinic; no testing was offered during the recruitment and interview processes (referrals for HIV testing and other clinical services were provided).

The team typically conducted recruitment activities three to four times each week; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 8 a.m. to noon and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Interviewing never occurred at multiple sites on the same day.

When the team arrived at a site, they would first identify previous participants and potential participants. As names were not collected for this study, the recruitment team made a concerted effort to remember who had been previously interviewed. One or two interviewers would then approach an individual or group of day laborers and explain that they were community health outreach workers conducting a study.

The team found that many potential participants expressed concerns over the possibility that the study may lead to them being identified by police or immigration authorities. In response, day laborers were assured that names would not be collected and that they were at no risk of being identified by police or immigration authorities. The subject matter of the questionnaire and purpose of the study were explained to potential participants. Next, the consent form was read in Spanish. Individuals who consented to participate in the study signed the consent form using only their initials.

Word of mouth and the ongoing presence of the team at the recruitment sites helped to promote the study, as many day laborers would inform and even encourage others to participate. Men who had initially refused often opted to participate after the presence of the team became common place. The interviewers made an effort to interview all of the interested, eligible men present at a site. Only a few times, when short on either staff or time, the interview team had to leave the recruitment site without interviewing all men willing to participate in the survey. In these instances, the team attempted to follow up with the individuals by making an appointment for the next time they were due to return to that specific site.

### **Interview**

Most of the interviews were conducted in the unmarked City of Berkeley Health Department mobile van, which had two private rooms. Interviews also took place in secluded, outdoor locations (e.g., under a tree or between two parked cars) and always within view of other team members, but far enough away to ensure privacy. The survey instrument was read to the participants in Spanish, with clarifications made when necessary. Interviewing always took place on the same day as recruitment and no participant refused to be interviewed after being read the informed consent.

### **Survey Instrument**

The survey instrument was written in English and then translated into Spanish by staff at CDHS/OA. The City of Berkeley Health Department staff pilot tested the survey instrument among representatives of the target population. The instrument was revised accordingly to improve understandability and cultural relevance. Refer to Appendix A of this report for the English survey instrument; Appendix B for the questionnaire in Spanish.

The 70-item questionnaire assessed sociodemographic and employment status, HIV-related risk behaviors, perceptions of HIV risk, HIV and STD testing patterns, and preferences for receiving STD prevention information and HIV testing. A short validated acculturation scale, consisting of four language-based questions, was also included in the survey instrument.<sup>14</sup> Each acculturation question contained a five-point response scale, ranging from “only Spanish” (1) to “only English” (5), with “both equally” the midpoint (3).<sup>14</sup> An example of an acculturation questions is, “In which language do you usually think?”

### **Incentives**

The incentive to participate was a \$25 fast food restaurant certificate. All incentives were distributed at the end of the interview. The project coordinator was the only team member who distributed the incentives to participants. This helped to prevent participants from asking for extra certificates from the interview team members.

### **Data Management**

Data collection, entry, and management were conducted by the City of Berkeley Health Department. The project coordinator at the City of Berkeley Health Department conducted general checks to ensure data quality, however potential key punching errors were not examined. The completed questionnaires and consent forms were stored in locked file cabinets at the health department and sent to CDHS/OA at the completion of the study. CDHS/OA stored the survey instruments and consent forms in locked file cabinets, free of any identifiers, and accessible only to the study investigators.

### **Data Cleaning and Statistical Analyses**

Men who refused to answer a question or responded that they did not know the answer were either put into a combined “refused” or “don’t know” group or they were combined with another category. The “refused” and “don’t know” responses were combined with another category in instances where only a few men gave such responses. For example, no men refused to answer the question but one man responded that he “did not know” whether he had been tested for HIV. The response was put into the “has not tested for HIV or doesn’t know” group, a combination of the two categories. If the man had been put into a separate “don’t know” group, statistical analyses would not be possible, since stratifying this variable would produce a cell with zero responses.

Participants were assigned a score on the acculturation scale by averaging individual responses to the four acculturation questions. Each question has a range of one to five points. Scores closer to five indicate high levels of acculturation.<sup>14</sup>

The data were analyzed with SAS for Windows, Version 8. A *p* value of 0.05 was used to determine statistical significance.

## RESULTS

A total of 291 migrant Latino day laborers were recruited for this study. There were 22 instances in which men were excluded from participation. Reasons included prior participation in the study, age younger than 18 years, or monolingual in a native dialect unknown to the interviewers. There were 118 men who were eligible for the study who opted not to participate. When asked why they did not want to participate, the men answered that they were waiting for work, did not want to answer questions at that time, did not have time, were unsure about the survey, did not feel like it, or were wary of the interviewers. Thus, the response rate for the survey, based on eligible participants, is 71.1 percent (291/409).

### **Characteristics of Sample**

The majority (78.4 percent) of day laborers recruited for the survey lived in Oakland, followed by Richmond (9.6 percent), and Berkeley (6.2 percent) (Table 1). Thirty-six percent of the day laborers were between 20 to 29 years of age and 37.8 percent were 30 to 39 years of age. Of the day laborers born in Mexico (64.3 percent of the sample), 13.7 percent were born in Michoacan and 11.0 percent were born in Jalisco. Nearly seven in ten (67.4 percent) of the study participants had less than a high school education. Fifty-five percent were married or had a common law wife. Of the 216 day laborers who reported having children, 73.6 percent financially supported their children. Of those day laborers who responded to the question regarding the country of residence of their wife or common law wife (n = 180), 70.6 percent reported that their wives were currently living in Mexico or another country besides the United States. Out of 291 study participants, only 5 were considered fairly acculturated (i.e., composite score = three) based on the five-item scale. None of the participants scored more than three points on the acculturation scale.

**Table 1. Characteristics of Sample (n = 291)**

<b>Current Residence</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Oakland	78.4
Richmond	9.6
Berkeley	6.2
Other California city	4.8
Refused or Do Not Know	1.0
<b>Age (years)</b>	
18-19	4.8
20-29	35.7
30-39	37.8
40-49	15.8
> 49	5.2
Refused or Do Not Know	0.7
<b>Native Country</b>	
Mexico	64.3
Central America	31.6
South America	1.0
United States	2.1
Refused or Do Not Know	1.0
<b>Education</b>	
Never attended school	9.3
Less than high school	58.1
High school or equivalent	26.1
Technical school	3.8
Some college or college	2.4
Refused or Do Not Know	0.3
<b>Marital Status</b>	
Married	47.1
Common law wife	8.3
Single	38.5
Divorced	2.4
Separated	3.0
Refused or Do Not Know	0.7

Source: CDHS/OA.

## Employment

The day laborers reported working in construction (85.6 percent) and gardening (67.4 percent) as their most frequent types of employment (multiple responses allowed). Approximately half (49.8 percent) of the day laborers reported working 16 to 30 hours per week and 37.5 percent reported earning \$200 to \$299 per week (Table 2).

**Table 2. Paid Working Hours and Average Weekly Earnings among Day Laborers (n = 291)**

<b>Paid Working Hours</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No job	1.4
1-15 hrs per week	30.9
16-30 hrs per week	49.8
31-45 hrs per week	15.5
46-60 hrs per week	0.7
Refused or Do Not Know	1.7
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	
Less than \$100	8.6
\$100-\$199	25.0
\$200-\$299	37.5
\$300-\$399	21.3
\$400 or more	5.5
Refused or Do Not Know	2.1

Source: CDHS/OA.

## Cultural Acceptability of Risk Behavior

To examine the cultural acceptability of HIV/AIDS-related risk behavior among the day laborers, the interviewers read a short vignette about a recent migrant from Mexico named Julio who was having trouble finding work, had very little money, and was very concerned about his situation. In the scenario, Julio was offered a lot of money to have sex with a man at a work site. Seventy-five percent (n = 290) of the day laborers said that they had heard of similar situations occurring at the work sites. When the day laborers were asked what Julio should do in this situation, 37 men (12.7 percent) said that Julio should say 'yes,' indicating that exchanging sex for money is acceptable under certain conditions. When asked what Julio could do to protect himself, 238 men (81.8 percent) said Julio should use a condom, suggesting that most men were aware of protective measures.

## Perception of Risk

Thirty-five percent of the sample reported that it was "impossible" and 43.3 percent that it was "somewhat likely" that they would become infected with HIV in the next year. Roughly 30 percent of the sample reported knowing someone who was HIV positive, had AIDS, or had died of AIDS.

### HIV and STD Testing History and Intentions

Three in ten day laborers (30.9 percent) reported having been tested for HIV. Of the day laborers who had not been tested for HIV (n = 200), 44.5 percent said they had not tested because they did not believe they had HIV. Approximately one-fifth of the study sample (21.3 percent) reported that it was “very likely” they would test for HIV in the next year and an additional 40.2 percent reported it was “probable” they would test in the next year.

Thirty-nine percent of the day laborers had tested for STDs other than HIV. Of the men who had previously had an STD test (n = 114), 30.7 percent reported receiving a positive STD diagnosis by a medical provider. There were 4 reported cases of syphilis, 20 cases of gonorrhea, 2 cases of Chlamydia, 1 case of herpes, 4 cases of genital warts, 1 case of hepatitis C, and 2 instances of “other” STDs. The day laborers who reported prior STD testing were more likely to have also been tested for HIV (65.8 percent of those who reported STD testing had also tested for HIV).

### Sexual Partners

Table 3 displays the number of female sexual partners, lifetime and during the past six months, for the sample. Thirty-five percent of the day laborers reported 4 to 10 lifetime female sexual partners, while 13.4 percent reported 26 or more lifetime partners. Twenty-nine percent reported having no female sexual partner, 37.1 percent reported one partner, and 17.5 percent reported three or more partners during the previous six months.

**Table 3. Number of Female Sexual Partners (n = 291)**

<b>Lifetime</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0	2.1
1-2	18.6
3	10.7
4-10	35.4
11-25	19.2
≥ 26	13.4
<b>In the Past Six Months</b>	
0	28.5
1	37.1
2	13.8
≥ 3	17.5
Refused or Do Not Know	3.1

Source: CDHS/OA.

### Marital Status and Sex with Women in the United States

Overall, 69.4 percent of the sample (n = 202) reported having sex with women in the United States. Of these men, 45.5 percent (n = 92) reported having sex mostly or only with local or non-migrant women and 32.3 percent reported having sex mostly or only with migrant women (n = 65). Reported sex while in the United States did not vary significantly by marital status. Sixty-one percent of the day laborers who were married

or had common law wives reported having sex with women while in the United States (which may or may not have included their primary partner) in comparison to 72.3 percent of all other men.

Twenty-one percent of the day laborers who were married or had a common law wife reported traveling to California with their wives. Among the 127 men (78.9 percent of all married day laborers) who did not travel to California with their wife or common law wife, 67 men (52.8 percent) reported ever having sex with women in the United States.

**Risk Behaviors**

Thirty-six percent of day laborers reported exchanging food, shelter, drugs, or money for sex with a woman (Table 4). Twenty-five men (8.6 percent of the sample) reported having sex with a man. About one-third of the day laborers reported being “buzzed” on alcohol during sex in the past six months. Thirteen percent reported being high on marijuana or other drugs during sex in the past six months. Ten men, or 3.6 percent of the sample, reported that they sometimes shared a needle to inject drugs, steroids, antibiotics, or vitamins. One man reported that he always shared a needle to inject drugs, steroids, antibiotics, or vitamins.

**Table 4. HIV/AIDS Risk Behaviors**

<b>Ever Exchanged Goods* for Sex with a Woman (n=291)</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	36.4
No, Refused or Do Not Know**	63.6
<b>Ever Had Sex with a Man (n=291)</b>	
Yes	8.6
No, Refused or Do Not Know**	91.4
<b>Used Alcohol During Sex in the Past Six Months (n=291)</b>	
Yes	32.3
No, Refused or Do Not Know**	67.7
<b>Used Drugs During Sex in the Past Six Months (n=291)</b>	
Yes	12.7
No, Refused or Do Not Know**	87.3
<b>Ever Shared a Needle to Inject Drugs, Steroids, Antibiotics, or Vitamins (n = 281)</b>	
Yes	3.6
No, Refused or Do Not Know**	96.4

\*Goods include food, shelter, drugs, or money

\*\*Only a few day laborers refused to answer or reported that they “did not know” the answer to the question.

Source: CDHS/OA.

**Preferences for Receiving STD Prevention Information and HIV Testing**

One hundred eighty-three day laborers, or 62.9 percent of the study sample, reported that health clinic workshops were their preferred venue for receiving HIV/AIDS prevention information. Over half of the day laborers (57.7 percent) favored “group educational sessions at a local health clinic” over “private one-on-one sessions” (23.7 percent) for learning how to protect themselves from STDs (Table 5). Blood (50.5 percent) over saliva (26.8 percent) was the preferred specimen for HIV testing. The day laborers also demonstrated a preference for receiving their HIV test result in 20 minutes versus one week. The migrant day laborers who intended to test for HIV in the next year preferred the 20-minute rapid test, even if a positive test result would require an additional visit to confirm the result, over waiting one week for the result.

**Table 5. Preferences for Receiving STD Prevention Information and HIV Testing (n = 291)**

<b>Preference for STD Prevention Information</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Group educational session at local clinic	57.7
Private one-on-one	23.7
<b>HIV Testing Specimen Preference</b>	
Blood	50.5
Saliva	26.8
Refused or Do Not Know	22.7
<b>Time to Get Test Results</b>	
20 minutes	54.6
One week	31.3
Refused or Do Not Know	14.1
<b>Prefer Rapid Test Even if Additional Visit Required for Testing Positive</b>	
Yes	46.7
No or No Preference	5.8
Refused or Do Not Know	47.4

Source: CDHS/OA.

## DISCUSSION

The findings from our cross-sectional survey suggest that the day laborer subpopulation of Latino migrant workers may be at risk for HIV, especially given the rates of self-reported STDs. While only 39.2 percent of the migrant day laborers had previously had an STD test, 30.7 percent of those tested reported being diagnosed by a medical provider with an STD. This finding suggests a risk for HIV infection among migrant Latino day laborers, since a high prevalence of STDs often indicates the vulnerability of a population to HIV infection.<sup>15</sup> In addition, infection with certain types of STDs can facilitate HIV transmission and infection.<sup>16</sup>

Approximately one-third (32.3 percent) of the sample reported being “buzzed” on alcohol during a sexual encounter within the previous six months and 12.7 percent reported being high on drugs during sex within the past six months. Eighteen percent of the men reported having three or more female sexual partners during the previous six months. In addition, 36.4 percent of the men reported exchanging food, shelter, drugs, or money for sex with a woman. This finding is similar to that from a previous investigation by Organista *et al.*, where 44 percent of a sample of Mexican, male migrant workers reported relations with sex workers while in the United States.<sup>10</sup> In another study, 23.4 percent of migrant Latino day laborers reported having intercourse with a female commercial sex worker during the previous two months.<sup>13</sup>

The prevalence of sexual relations with other men reported in this study (8.6 percent) may represent substantial underreporting due to the Latino cultural phenomena of “sexual silence” or traditional gender roles resulting in the unwillingness of Latinos to identify themselves as men who have sex with men.<sup>17, 18</sup>

Only four percent of participants reported sharing needles to inject drugs, steroids, antibiotics, or vitamins. Organista *et al.*, found that four percent of migrant Latino day laborers in Berkeley reported using, but not sharing, needles to inject vitamins or antibiotics in the prior six months.<sup>13</sup> The same study also found that six percent of participants reported sharing needles to inject illegal drugs during the past six months, suggesting that sharing needles for the injection of illegal drugs may be more prevalent among day laborers.

Bronfman, and a more recent Magis-Rodriguez *et al.*, note a link between the sexual risk taking behaviors of migrant workers while in the United States and the AIDS epidemic in Mexico, particularly in rural Mexico.<sup>4,6</sup> The incidence of HIV/AIDS in the regions of Mexico where migration to the United States is most common has increased in recent years.<sup>4,6</sup> In one study, among the 78.9 percent of all married day laborers who did not migrate with their wife or common law wife, 52.6 percent reported having sex with women in the United States. This finding suggests that the wives and primary female sexual partners of Latino migrant workers may be at risk for HIV. This risk may be mitigated by condom use. Unfortunately, condom use was not reliably assessed in the present study.

Although the percentage of day laborers who reported previously testing for HIV was relatively low (30.9 percent), approximately one-fifth (21.3 percent) reported that it was “very likely” and an additional 40.2 percent reported it was “probable” that they would test for HIV in the next year. This finding, while potentially subject to a social desirability bias, suggests the need for access to HIV testing services.

Findings from the current study may be relevant to the effective provision of STD prevention information and HIV testing services for migrant Latino day laborers. Over half of the study sample (57.7 percent) favored group outreach programs over 23.7 percent preferring one-on-one programs for learning how to protect oneself from HIV/AIDS and other STDs. Survey participants preferred blood (50.5 percent) versus saliva (26.8 percent) for a testing specimen. There was also a preference for receiving HIV test results in 20 minutes (54.6 percent), even when it was noted that a positive test would require a follow-up visit. These findings highlight the importance of the 20-minute rapid test as well as the use of a blood as a testing specimen for the increased acceptance of HIV testing.

This study has several limitations. The survey responses were derived from a convenience sample and, thus, are not generalizable to other populations. The findings are from 291 migrant Latino day laborers who consented to participate in the study; 118 chose not to participate. It is possible that the behaviors and experiences of those who volunteered for the interview differ substantially from those who did not. Shortcomings of this study also include the bias associated with self-reported data, the environment where the interviews were conducted, and the absence from the survey instrument of reliable questions to assess levels of condom use.

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**APPENDIX A**

**QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)**

**Interviewer Initials:** \_\_\_ \_\_\_

**Code:** \_\_\_ - \_\_\_ - \_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_ \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ (MM/DD/YYYY)

**Time:** \_\_:\_\_\_ am/pm

- Site:**
- 01  Oakland
    - 01A  International Blvd @ 29<sup>th</sup> Ave
    - 01B  E 12<sup>th</sup> ST @ 29<sup>th</sup> Ave
    - 01C  Drop-in Site @ E 12<sup>th</sup> ST
    - 01D  Other: \_\_\_\_\_
  
  - 02  Berkeley
    - 02A  4<sup>th</sup> St
    - 02B  Car Wash
    - 02C  Race Track
    - 02D  Other: \_\_\_\_\_
  
  - 03  Richmond
    - 03A  Near Home Depot
    - 03B  Other Pick-up Site
    - 03C  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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**We are ready to begin the interview. All of your responses are confidential, and your name will never be associated with any of your responses. If you do not want to answer a certain question, you do not have to, but we would appreciate it if you could answer all the questions that you can. You must be a Latino male over the age of 18 to participate.**

**A. DEMOGRAPHICS**

**First, I'd like to ask you a few questions about your background.**

**A1. What is your age?**

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ **[98 Refused; 99 Don't know]**

**STOP INTERVIEW IF PARTICIPANT IS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD.**

**A2. Where were you born?**

- 01  Mexico Province? \_\_\_\_\_ Town/city? \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  Central America **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 03  South America **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_

- 04  U.S. **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A3. Where did you grow up?**

- 01  Mexico Province? \_\_\_\_\_ Town/city? \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  Central America **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 03  South America **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 04  U.S. **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A4. What is the highest grade you completed in school?**

- 01  Never attended school
- 02  Less than high school degree
- 03  High school degree or equivalent
- 04  Technical or vocational school
- 05  Some college or college degree
- 06  Some graduate school or graduate degree
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**A5. Where do you actually live now?**

- 01  Oakland
- 02  Berkeley
- 03  Richmond
- 04  Other area in California, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 05  Other area in the United States, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 06  Mexico, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 07  Country besides Mexico and the United States, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A6. How many times have you migrated between Mexico or your home country and the United States to work?**

Number of times: \_\_\_\_\_

- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A7. How long have you been migrating between Mexico or your home country and the United States to work?**

Years: \_\_\_\_\_

Months: \_\_\_\_\_

- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A8. How many hours a week do you work?**

- 01  no job
- 02  1 to 15 hours a week
- 03  16 to 30 hours a week
- 04  31 to 45 hours a week
- 05  45 to 60 hours a week
- 06  more than 60
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A9. How many hours a week are you looking for work?**

- 01  not looking for work
- 02  1 to 15 hours a week
- 03  16 to 30 hours a week
- 04  31 to 45 hours a week
- 05  45 to 60 hours a week
- 06  more than 60
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A10. Within the past SIX months, what types of jobs have you had?**

- 01  Construction Worker
- 02  Janitor
- 03  Landscape Gardener
- 04  Restaurant Cook or Food Server
- 05  Hotel Employee
- 06  Agricultural Farmer
- 07  Housekeeper
- 08  Factory Worker
- 09  Doing Odd Jobs
- 10  Other, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A11. In the past SIX months, how many different types of jobs have you had?**

- 01  number of jobs # \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**A12. Which of the following activities provided income/support for you during the past SIX months?**

- 01  A job (either full-time or part-time)
- 02  Welfare, public assistance, food stamps
- 03  Money provided for students (student loans, grants, scholarships etc.)
- 04  Other public benefits (Social Security, Disability, Unemployment, etc.)
- 05  Spouse, family, or friends
- 06  Sex for money
- 98  Refused

99  Don't Know

**A13. How much do you usually get paid per hour for working?**

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. dollars per hour

**A14. Generally, how much do you make per week?**

- 01  less than \$100
- 02  between \$100 and \$199
- 03  between \$200 and \$299
- 04  between \$300 and \$399
- 05  between \$400 and \$499
- 06  between \$500 and \$599
- 07  \$1000 or more
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A15. What percent of your earnings do you usually send to your family in another country?**

\_\_\_\_\_ %

- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A16. What is your marital status?**

- 01  Married
- 02  Common law wife
- 03  Single **[SKIP to A18]**
- 04  Divorced **[SKIP to A18]**
- 05  Separated **[SKIP to A18]**
- 06  Widower **[SKIP to A18]**
- 98  Refused **[SKIP to A18]**
- 99  Don't know **[SKIP to A18]**

**A17. Where does your wife or common law wife reside?**

- 01  With me
- 02  In another area of California
- 03  In another state in the United States
- 04  In Mexico
- 05  In another country besides the United States and Mexico
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**A18. How many children do you have that you support financially? These include all children, not necessarily just your own.**

- 01  None **[SKIP to A20]**
- 02  One
- 03  Two

- 04  Three
- 05  Four or more
- 98  Refused **[SKIP to A20]**
- 99  Don't know **[SKIP to A20]**

**A19. Where do these children reside? (Mark all that apply)**

- 01  With you in California
- 02  In another area of California
- 03  In another state in the United States
- 04  In Mexico
- 05  In another country besides the United States and Mexico
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**A20. In the past SIX months, what was the most significant problem that you encountered? (Read the answers and mark all that apply)**

- 01  Very little work
- 02  Lack of money
- 03  Unemployment
- 04  Sadness
- 05  Loneliness
- 06  Racism
- 07  Health problems
- 08  Lack of medical services
- 09  Problems with the police
- 10  Problems with immigration (INS)
- 11  Problems with family
- 12  Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**A21. In general, what language do you speak and read? [Read responses indicated]**

- 01  Only Spanish
- 02  Spanish better than English
- 03  Both equally
- 04  English better than Spanish
- 05  Only English
- [Do not read]** 98  Refused
- [Do not read]** 99  Don't Know

**A22. What language do you usually speak at home? [Read responses indicated]**

- 01  Only Spanish
- 02  Spanish better than English
- 03  Both equally
- 04  English better than Spanish
- 05  Only English
- [Do not read]** 98  Refused
- [Do not read]** 99  Don't Know

**A23. In which language do you usually think? [Read responses indicated]**

- 01  Only Spanish
- 02  Spanish better than English
- 03  Both equally
- 04  English better than Spanish
- 05  Only English

**[Do not read]** 98  Refused

**[Do not read]** 99  Don't Know

**A24. What language do you usually speak with your friends? [Read responses indicated]**

- 01  Only Spanish
- 02  Spanish better than English
- 03  Both equally
- 04  English better than Spanish
- 05  Only English

**[Do not read]** 98  Refused

**[Do not read]** 99  Don't Know

**B. SEXUAL HISTORY**

Now I am going to ask you a few questions about your sexual history and condom use.

**B1. Have you ever had sex with another person? Having sex refers to vaginal sex (penis in vagina), anal sex (penis in butt), or oral sex. Anal sex refers to insertive and receptive anal sex. Oral sex includes receiving oral sex (penis in mouth) or giving oral sex to a man or woman (putting your tongue on the clitoris or penis).**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No ***[Skip to B18]***
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B2. Have you ever had sex with a woman? By sex, I mean vaginal (penis in vagina), oral (mouth to penis, vagina, or butt), or anal (penis in butt) sex.**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No ***[Skip to B11]***
- 98  Refused ***[Skip to B11]***
- 99  Don't know ***[Skip to B11]***

**B3. In your lifetime, with approximately how many different women have you had sex?**

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ ***[Don't know 98; Refused 99]***

**B4. In the past SIX months, with approximately how many different women have you had sex?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Don't know 98; Refused 99]

**B5. In your lifetime, have you had sex with any woman while you lived in the United States?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No *[Skip to B7]*
- 98  Refused *[Skip to B7]*
- 99  Don't know *[Skip to B7]*

**B6. Of all the women that you have had sex with in the United States, what has been the immigration status of the majority? (Read the answers)**

- 01  Only immigrant women
- 02  Mostly immigrant women
- 03  Approximately the same number of immigrant women and locals or non-immigrants
- 04  Some immigrant women (less than 1/3) but the majority locals or non-immigrants
- 05  Only local women and no immigrants
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**B7a. When you have sex with a woman who is a casual, non-steady sex partner, do you use a condom? By casual sex partner, I mean a sexual partner that you have only had sex with once or twice.**

- 01  No, never
- 02  Yes, sometimes, less than half the time
- 03  Yes, sometimes, more than half the time
- 04  Yes, always
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**b. Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with your casual partner?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B8a. When you have sex with a woman who is a primary or steady sex partner, do you use a condom? By primary or steady sex partner, I mean a sexual partner that you are committed to.**

- 01  No, never
- 02  Yes, sometimes, less than half the time
- 03  Yes, sometimes, more than half the time
- 04  Yes, always
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**b. Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with your primary or steady partner?**

- 01  Yes

- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B9. In your lifetime, have you ever given or received things such as food, shelter, drugs, or money in exchange for sex with a woman?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No **[SKIP to B11]**
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B10. In the past SIX months have you ever given or received things such as food, shelter, drugs, or money in exchange for sex with a woman?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B11. In your lifetime, have you ever had sex with a man? By sex, I mean oral (mouth to penis, or butt), or anal (penis in butt) sex.**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No **[Skip to B18]**
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B12. In your lifetime, with approximately how many different men have you had sex?**

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ **[Don't know 98; Refused 99]**

**B13. Have you had sex with a man while you were living in the United States?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No **[Skip to B15]**
- 98  Refused **[Skip to B15]**
- 99  Don't know **[Skip to B15]**

**B14. Of the men that you have had sex with in the United States, what has been the immigration status of the majority? (Read answers)**

- 01  Only immigrant men
- 02  Mostly immigrant men
- 03  Approximately the same number of immigrants and locals or non-immigrants
- 04  Some immigrants (less than 1/3) but the majority locals or non immigrants
- 05  Only locals and no immigrants
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**B15. a. When you have insertive anal sex with a man, how often do you use a condom?**

- 01  No, never

- 02  Yes, sometimes, less than half the time
- 03  Yes, sometimes, more than half the time
- 04  Yes, always
- 05  Never had insertive anal sex
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**b. When you have receptive anal sex with a man, how often do you use a condom?**

- 01  No, never
- 02  Yes, sometimes, less than half the time
- 03  Yes, sometimes, more than half the time
- 04  Yes, always
- 05  Never had receptive anal sex
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**c. Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with a man?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B16. In your lifetime, have you ever given or received things such as food, shelter, drugs, or money in exchange for sex with a man?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B17. In the past SIX months have you ever given or received things such as food, shelter, drugs, or money in exchange for sex with a man?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B18. I'm going to read you a short story and ask you a few questions afterwards. Julio recently came here from Mexico and in having trouble finding work. He has very little money and is very worried about work and money. A man pulls up in a car and offers Julio a lot of money if Julio has sex with him. Have you heard of men being offered money for sex at work sites?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 03  Other:
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B19. What do you think Julio will do in this situation?**

- 01  Say Yes to the offer
- 02  Say No to the offer
- 03  Other:
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**B20. If Julio is very desperate for money and takes the man's offer what can he do to protect himself from HIV and STDS? [Interviewer: do not read the options]**

- 01  Use a condom
- 02  Just have oral sex
- 03  Other:
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**C. ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE AND TREATMENT**

Now I am going to ask you some questions about healthcare and your medical history.

**C1. Have you ever been tested for HIV?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**C2. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have a sexually transmitted disease?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No *[Skip to C4]*
- 98  Refused *[Skip to C4]*
- 99  Don't know *[Skip to C4]*

**C3. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you had...**

	01 Yes	02 No	98 Refuse	99 Don't Know
<b>A. Syphilis</b>				
<b>B. Gonorrhea</b>				
<b>C. Chlamydia</b>				
<b>D. Herpes</b>				
<b>E. Genital warts</b>				
<b>F. Trichomonas</b>				
<b>G. Hepatitis B</b>				
<b>H. Hepatitis C</b>				
<b>I. Other</b>				

**C4. Would you attend group sessions at a local health clinic designed to teach you how to protect yourself from sexually transmitted infections? Explain why or why not.**

- 01  Yes **SPECIFY:**
- 02  No **SPECIFY:**
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**Reasons:**

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**C5. Would you prefer a one-on-one private counseling session rather than a group session? Why?**

- 01  Yes, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  No, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**C6. How would you prefer to get HIV/AIDS prevention information?**

- 01  Health clinic workshop
- 02  Mobile outreach van
- 03  Bars and clubs
- 04  Schools and classrooms
- 05  Magazines **SPECIFY:**
- 06  Radio stations **SPECIFY:**
- 07  Television programs **SPECIFY:**
- 08  Video tape to watch at home
- 09  Friends
- 10  Newspaper **SPECIFY:**
- 11  Hospital
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**C7. What best describes your regular source of healthcare? By regular source of health care, I mean the type of facility or service provider you most often visit to receive health care.**

- 01  Clinics (Public Health Department Clinic, Community-based clinic, College/school clinic, hospital clinic, etc.)
- 02  HMO (Health maintenance organization, like Kaiser-Permanente)
- 03  Private doctor's office
- 04  Emergency room
- 05  Natural healer
- 06  Other, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 07  Don't have a regular source of health care
- 08  Don't seek health care

- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**D. HIV TESTING PATTERNS**

Now I am going to ask you about the test for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

**D1. Have you ever been tested for HIV?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No **[Skip to D7]**
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**D2. When was the last time you were tested for HIV, except for tests you may have had as part of blood or plasma donations?**

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ [MM/YYYY; 98/9998 Refused; 99/9999 Don't know]

**D3. Not including blood donations, what were the main reasons for your last HIV test? (Mark all that apply)**

- 01  Because a doctor, nurse or other health care professional asked you to
- 02  Because sex partner asked you to
- 03  For hospitalization or surgical procedure
- 04  To apply for health insurance or life insurance
- 05  Occupational exposure
- 06  To apply for a new job
- 07  Because your partner told you he/she was HIV +
- 08  Because you might have been exposed through sex
- 09  Because you might have been exposed through drug use
- 10  Because you are concerned you could give HIV to someone
- 11  Because you might have a health problem that might be from HIV
- 12  Because you wanted to get medical care if you have HIV
- 13  Because your partner want to have a child or is pregnant
- 14  Because it was part of routine medical check up
- 15  Because you had to for an insurance exam, the military, court order, immigration or jail/prison
- 16  It was part of a research study
- 17  Because you just wanted to know
- 18  Other reason, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**D4. (Read all checked boxes in D3, then ask:)Which of these reasons is the most important reason you got an HIV test?**

# \_\_\_\_\_ (1-18)

**D5. What were the results of your last test?**

- 01  HIV-positive

- 02  HIV-negative **[NOW SKIP to D9]**
- 03  Don't know; never returned for results **[NOW SKIP to D9]**
- 04  Don't know; returned for post-test counseling but chose not to be told results **[NOW SKIP to D9]**
- 05  Don't know; results of HIV tests were inconclusive (uncertain) **[NOW SKIP to D9]**
- 98  Refused **[NOW SKIP to D9]**
- 99  Don't Know, don't remember **[NOW SKIP to D9]**

**D6. Have you ever received drug therapy for your HIV infection (such as AZT/ZDV or protease inhibitors) or to prevent any HIV-related opportunistic infections (such as pentamidine/PCP prophylaxis)?**

- 01  Yes **[NOW SKIP to D11]**
- 02  No **[NOW SKIP to D11]**
- 98  Refused **[NOW SKIP to D11]**
- 99  Don't know **[NOW SKIP to D11]**

**D7a. I am going to read you a list of reasons why some people have not tested for HIV. Which one of these would you say is the MAIN reason why you have NOT been tested?**

- 01  It's unlikely you've been exposed to HIV
- 02  You think you are HIV negative
- 03  You were afraid to find out if you were HIV positive
- 04  You are afraid of losing your relationships with friends and family if they knew you were HIV positive
- 05  Some other reason, SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_
- 06  You don't like needles
- 07  You don't trust the results to be confidential
- 08  You are afraid of losing your job, insurance, or housing
- 09  You didn't know where to get tested
- 10  You felt you might be treated differently or discriminated
- 11  You did not want people to think you are gay
- 12  You did not want people to think you are a drug user
- 13  You have no time to test
- 14  You were worried your name would be reported to the government if you tested positive **[If this box is checked, ask D7b]**
- 15  You don't want to think or worry that you are HIV positive

**D7b. Which are you worried about?**

- 01b  Government in general
- 02b  Local or state health department
- 03b  INS
- 04b  Welfare
- 05b  Police, parole officer, court
- 06b  Some other reason, **SPECIFY:**
  
- 98b  Refused
  
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know
  
- 99b  Don't Know

**D8. Read all checked boxes in D7a, then ask: Which is the main reason?**

# \_\_\_\_\_ (1-14)

**D9. How likely is it that you will get tested for HIV in the next year? Would you say it is:**  
[Read responses]

- 01  Very likely
- 02  Probable
- 03  Somewhat likely
- 04  Impossible
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**D10. What are your chances of getting infected with HIV in the next year?**

- 01  Very likely
- 02  Probable
- 03  Somewhat likely
- 04  Impossible
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**D11. Do you personally know anyone who is HIV-positive, has AIDS or has died of HIV/AIDS?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**D12. Where do you think is the best place to offer testing for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases?**

- 01  Clinic (Public Health Department Clinic, Community-based clinic, College/school clinic, hospital clinic, etc.) **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  Private doctor's office
- 03  Mobile/Street Outreach Testing
- 04  Other, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**D13. Would you prefer to give a blood sample or a saliva sample for the HIV test? Why?**

- 01  Blood sample **SPECIFY WHY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  Saliva sample **SPECIFY WHY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**Rapid Testing:**

**D14. Would you prefer to have your results in twenty minutes when you test or return in one week for your results?**

- 01  Twenty minutes
- 02  Return in one week
- 03  No preference **[SKIP to E1]**
- 98  Refused **[SKIP to E1]**
- 99  Don't Know **[SKIP to E1]**

**D15. Based on the answer to D14, explain the reason why:**

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**D16. Would you still choose results in twenty minutes if you knew that to confirm a positive test result you would need to come back in a week?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 03  No preference **[SKIP to E1]**
- 98  Refused **[SKIP to E1]**
- 99  Don't Know **[SKIP to E1]**

**D17. Based on the answer to D16, explain the reason why:**

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### **E. ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE**

I am now going to ask you some questions about your drug and alcohol use.

**E1. In the past SIX months, have you been “buzzed on ALCOHOL during sex?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**E2. In the past SIX months, have you been high on MARIJUANA during sex?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**E3. In the past SIX months, have you been high on any OTHER DRUGS besides MARIJUANA and ALCOHOL during sex?**

- 01  Yes **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't know

**E4. In your lifetime, have you ever shared a needle with other people to inject drugs, steroids, antibiotics or vitamins? [Read options]**

- 01  No, never **[END of interview]**
- 02  Yes, sometimes
- 03  Yes, always
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**E5. In the past SIX months, have you shared a needle with other people to inject drugs, steroids, antibiotics or vitamins? [Read options]**

- 01  No, never **[END of interview]**
- 02  Yes, sometimes
- 03  Yes, always
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**E6. In your lifetime, have you ever injected drugs (including steroids, antibiotics, and vitamins) with needles into your veins? DO NOT include anything you took under a doctor's orders.**

- 01  Yes **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  No **[END of interview]**
- 98  Refused **[END of interview]**
- 99  Don't know **[END of interview]**

**E6a. In your lifetime, have you injected ...**

	01 Yes, within the last 12 months	02 Yes, but not within the last 12 months	03 No	98 Refused	99 Don't know
<b>A. Vitamins</b>					
<b>B. Antibiotics</b>					
<b>C. Methadone</b>					
<b>D. Cocaine</b>					
<b>E. Heroin</b>					
<b>F. Steroids</b>					
<b>G. Other, Specify:</b>					

**E7. The last time you used a needle to inject a drug, where did you get the needle? (Read options)**

- 01  Pharmacy
- 02  Needle Exchange
- 03  Street
- 04  Friend
- 05  Mexico

- 06  Other, **SPECIFY:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**E8. In the past SIX months, did you clean your shared needles?**

- 01  No, never **[END of interview]**
- 02  Yes, sometimes
- 03  Yes, always
- 98  Refused **[END of interview]**
- 99  Don't Know **[END of interview]**

**E9. In the past SIX months, did you use bleach to clean your shared needles?**

- 01  Yes
- 02  No
- 98  Refused
- 99  Don't Know

**[End of interview]**



- 02  Centro América, **Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 03  Sur América, **Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 04  Estados Unidos, **Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No Sabe

**A3. Donde creciste?**

- 01  México En que Provincia? \_\_\_\_\_ En que Pueblo/Cuidad? \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  Centro América, **Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 03  Sur América, **Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 04  Estados Unidos, **Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No Sabe

**A4. Hasta que grado completaste la escuela?**

- 01  Nunca asistió a la escuela
- 02  No terminó la secundaria
- 03  Termino la secundaria o su equivalente
- 04  Escuela técnica o vocacional
- 05  Fue a la Universidad o termino la Universidad
- 06  Estudios de post-grado
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No Sabe

**A5. Donde vives actualmente?**

- 01  Oakland
- 02  Berkeley
- 03  Richmond
- 04  Otra área en California **Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 05  Otra área en los Estados Unidos **Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 06  México **Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 07  Otro país, pero no los Estados Unidos o México:  
**Especifique:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**A6. Cuantos veces tienes viniendo a trabajar entre tu país y los Estados Unidos?**

Numero de veces: \_\_\_\_\_

- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No Sabe

**A7. Cuanto tiempo tienes viniendo a trabajar entre tu país y los Estados Unidos?**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Años**                      \_\_\_\_\_ **Meses**

- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No Sabe

**A8. Cuantas horas a la semana trabajas?**

- 01  No trabaja
- 02  De 1 a 15 horas a la semana
- 03  De 16 a 30 horas a la semana
- 04  De 31 a 45 horas a la semana
- 05  De 46 a 60 horas a la semana
- 06  Más de 60 horas a la semana
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No Sabe

**A9. Cuantas horas a la semana pasas buscando trabajo?**

- 01  No busca trabajo
- 02  De 1 a 15 horas a la semana
- 03  De 16 a 30 horas a la semana
- 04  De 31 a 45 horas a la semana
- 05  De 46 a 60 horas a la semana
- 06  Más de 60 horas a la semana
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No Sabe

**A10. En los pasados 6 meses que tipos de trabajos has hecho?**

- 01  Construcción
- 02  Conserje
- 03  Jardinería
- 04  Trabajo de restaurante
- 05  Trabajo de hotel
- 06  Trabajo en el campo
- 07  Limpieza de casas
- 08  Trabajo en fábrica
- 09  Trabajo en general
- 10  Otro, **Especifica:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**A11. En los pasados SEIS meses cuantos diferentes tipos de trabajos has tenido?**

- 01  Numero de trabajos # \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**A12. En los pasados SEIS meses cual fue tu fuente de ingresos?**

- 01  Un trabajo (tiempo completo o medio tiempo)
- 02  Asistencia pública (estampillas de comida)
- 03  Dinero para estudiantes (préstamos, becas, etc.)
- 04  Otros beneficios públicos (seguro social, desempleo, deshabilitado)
- 05  Esposa, familia o amigos
- 06  Sexo por dinero
- 98  Rehusa

99  No sabe

**A13. Cuanto ganas por hora de trabajo usualmente?**

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Dólares por hora

**A14. Generalmente cuanto ganas por semana?**

- 01  Menos de \$100
- 02  Entre \$100 y \$199
- 03  Entre \$200 y \$299
- 04  Entre \$300 y \$399
- 05  Entre \$400 y \$499
- 06  Entre \$500 y \$ 599
- 07  \$1000 o más
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**A15. Que porcentaje de tus ingresos mandas a tu familia en otro país?**

\_\_\_\_\_ %

- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**A16. Cual es tu estado civil?**

- 01  Casado
- 02  Viviendo juntos
- 03  Soltero **[pasa a la A18]**
- 04  Divorciado **[pasa a la A18]**
- 05  Separado **[pasa a la A18]**
- 06  Viudo **[pasa a la A18]**
- 98  Rehusa **[pasa a la A18]**
- 99  No sabe **[pasa a la A18]**

**A17. Donde vive tu esposa o tu pareja actualmente?**

- 01  Conmigo en California
- 02  En otra área en California
- 03  En otro estado de los Estados Unidos
- 04  En México
- 05  En otro país, pero no los Estados Unidos o México
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**A18. Cuantos hijos mantienes? Incluyendo los que no son tuyos.**

- 01  Ninguno **[pasa a la A20]**
- 02  Uno
- 03  Dos
- 04  Tres
- 05  Cuatro o más

- 98  Rehusa **[pasa a la A20]**
- 99  No sabe **[pasa a la A20]**

**A19. Donde viven los hijos que tu mantienes? (marca todos los que apliquen)**

- 01  Contigo en California
- 02  En otra área en California
- 03  En otro estado en los Estados Unidos
- 04  En México
- 05  En otro país, pero no los Estados Unidos o México
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**A20. En los pasados SEIS meses cuales son los problemas mas significantes que has encontrado? (lee las respuestas y marca todas las que apliquen)**

- 01  Muy poco trabajo
- 02  Falta de dinero
- 03  Desempleo
- 04  Tristeza
- 05  Soledad
- 06  Racismo
- 07  Problemas de salud
- 08  Falta de servicios médicos
- 09  Problemas con la policía
- 10  Problemas con inmigración
- 11  Problemas con la familia
- 12  Otros: \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**A21. En general en que idioma hablas y lees? (lee las respuestas que están en la tarjeta)**

- 01  Solo español
- 02  Español mejor que ingles
- 03  Ambos por igual
- 04  Ingles mejor que español
- 05  Solo ingles
- 98  Rehusa **(no lo leas)**
- 99  No sabe **(no lo leas)**

**A22. En que idioma usualmente hablas en tu casa? (lee las respuestas que están en la tarjeta)**

- 01  Solo español
- 02  Español mejor que ingles
- 03  Ambos por igual
- 04  Ingles mejor que español
- 05  Solo ingles
- 98  Rehusa **(no lo leas)**
- 99  No sabe **(no lo leas)**

**A23. Usualmente en que idioma piensas? (lee las respuestas que están en la tarjeta)**

- 01  Solo español
- 02  Español mejor que ingles
- 03  Ambos por igual
- 04  Ingles mejor que español
- 05  Solo ingles
- 98  Rehusa (**no lo leas**)
- 99  No sabe (**no lo leas**)

**A24. En que idioma usualmente hablas con tus amigos? (lee las respuestas que están en la tarjeta)**

- 01  Solo español
- 02  Español mejor que ingles
- 03  Ambos por igual
- 04  Ingles mejor que español
- 05  Solo ingles
- 98  Rehusa (**no lo leas**)
- 99  No sabe (**no lo leas**)

**B. HISTORIA SEXUAL**

Ahora le voy a hacer algunas preguntas acerca de sexo y uso de condones.

**B1. Alguna vez ha tenido sexo con otra persona? Sexo significa que tuviste relaciones sexuales vaginales (pene en vagina), relaciones sexuales anales (pene en el ano o trasero) o sexo oral. El sexo anal incluye sexo anal receptivo y sexo anal insertivo. El sexo oral incluye cuando tú recibes sexo oral (pene en boca) y cuando tú le haces sexo oral a una mujer (poner tu lengua en el clitoris o en la vagina).**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No **[PASE a B18]**
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B2. Alguna vez ha tenido sexo con una mujer? Sexo significa que tuviste relaciones sexuales vaginales (pene en vagina), sexo oral (boca a pene, vagina o ano), o relaciones sexuales anales (pene en el ano).**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No **[PASE a B11]**
- 98  Rehusa **[PASE a B11]**
- 99  No sabe **[PASE a B11]**

**B3. Durante toda su vida, con aproximadamente cuantas mujeres distintas ha tenido sexo?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**[98 Rehusa; 99 No sabe]**

**B4. Durante los últimos SEIS meses, con aproximadamente cuantas mujeres distintas ha tenido sexo?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
[98 Rehusa; 99 No sabe]

**B5. En toda tu vida has tenido sexo con mujeres mientras has vivido en los Estados Unidos?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No [pasa a la B7]
- 98  Rehusa [pasa a la B7]
- 99  No sabe [pasa a la B7]

**B6. Con las mujeres que has tenido sexo en los Estados Unidos de que tipo han sido la mayoría? (lee las respuestas indicadas)**

- 01  Solo mujeres inmigrantes
- 02  Más mujeres inmigrantes
- 03  Aproximadamente el mismo número de inmigrantes y no inmigrantes
- 04  Algunas mujeres inmigrantes (menos de 1/3) pero la mayoría son locales o no inmigrantes
- 05  Solo mujeres locales y no inmigrantes
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B7a. Cuando tienes sexo con una mujer que es una pareja casual, usan un condón? Por pareja casual quiero decir una pareja sexual que tuviste sexo con solamente uno o dos veces.**

- 01  No, nunca
- 02  Sí, a veces, menos de medio el tiempo
- 03  Sí, a veces, más de medio el tiempo
- 04  Sí, siempre
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**b. Uso un condón la última vez que tuviste sexo con una mujer que es una pareja casual?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B8a. Cuando tienes sexo con una mujer que es una pareja principal, usan un condón? Por pareja principal, quiero decir pareja sexual con la cuál tienes compromiso.**

- 01  No, nunca
- 02  Sí, a veces, menos de medio el tiempo
- 03  Sí, a veces, más de medio el tiempo
- 04  Sí, siempre
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**b. Usaron un condón la última vez que tuviste sex con una mujer que e una pareja principal?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B9. Durante toda su vida, alguna vez ha dado o recibido cosas tales como alimento, hospedaje, drogas, o dinero a cambio de tener sexo con una mujer?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No **[PASE a B11]**
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B10. Durante los últimos seis meses, alguna vez ha dado o recibido cosas tales como alimento, hospedaje, drogas, o dinero a cambio de tener sexo con una mujer?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B11. Durante toda su vida, alguna vez ha tenido sexo con un hombre?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No **[PASE a B18]**
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B12. Durante toda su vida, con aproximadamente cuantos diferentes hombres ha tenido sexo?**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[98 Rehusa; 99 No sabe]**

**B13. Has tenido sexo con hombres mientras has estado viviendo en los Estados Unidos?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No **[Pasa a la B15]**
- 98  Rehusa **[Pasa a la B15]**
- 99  No sabe **[Pasa a la B15]**

**B14. De los hombres que has tenido sexo en los Estados Unidos la mayoría han sido de que tipo? (Lea las opciones)**

- 01  Solo hombres inmigrantes
- 02  Más hombres inmigrantes que locales o no inmigrantes
- 03  Aproximadamente el mismo numero de inmigrantes y locales no inmigrantes
- 04  Algunos hombres inmigrantes pero la mayoría locales o no inmigrantes
- 05  Solo con hombres locales y no inmigrantes
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B15a. Cuando tienes sexo anal insertivo, usan un condón?**

- 01  No, nunca
- 02  Sí, a veces, menos de medio el tiempo
- 03  Sí, a veces, más de medio el tiempo
- 04  Sí, todo el tiempo
- 05  Nunca has tenido sexo anal insertivo
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**b. Cuando tienes sexo anal receptivo, usan un condón?**

- 01  No, nunca
- 02  Sí, a veces, menos de medio el tiempo
- 03  Sí, a veces, más de medio el tiempo
- 04  Sí, todo el tiempo
- 05  Nunca has tenido sexo anal receptivo
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**c. Usaron un condón la última vez que tuviste sex con un hombre?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B16. Durante toda su vida, alguna vez ha dado o recibido cosas tales como alimento, hospedaje, drogas, o dinero a cambio de tener sexo con un hombre?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B17. En los pasados SEIS meses has dado o recibido cosas como comida, hospedaje, drogas o dinero a cambio de sexo con un hombre?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B18. Te voy a leer una historia corta, y te voy hacer algunas preguntas después. Julio recientemente vino de México y esta teniendo problemas para encontrar trabajo. El tiene muy poco dinero y esta muy preocupado por trabajo y dinero. En hombre se acerca en un carro y le ofrece a Julio mucho dinero si Julio tiene sexo con el. Has oído de hombres que les han ofrecido dinero a cambio de sexo en los lugares de trabajo?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 03  Otros: \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B19. Tu que piensas que Julio haría en esta situación?**

- 01  Decir sí a la oferta
- 02  Decir no a la oferta
- 03  Otras: \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**B20. Si Julio esta muy desesperado por dinero y toma la oferta del hombre que puede el hacer para protegerse del VIH y ETS? [Entrevistador: no leas las selecciones de abajo]**

- 01  Usar un condón
- 02  Tener solo sexo oral
- 03  Otro: \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**C. ACCESO A CUIDADO MEDICO Y TRATAMIENTO**

Ahora le voy a hacer algunas preguntas acerca de cuidados de salud y de su historia médica.

**C1. Alguna ves te has hecho la prueba para alguna ETS?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**C2. Alguna vez le a dicho algún doctor o enfermera que tiene una infección trasmitida sexualmente?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No **[PASE a C4]**
- 98  Rehusa **[PASE a C4]**
- 99  No sabe **[PASE a C4]**

**C3. Algun doctor o enfermera le a dicho que tiene...**

	01 Sí	02 No	98 Rehusa	99 No Sabe
<b>A. Sifilis</b>				
<b>B. Gonerrea</b>				
<b>C. Clamidia</b>				
<b>D. Herpes</b>				
<b>E. Verugas</b>				
<b>F. Tricomonas</b>				
<b>G. Hepatitis B</b>				
<b>H. Hepatitis C</b>				
<b>I. Otras</b>				

**C4. Asistiría sesiones en un grupo en una clínica de salud para aprender como protegerse de infección de transmisión? Por qué?**

01  Sí, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

02  No, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

98  Rehusa

99  No sabe

**Razones:**

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**C5. Preferías una sesión privada que una sesión de grupo? Por qué?**

01  Sí, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

02  No, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

98  Rehusa

99  No sabe

**C6. Donde prefieres conseguir información sobre el VIH/SIDA?**

01  Talleres médicos clínicos

02  En las calles en un van

03  En los bares/clubes

04  En las escuelas/salones de clases

05  Revistas, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

06  Escuchando el radio, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

07  Mirando la televisión, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

08  Videos que puede ver en la privacidad de su casa

09  Amigos

10  Leyendo noticias, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

11  En el hospital

98  Rehusa

99  No sabe

**C7. Cuál describe mejor su fuente regular de cuidado de salud? Por fuente regular de cuidado de salud quiero decir el tipo de servicio que más a menudo visita para recibir cuidados médicos.**

01  Clínicas (Clínicas del Departamento de Salud Pública, Clínicas con base en la comunidad, Clínicas de la escuela/universidad, clínicas de hospital, etc.)

02  HMO (Organizaciones de mantenimiento de salud, como Kaiser-Permanente)

03  Médico particular

04  Sala de emergencia

05  Curandero/curandero natural

06  Otro, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_

07  No tiene un servicio médico regular

08  No va al medico

98  Rehusa

99  No sabe

**D. PRUEBAS DE VIH**

**Ahora te voy a preguntar sobre la prueba de VIH, el virus que causa el SIDA.**

**D1. Alguna vez se ha hecho la prueba de VIH ?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No **[PASE a D7]**
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**D2. Cuándo fue la última vez que le hicieron la prueba de VIH? No incluye transfusión de sangre y donaciones de sangre.**

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ **[MM/YYYY 98/9998 Rehusa; 99/9999 No sabe]**

**D3. No incluyendo donaciones de sangre, cual fue la principal razón para su última prueba del VIH? (marque todas las que aplican)**

- 01  Porque un doctor, enfermera o trabajador de salud, te lo recomendó
- 02  Porque una pareja sexual te lo pidió
- 03  Por hospitalización o procedimiento quirúrgico
- 04  Para aplicar por seguro médico
- 05  Expuesta por asuntos ocupacionales
- 06  Por empleo nuevo
- 07  Porque tu pareja sexual te dijo que esta infectada con VIH/Sida
- 08  Porque pude haber estado expuesto a través de sexo
- 09  Porque pude haber estado expuesto a través de el uso de drogas
- 10  Porque tu estas preocupado que puedes infectar a tu pareja con VIH
- 11  Porque tu puedes tener síntomas que pueden ser provocados por VIH
- 12  Porque tu quisiste recibir atención medica su tu tenias VIH
- 13  Porque tu pareja quiere tener un hijo o esta embarazada
- 14  Porque parte de un examen medico de rutina
- 15  Porque tu tenias que hacerte el examen para una compañía de seguros, el ejercito, orden de la corte, inmigración o la cárcel
- 16  Fue parte de un estudio de investigación
- 17  Porque querías saber
- 18  Otra, **ESPECIFICA:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**D4. [Lee todos los números marcados en D3 y luego pregunta:] Cual de estas razones es la más importante que tuviste para hacer la prueba de VIH?**

# \_\_\_ \_\_\_ (1-18)

**D5. Cual fue el resultado de la última prueba de anticuerpos al VIH que tomó?**

- 01  VIH - positiva
- 02  VIH - negativa **[Pasa a la D9]**
- 03  No sabe; nunca regresó por el resultado **[Pasa a la D9]**
- 04  No sabe; regresó para conserjería posterior a la prueba pero escogió no saber el resultado **[Pasa a la D9]**
- 05  El resultado de la prueba fue inconcluso **[Pasa a la D9]**
- 98  Rehusa **[Pasa a la D9]**
- 99  No sabe, no recuerda **[Pasa a la D9]**

**D6. Alguna vez ha recibido terapia con medicamentos para la infección de VIH (tales como AZT o inhibidores de la proteasa) o para prevenir cualquier infección oportunista relacionada con el VIH (tal como la pentamidina, profilaxis del PCP)?**

- 01  Sí **[PASE a D11]**
- 02  No **[PASE a D11]**
- 98  Rehusa **[PASE a D11]**
- 99  No sabe **[PASE a D11]**

**D7. Voy a leer una lista de razones. Podrías decir si alguna de estas razones es por la cual tu no te has hecho la prueba?**

- 01  Tu riesgo es muy bajo de haber estado expuesto al virus de VIH
- 02  Tú piensas que tú eres VIH negativo
- 03  Tú tenías miedo de saber que tú eras VIH positivo
- 04  Tienes temor de perder tus amigos y tu familia si ellos saben que tú eres VIH positivo
- 05  Alguna otra razón **Específica:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 06  No te gustan las agujas
- 07  No confías que los resultados son confidenciales
- 08  Tú tienes miedo de perder tu trabajo, seguro, o casa
- 09  Tú no sabías donde tomar la prueba
- 10  Tú sentiste que podrías ser tratado diferente o discriminado
- 11  Tú quisiste que la gente pensara que eres homosexual
- 12  Tú no quisiste que la gente pensara que eres un adicto a las drogas
- 13  No tienes tiempo para hacerte la prueba
- 14  Tú estabas preocupado si tu nombre fuera a ser reportado al gobierno si tu resultado es positivo **[si este numero esta marcado preguntar D7b]**
- 15  Tú no quieres a pensar o preocuparse que tú eras VIH positivo

**D7b. Cual es tu preocupación principal?**

- 01b  Gobierno en general
- 02b  Departamento de salud local o estatal
- 03b  Inmigración
- 04b  Agencia de bienestar social
- 05b  Policía, oficial de libertad condicional, corte.
- 06b  Alguna otra razón **Específica:**
- 98b  Rehusa
- 99b  No sabe
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**D8. Lee todos los números marcados en D7a y pregunta: Cual es la principal razón?**

# \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (1-14)

**D9. Qué probabilidad creé que existe que recibas la prueba del VIH en el próximo año?  
(Lea las opciones que están en la tarjeta)**

- 01  Muy probable
- 02  Probable
- 03  Poco probable
- 04  Imposible
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**D10. Qué probabilidad creé que existe ser infectado con VIH en el próximo año?**

- 01  Muy probable
- 02  Probable
- 03  Poco probable
- 04  Imposible
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**D11. Conoce personalmente a alguien que tiene SIDA o es VIH-positivo o que haya muerto de VIH/Sida?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**D12. Donde crees que están los mejores lugares que ofrecen pruebas para VIH o enfermedades transmitidas sexualmente.**

- 01  Clínica (departamento de salud, clínica comunitaria, clínica escolar, hospital, etc.) **Especifica:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  Consultorio medico privado
- 03  Promotor de salud/clínica móvil
- 04  Otro: **Especifica:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**D13. Preferías dar una prueba de sangre o de saliva para la prueba del VIH? Porque?**

- 01  Sangre, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  Saliva, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**Prueba Rápida:**

**D14. Si te haces la prueba para VIH preferirías tener los resultados en 20 minutos o regresar en una semana?**

- 01  20 minutos
- 02  Regresar en una semana
- 03  No preferencia **[pasa a E1]**
- 98  Rehusa **[pasa a E1]**
- 99  No sabe **[pasa a E1]**

**D15. Basado en las respuestas de D14 explica la razón porque:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D16. Tu escogerías resultados en 20 minutos si sabes que para confirmar un resultado positivo necesitas regresar en una semana?**

- 01  Si
- 02  No
- 03  No preferencia **[pasa a E1]**
- 98  Rehusa **[pasa a E1]**
- 99  No sabe **[pasa a E1]**

**D17. Basado en las respuestas de D14 explica la razón porque:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **E. USO DE ALCOHOL Y DROGAS**

Ahora le voy a hacer algunas preguntas acerca del uso de alcohol y drogas.

**E1. Durante los últimos seis meses, ha tomado ALCOHOL al tener sexo?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**E2. Durante los últimos seis meses, ha usado MARIJUANA al tener sexo?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**E3. Durante los últimos seis meses, ha usado OTRA DROGA aparte de ALCOHOL y MARIJUANA al tener sexo?**

- 01  Sí, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**E4. Durante toda su vida, alguna vez ha compartido agujas o jeringas con otras personas para inyectarse drogas, esteroides, antibióticos o vitaminas? (Lea las opciones)**

- 01  No, nunca [FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]
- 02  Sí, a veces
- 03  Sí, siempre
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**E5. Durante los últimos seis meses, alguna vez ha compartido agujas o jeringas con otras personas para inyectarse drogas, esteroides, antibióticos o vitaminas? (Lea las opciones en la tarjeta)**

- 01  No, nunca [FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]
- 02  Sí, a veces
- 03  Sí, siempre
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**E6. Durante toda su vida, alguna vez ha inyectado drogas (incluyendo esteroides, antibióticos o vitaminas ) con agujas o jeringas en sus venas? NO INCLUYA CUALQUIER TIPO DE MEDICAMENTO RECETADO POR ALGUN MÉDICO.**

- 01  Sí, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 02  No [FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]
- 98  Rehusa [FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]
- 99  No sabe [FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]

**E6a. En toda tu vida te has inyectado...**

	01. Sí, en los últimos 12 meses	02. Sí, pero no en los últimos 12 meses	03. No	98 Rehusa	99 No sabe
<b>A. Vitaminas</b>					
<b>B. Antibióticos</b>					
<b>C. Metadona</b>					
<b>D. Cocaine</b>					
<b>E. Heroína</b>					
<b>F. Esteroides</b>					
<b>G. Otros, Especifica:</b>					

**E7. La última vez que usaste una aguja o jeringas para inyectar drogas, dónde conseguiste la aguja? (Lea las opciones)**

- 01  Farmacia
- 02  Un programa de intercambiar agujas
- 03  La calle
- 04  Amigos
- 05  México

- 06  Otro, **ESPECIFIQUE:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**E8. Durante los últimos seis meses, si estaba compartiendo agujas o jeringas, las limpió?**

- 01  No, nunca **[FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]**
- 02  Sí, a veces
- 03  Sí, siempre
- 98  Rehusa **[FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]**
- 99  No sabe **[FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]**

**E9. Durante los últimos seis meses, si estaba compartiendo agujas o jeringas y las limpio las limpió con cloro?**

- 01  Sí
- 02  No
- 98  Rehusa
- 99  No sabe

**[FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]**