HIV Risk Assessment of Migrant Latino Day Laborers

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor
State of California

Kimberly Belshé
Secretary
California Health and Human Services Agency

Sandra Shewry
Director
California Department of Health Services

April 2006
HIV Risk Assessment of Migrant Latino Day Laborers

April 2006

Prepared by:
Samantha Ehrlich, M.P.H.
Maya Tholandi, M.P.H.
Sergio Martinez

California Department of Health Services
Office of AIDS
HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS

Fred Molitor, Ph.D., Chief
Epidemiologic Studies Section

Juan Ruiz, M.D., M.P.H., Dr.P.H., Chief
HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch

Kevin Reilly, D.V.M., M.P.V.M.
Deputy Director
Prevention Services

Michael Montgomery
Chief
Office of AIDS
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.

Correspondence
Please send any questions or comments to Dr. Fred Molitor at fmolitor@dhs.ca.gov.

Suggested Citation
## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDHS</td>
<td>California Department of Health Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INS</td>
<td>Immigration and Naturalization Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA</td>
<td>Office of AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STD</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A. Questionnaire (English)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix B. Cuestionario (Spanish)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 1</td>
<td>Characteristics of the Sample</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2</td>
<td>Paid Working Hours and Average Weekly Earnings among</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day Laborers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3</td>
<td>Number of Female Sexual Partners</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS Risk Behaviors</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 5</td>
<td>Preferences for Receiving STD Prevention Information and</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV Testing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.\textsuperscript{1,2} A shift away from agricultural jobs towards the manufacturing and construction sectors among male Latino migrants has been observed.\textsuperscript{2} 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.”\textsuperscript{3} Such employment is typically without any benefits and the work is characterized by its undesirability or hazardous nature.\textsuperscript{3}

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.\textsuperscript{4} Over half of the men migrating to the United States are single.\textsuperscript{4} 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 \textit{machismo}, which encourages men to demonstrate their masculinity through heavy drinking, risk taking, and multiple sexual partners,\textsuperscript{3,5} and the perception that homosexuality only involves receptive (but not insertive) anal intercourse with a men.\textsuperscript{6} 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.\textsuperscript{5}

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.\textsuperscript{1,4,5,6,8,9,10,11}

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.\textsuperscript{6} 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.\textsuperscript{6} In addition, the researchers found that approximately one-quarter of the sample demonstrated very limited knowledge of HIV/AIDS.\textsuperscript{6}

Organista \textit{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.\textsuperscript{9} One-half believed that
HIV could be contracted through mosquito bites. The migrants were generally not concerned about contracting HIV, but younger migrants and those with multiple sex partners demonstrated greater concern. The migrants had limited knowledge of proper condom use and frequency of condom use was low.

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. The married men reported less condom use with prostitutes in the United States than did single men. The researchers also found that 48.3 percent of the male migrant workers reported never using a condom with their regular female sexual partners.

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). This is more than three times the prevalence of HIV in the United States and Mexico.

Only a few studies have investigated migrant Latino day laborers exclusively. 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.

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. The men did not regularly carry condoms, their knowledge regarding condom use was low, and reported use of condoms was infrequent. 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. Scores on the condom efficacy scale revealed that the men had confidence in their ability to insist on using condoms in challenging situations. The men also reported pro-condom attitudes among their friends and family members. 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.

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. Each acculturation question contained a five-point response scale, ranging from “only Spanish” (1) to “only English” (5), with “both equally” the midpoint (3). 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.14

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Residence</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other California city</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 49</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native Country</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never attended school</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school or equivalent</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical school</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or college</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common law wife</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paid Working Hours</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No job</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-15 hrs per week</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-30 hrs per week</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-45 hrs per week</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-60 hrs per week</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Weekly Earnings</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $100</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100-$199</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200-$299</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300-$399</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400 or more</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 believed 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-10</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-25</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 26</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the Past Six Months</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 3</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

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

*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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preference for STD Prevention Information</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group educational session at local clinic</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private one-on-one</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV Testing Specimen Preference</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saliva</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time to Get Test Results</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 minutes</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One week</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefer Rapid Test Even if Additional Visit Required for Testing Positive</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No or No Preference</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused or Do Not Know</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.\(^{15}\) In addition, infection with certain types of STDs can facilitate HIV transmission and infection.\(^{16}\)

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.\(^{10}\) 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.\(^{13}\)

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.\(^{17,18}\)

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.\(^{13}\) 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.\(^{4,6}\) The incidence of HIV/AIDS in the regions of Mexico where migration to the United States is most common has increased in recent years.\(^{4,6}\) 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.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)

Interviewer Initials: ___ ___

Code: ___ - ___ - ___

Date: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ (MM/DD/YYYY)

Time: ____ am/pm

Site: 01 □ Oakland
      01A □ International Blvd @ 29th Ave
      01B □ E 12th ST @ 29th Ave
      01C □ Drop-in Site @ E 12th ST
      01D □ Other: __________________

      02 □ Berkeley
      02A □ 4th St
      02B □ Car Wash
      02C □ Race Track
      02D □ Other: __________________

      03 □ Richmond
      03A □ Near Home Depot
      03B □ Other Pick-up Site
      03C □ Other: __________________

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>With you in California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>In another area of California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>In another state in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>In Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>In another country besides the United States and Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Very little work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Lack of money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Loneliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Racism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Health problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Lack of medical services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Problems with the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Problems with immigration (INS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Problems with family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other:________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Don't Know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Only Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Spanish better than English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Both equally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>English better than Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Only English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Don't Know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Only Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Spanish better than English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Both equally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>English better than Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Only English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Don't Know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A23. In which language do you usually think? [Read responses indicated]

- □ Only Spanish
- □ Spanish better than English
- □ Both equally
- □ English better than Spanish
- □ 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]

- □ Only Spanish
- □ Spanish better than English
- □ Both equally
- □ English better than Spanish
- □ 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).

- □ Yes
- □ No [Skip to B18]
- □ Refused
- □ 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.

- □ Yes
- □ No [Skip to B11]
- □ Refused [Skip to B11]
- □ 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?
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
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  [Skip to B18]
- 02 No
- 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  [Skip to B15]
- 02 No
- 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
HIV Risk Assessment of Migrant Latino Day Laborers

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 is 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?
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...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>01 Yes</th>
<th>02 No</th>
<th>98 Refuse</th>
<th>99 Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Syphilis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Gonorrhea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Chlamydia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Herpes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Genital warts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Trichomonas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Hepatitis B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Hepatitis C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: _______________________________________

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
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
99b □ Don’t Know

98 □ Refused
99 □ 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:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

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:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

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]
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 ...

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

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]
APPENDIX B

CUESTIONARIO - (SPANISH)

Iniciales del Entrevistador: ___ ___ ___

Código: ______________

Fecha: ___ / ___ / ___ (MM/DD/AAAA)

Hora: ___ : ___ am/pm

Sitio:

01 □ Oakland
   01A □ International Blvd @ 29th Ave
   01B □ E 12th ST @ 29th Ave
   01C □ Drop-in Site @ E 12th ST
   01D □ Other: ______________________

02 □ Berkeley
   02A □ 4th ST
   02B □ Car Wash
   02C □ Race Track
   02D □ Other: ______________________

03 □ Richmond
   03A □ Near Home Depot
   03B □ Other Pick-up Site
   03C □ Other: ______________________

________________________________________

Ahora estamos listos para comenzar la entrevista. Todas sus respuestas son confidenciales, y su nombre nunca será asociado con las respuestas que nos dé. Si no quiere responder alguna pregunta, no tiene porque hacerlo, pero apreciaríamos si pudiera responder todas las preguntas. Es necesario ser un hombre Latino sobre la edad de 18 para participar.

A. DEMOGRAPHICS

Primero, quisiera hacerle algunas preguntas acerca de sus antecedentes personales.

A1. Cual es su edad?
   ___ ___  [98 Rehusa; 99 No sabe]

   FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA SI EL PARTICIPANTE ES MENOR DE 18 AÑOS.

A2. Donde naciste?
   01 □ México  En que Provincia? _____________ En que Pueblo/Ciudad? ________
A3. Donde creciste?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>México</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Centro América</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Sur América</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>Estados Unidos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Rehusa</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>No Sabe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A4. Hasta que grado completaste la escuela?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Nunca asistió a la escuela</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>No terminó la secundaria</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Termino la secundaria o su equivalente</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>Escuela técnica o vocacional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Rehusa</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>No Sabe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A5. Donde vives actualmente?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>Otra área en California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Rehusa</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>No sabe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Numero de veces: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Rehusa</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>No Sabe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Texto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Rehusa</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>No Sabe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
A13. Cuánto ganas por hora de trabajo usualmente?

$_____________ Dólares por hora

A14. Generalmente cuánto ganas por semana?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Descripción</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Menos de $100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Entre $100 y $199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Entre $200 y $299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Entre $300 y $399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Entre $400 y $499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Entre $500 y $599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$1000 o más</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Rehusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>No sabe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

_______________ %

98  □ Rehusa
99  □ No sabe

A16. Cual es tu estado civil?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Descripción</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Casado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Viviendo juntos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Soltero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Divorciado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Separado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Viudo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Rehusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>No sabe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A17. Donde vive tu esposa o tu pareja actualmente?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Descripción</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Conmigo en California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>En otra área en California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>En otro estado de los Estados Unidos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>En México</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>En otro país, pero no los Estados Unidos o México</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Rehusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>No sabe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A18. Cuántos hijos mantienes? Incluyendo los que no son tuyos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opción</th>
<th>Descripción</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Ninguno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Uno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Dos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Tres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Cuatro o más</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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  [PASE a B18]
   02 □ No
   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  [PASE a B11]
   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?
**B5. En toda tu vida has tenido sexo con mujeres mientras has vivido en los Estados Unidos?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>01</th>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>98</th>
<th>Rehusa</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>No sabe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[pasa a la B7]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>01</th>
<th>Solo mujeres inmigrantes</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>Más mujeres inmigrantes</th>
<th>03</th>
<th>Aproximadamente el mismo número de inmigrantes y no inmigrantes</th>
<th>04</th>
<th>Algunas mujeres inmigrantes (menos de 1/3) pero la mayoría son locales o no inmigrantes</th>
<th>05</th>
<th>Solo mujeres locales y no inmigrantes</th>
<th>98</th>
<th>Rehusa</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>No sabe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>01</th>
<th>No, nunca</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>Sí, a veces, menos de medio el tiempo</th>
<th>03</th>
<th>Sí, a veces, más de medio el tiempo</th>
<th>04</th>
<th>Sí, siempre</th>
<th>98</th>
<th>Rehusa</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>No sabe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>01</th>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>98</th>
<th>Rehusa</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>No sabe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>01</th>
<th>No, nunca</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>Sí, a veces, menos de medio el tiempo</th>
<th>03</th>
<th>Sí, a veces, más de medio el tiempo</th>
<th>04</th>
<th>Sí, siempre</th>
<th>98</th>
<th>Rehusa</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>No sabe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b. Usaron un condón la última vez que tuviste sexo con una mujer que es 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 qué 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 sexo 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...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>01 Sí</th>
<th>O2 No</th>
<th>98 Rehusa</th>
<th>99 No Sabe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Sifilis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Gonorrea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Clamidia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Herpes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Verugas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Tricomonas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Hepatitis B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Hepatitis C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Otras</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C4. **Asistiría sesiones en un grupo en una clínica de salud para aprender como protegerse de infección de transmisión? Por qué?**
C5. Preferías una sesión privada que una sesión de grupo? Por qué?

01 □ Sí, ESPECIFIQUE: _________________________
02 □ No, ESPECIFIQUE: _________________________

98 □ Rehusa
99 □ No sabe

Razones:

____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

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, enfermada o trabajado 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 travez 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 atencion 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 compañia 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 consejería 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 número esta marcado preguntar D7b]
15 □ Tú no quieres a pensar o preocuparte que tú eres 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.) Específica: __________________________
02 □ Consultorio médico privado
03 □ Promotor de salud/clínica móvil
04 □ Otro: Específica: __________________________
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 □ Sí
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 ALGÚN 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...

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

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 estabas compartiendo agujas o jeringas, las limpiaste?
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 estabas compartiendo agujas o jeringas y las limpiaste con cloro?
01 □ Sí
02 □ No
98 □ Rehusa
99 □ No sabe

[FIN DE LA ENTREVISTA]