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Findings from the Latino HIV Prevention Needs Assessment Project

Community Cooperative Council on HIV/AIDS Prevention

**Minnesota Department of Health
STD and HIV Section**

2003

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Background

Overview of HIV/AIDS in the Latino Community in Minnesota

Of the total 4,895 living cases of HIV/AIDS in Minnesota in 2003, Latino men accounted for 275 (6%) and Latina women accounted for 57 (1%). Cases in the Minnesota HIV/AIDS surveillance system include only those people who have been tested and whose positive test results have been reported to the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH). The surveillance system does not include people with HIV/AIDS who have not been tested or reported. It is likely that the number of cases reported in the Latino community is an underestimate of the actual number of people who are living with HIV/AIDS.

In 2003, individuals born in Mexico accounted for the greatest proportion of Latinos living with HIV/AIDS in Minnesota (25%), followed by those born in the United States (16%), and Puerto Rico (11%). Mexican-born individuals also accounted for the greatest percentage of new infections among Latinos from 2001 through 2003 (28%), followed by those born in the United States (14%).

The following table describes the mode of exposure for new HIV infections that were diagnosed in Latinos from 2001 through 2003, and for living HIV/AIDS cases in 2003:

Mode of Exposure Among Latinos	Men				Women			
	New Infections 2001 - 2003		Living Cases 2003		New Infections 2001 - 2003		Living Cases 2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	38	58	155	57	-	-	-	-
IDU	2	3	34	12	2	13	9	16
MSM/IDU	0	0	8	3	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual	5	8	27	10	7	47	31	54
Unspecified	20	31	48	17	7	33	12	21
Other	0	0	3	1	1	7	5	9
Total	65	100	275	100	17	100	57	100

MSM – men who have sex with men

IDU – injection drug users

MSM/IDU – men who have sex with men and are injection drug users

Heterosexual – sexual relations with person(s) of opposite sex

Unspecified – mode of transmission is unknown or has not been specified

Other – includes perinatal transmission and infection through blood products

Community Cooperative Council on HIV/AIDS Prevention

The Community Cooperative Council on HIV/AIDS Prevention (CCCHAP), formerly known as the Commissioner's Task Force on HIV/STD Prevention Planning, serves as an advisory body to the STD and HIV Section of the MDH. The primary purpose of the CCCHAP is to contribute to the development of a statewide comprehensive HIV prevention plan, which describes priority HIV prevention needs for Minnesota. The CCCHAP is responsible for identifying and prioritizing target populations that are most at risk for HIV infection or transmission. A new set of priority populations is identified once every three years based on the most current HIV/AIDS surveillance data, needs assessment data, and community input. Additionally, the CCCHAP

identifies priority co-factors that contribute to the risk of HIV infection or transmission among each of the target populations. The MDH then uses this information to issue a Request for Proposals (RFP), which results in the funding of community based HIV prevention programs.

In order to respond to disease trends that are observed outside of this official planning cycle, each year the MDH and the CCCHAP review HIV surveillance and other supporting data to determine whether there are any populations in which increases in new HIV infections or other concerning trends are observed. If new trends are observed, the CCCHAP works to develop recommendations for how to address HIV prevention in the emerging populations.

Latino Men Identified as an Emerging Population

In 2002, Latino men were identified as an emerging population in Minnesota after HIV/AIDS surveillance data showed that Latino men have a statistically significant higher proportion of AIDS cases (49%) than the total male population (42%). The trend was more pronounced for Mexican-born men who have an even higher proportion of AIDS cases (62%). Also in 2002, there were a higher proportion of HIV/AIDS cases among Latino males under the age of 30 years old (24%), compared to the total male population (6%). Additionally, from 2000 through 2002, Latino men had a higher proportion of new infections that were AIDS at first diagnosis (47%) compared with all males (34%). Data were also reviewed for Latina women, but the same concerning trends were not identified. In fact, from 2000 through 2002, Latina women had a lower proportion of new infections that were AIDS at first diagnosis (22%) compared with all women (28%).

These trends indicate that a proportion of Latino men living in Minnesota become infected with HIV at a young age, and that many Latino men are not tested until the disease has already progressed to AIDS. This has implications for both prevention and care. Latino men may live with the disease for many years without realizing it, and therefore may unintentionally and unknowingly transmit the virus to others through unsafe sexual or needle-sharing behavior. Additionally, because they are not diagnosed until they have AIDS, these men do not receive appropriate HIV medical care until later in the progression of the disease, which could negatively impact their health.

Development of the Needs Assessment Project

After reviewing Minnesota trends as well as information about HIV-related needs in the Latino community available in scientific literature (including *Voices of Latinos: An In-depth Study of the Health Needs and Issues of Latinos Living with HIV in Minnesota [2000]*), the Assessment and Evaluation (A&E) Committee, a former subcommittee of the CCCHAP, decided that additional information was needed. Specifically, the committee wanted to collect more information about barriers to accessing counseling and testing services and suggestions for how to address those barriers. With limited resources available, the committee was unable to conduct a large-scale needs assessment to answer these questions. Instead, the committee made plans to conduct a survey at community clinics and other agencies that serve the Latino community and to host a series of community forums to gather information about access of the population to HIV information, internal and external barriers to HIV testing, and recommendations for making testing easier for the community.

Survey: Methods and Results

Survey Instrument

Based on guidance from the A&E Committee, MDH staff developed a survey instrument (Appendix A) with input from a community advisory group. The advisory group also assisted staff in translating the survey into Spanish (Appendix B). In addition to demographic questions, the survey included the following questions:

- Where do you get information about HIV/AIDS, and specifically about HIV testing?
- What makes it difficult to get information about HIV/AIDS?
- What are the best ways to get information about HIV/AIDS?
- What are the barriers to getting tested for HIV?
- What would make it easier to get tested for HIV?
- Have you ever been tested for HIV?

The advisory group decided not to include questions about sexual orientation or the gender of one's sexual partners in the survey. Because of the stigma surrounding homosexuality in the Latino community, the advisory group felt that respondents would be likely to skip the question or not answer honestly, leading to inaccurate data.

Members of the community advisory group first distributed the survey at the 2003 Cinco de Mayo celebration in St. Paul. Based on the survey responses at the Cinco de Mayo event, a few minor changes were made to the survey including the addition of questions about country of birth and length of time living in Minnesota. The Internet was added as an option in questions that asked about media as a source of information. The survey was then distributed to clients through agencies that serve the Latino community.

Survey Results: Overall Response and Respondent Characteristics

The A&E Committee set the following goals for survey implementation: a total of at least 75 surveys should be completed, with 15% of the surveys completed by individuals living outside of the Minneapolis/St. Paul metro area, and 66% completed by men.

A total of 129 total surveys were returned to MDH. Ten surveys were not included in the analysis: nine survey respondents were not Latinos, and one respondent was not a Minnesota resident. Of the 119 completed and analyzed surveys, 48 came from the Cinco de Mayo celebration, four from the Red Door Clinic in Minneapolis, 17 from Chicanos Latinos Unidos en Servicio (CLUES), 19 from West Side Community Health Services (La Clínica), and 33 from unknown locations. The project exceeded its overall goal of having at least 75 surveys completed. Other goals were almost met: 64 respondents (54%) were men and 52 (44%) were women; 83 (70%) indicated that they reside in Minneapolis or St. Paul, nine (8%) in the suburban metro area, and 16 (13%) in Greater Minnesota. The majority of respondents, a total of 108 (91%), completed the survey in Spanish. A summary of the survey responses are provided in Appendices A and B.

Respondents who completed the survey after Cinco de Mayo were also asked to indicate the number of years they have lived in Minnesota. Of those 71 respondents, 13% reported living in Minnesota for less than one year, half have lived in Minnesota between one and five years, and about a third between five and ten years. Only 3% indicated that they have lived in Minnesota

for more than ten years. The same 71 respondents were asked to indicate their country of birth: 63% reported they were born in Mexico, 11% in the United States, 4% in Ecuador, 3% in El Salvador, and only 1% each in Colombia, Guatemala, and Honduras. Fourteen percent (14%) of the 71 respondents did not answer the question.

Most of the survey respondents were between 20 and 39 years old (71%). Approximately 14% were age 19 or younger and another 15% were age 40 or older. About half of the survey respondents had less than 12 years of education, 19% had completed 12 years, and 31% had completed more than 12 years.

Survey respondents were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV. Overall, 30% of respondents reported having been tested for HIV, 51% said they had not, and 18% did not respond to the question. A higher proportion of women (42%) than men (20%) reported having been tested for HIV in the past.

Access to Information about HIV/AIDS

Only 18% of respondents indicated that it was difficult for them to get information about HIV/AIDS. For these respondents, the most common reason given was that they did not know where to look. A higher proportion of men (20%) believed it is difficult to get information about HIV/AIDS compared to women (15%).

A majority of respondents (61%) reported that they had received information about HIV/AIDS during the last year. Breaking this down by gender shows that a higher proportion of women reported getting information about HIV/AIDS in the last year (79%) compared to men (49%). The most commonly reported places for respondents to get information included clinics and hospitals (29%), and schools (25%). Common media sources included TV in Spanish (33%) and English (24%), brochures in Spanish (33%) and English (22%), and Spanish language magazines or newspapers (23%). The people respondents reported as most often receiving information from were Spanish-speaking outreach workers (31%) and Spanish-speaking doctors and nurses (18%).

Fewer respondents (53%) indicated that they received information specifically about HIV testing in the past year. Again, there was a difference observed for men and women, with 62% of women and 47% of men reported receiving HIV testing information in the last year. When asked where they received testing information, respondents again reported clinics and hospitals (29%); schools (17%); Spanish language brochures (29%), TV (19%), and magazines or newspapers (18%); and Spanish-speaking outreach workers (24%) and doctors and nurses (19%) as the most common sources for information.

Respondents were asked to indicate the best ways for them to get information about HIV/AIDS. Results for this question are summarized on the next page. Respondents most often indicated that clinics and hospitals (73%), Spanish-speaking doctor or nurse (72%), and Spanish TV (72%) were the best ways to get information about HIV/AIDS. In addition, men and women separately most often identified these as the best ways to get information.

Please tell us about the best ways for you to get information about HIV/AIDS. Check all that apply	All* N=119	Men N=64	Women N=52
Clinic or hospital	87 (73%)	43 (67%)	42 (81%)
Doctor or nurse (Spanish-speaking)	86 (72%)	44 (69%)	39 (75%)
TV (Spanish)	86 (72%)	44 (69%)	39 (75%)
Outreach worker (Spanish-speaking)	71 (60%)	33 (52%)	35 (67%)
Radio (Spanish)	61 (51%)	29 (45%)	29 (56%)
Brochure (Spanish)	61 (51%)	28 (44%)	31 (60%)
HIV/AIDS prevention program	57 (48%)	32 (50%)	22 (42%)
Magazine or newspaper (Spanish)	55 (46%)	27 (42%)	26 (50%)
School	51 (43%)	22 (34%)	26 (50%)
TV (English)	50 (42%)	28 (44%)	20 (38%)

*The number of men and women may not equal the number of all respondents due to missing gender values for some respondents.

Clinics and hospitals, brochures in Spanish, Spanish TV, and Spanish-speaking outreach workers were all listed among the top five sources of information for the three questions described above: 1) Where did you get information about HIV/AIDS in the past year; 2) Where did you get information about testing for HIV/AIDS in the past year; and 3) What are the best ways for you to get information about HIV/AIDS? A Spanish-speaking doctor or nurse was mentioned among the top five in response to two of the three questions.

Spanish TV and Spanish-speaking outreach workers were among the top five sources for information in response to all three questions for men. In addition, clinics and hospitals were mentioned among the top five in response to two of the three questions. For women, clinics and hospitals, brochures in Spanish, and Spanish-speaking outreach workers were among the top five sources for information in response to all three questions. Spanish-speaking doctors and nurses and Spanish TV were mentioned among the top five in response to two of the three questions.

Barriers to Testing for HIV

Respondents to the survey indicated what would stop them from getting tested for HIV/AIDS. Results for this question are summarized in the table below for all survey respondents, and for men and women separately. The top three reasons for not getting tested for HIV provided by respondents include: not knowing where to go, not believing that they are at risk for HIV, or feeling healthy. These were also among the top reasons stated by men and women separately.

<i>What would stop you from getting tested? Check all that apply</i>	All* N=119	Men N=64	Women N=52
I don't know where to go to get tested	26 (22%)	20 (31%)	6 (12%)
I don't think I'm at risk for getting HIV/AIDS	23 (19%)	10 (16%)	12 (23%)
I feel healthy	22 (18%)	10 (16%)	11 (21%)
Nothing [would stop me from getting tested]	21 (18%)	8 (13%)	11 (21%)
I don't know of a place to get tested where they speak Spanish	17 (14%)	13 (20%)	4 (8%)
I don't have money to pay for the test	17 (14%)	9 (14%)	7 (13%)
I don't know what I would do if I had HIV/AIDS	16 (13%)	9 (14%)	6 (12%)
I don't have transportation	15 (13%)	9 (14%)	6 (12%)
I don't want to know if I have HIV/AIDS	12 (10%)	9 (14%)	2 (4%)
I'm afraid my family and friends would reject me if I have HIV	11 (9%)	5 (8%)	5 (10%)
My doctor or nurse has never talked to me about getting tested	10 (8%)	7 (11%)	3 (6%)
I don't want other people to know if I have HIV/AIDS	8 (7%)	5 (8%)	2 (4%)
I'm afraid of being deported	8 (7%)	2 (3%)	5 (10%)
I'm not comfortable talking to my doctor about sex	8 (7%)	4 (6%)	3 (6%)
I'm not comfortable talking to my doctor about using drugs	3 (3%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)

*The number of men and women may not equal the number of all respondents due to missing gender values for some respondents.

Facilitators of HIV Testing

Responses to the question, “*What would make it easier to test?*” fell into three categories: access to testing, information needs, and confidentiality concerns. Responses to this question are summarized in the table below for all respondents, and for men and women separately.

What would make it easier for you to get tested for HIV? <i>Check all that apply</i>	All* <i>N=119</i>	Men <i>N=64</i>	Women <i>N=52</i>
Confidentiality concerns			
Knowing that nobody will recognize me when I go to get tested	35 (29%)	17 (27%)	17 (33%)
Having a guarantee that my test results will not be reported to anybody	30 (25%)	15 (23%)	15 (29%)
Having a guarantee that my test results will not be reported to the INS	18 (15%)	7 (11%)	10 (19%)
Access to testing			
Information about where I can get a free test	33 (28%)	16 (25%)	17 (33%)
Information in Spanish about Spanish-speaking places I can get tested	27 (23%)	16 (25%)	11 (21%)
Information about where I can get tested	26 (22%)	18 (28%)	8 (15%)
General information needs			
Knowing more about HIV/AIDS	23 (19%)	12 (19%)	9 (17%)
Information about where I can go for help if I find out I have HIV/AIDS	22 (18%)	12 (19%)	9 (17%)
Information about how the test is done	21 (18%)	12 (19%)	9 (17%)
Having my doctor or nurse talk to me about getting tested	21 (18%)	8 (13%)	12 (23%)
Other			
Nothing, I don't think it's difficult to get tested	16 (13%)	7 (11%)	9 (17%)
Nothing, I don't want to get tested	4 (3%)	1 (2%)	3 (6%)

*The number of men and women may not equal the number of all respondents due to missing gender values for some respondents.

Community Forums: Methods and Results

Based on input from the A&E Committee, MDH staff worked with the community advisory group to design community forum questions for the purpose of gathering further information about Latino men in the following topic areas: knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS, barriers to HIV testing, and recommendations for how to make it easier to get tested for HIV. The advisory group helped identify target participant groups and community forum sites, and some members acted as community forum facilitators. A description of the five forum sites and the participants attending each forum is provided in the table below. One community forum included only women participants, but was designed to gather their perspective on the barriers to testing for men in their family, and what they thought would make it easier for men to get tested for HIV.

	Date	Participants	Setting
Forum 1	8-25-2003	8 young Latino men ages 17-25	CLUES, Mankato, MN
Forum 2	9-03-2003	8 Latina women	Centro, Minneapolis, MN
Forum 3	9-12-2003	6 HIV+ Latino men	CLUES, Minneapolis, MN
Forum 4	9-23-2003	8 Latino men (MSM); 2 Latina women	CLUES, Minneapolis, MN
Forum 5	9-24-2003	9 Latino men (migrant workers)	Catholic Relief Services Montgomery, MN

Knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS

Forums began with a discussion of what participants knew about STDs and HIV/AIDS. All groups provided accurate information about STDs and HIV/AIDS including examples of diseases, how diseases are transmitted, symptoms and effects of the diseases, and treatment. Participants also shared some misconceptions held about HIV/AIDS, including that only specific groups get HIV/AIDS, such as homosexuals or injecting drug users, and that married people are not at risk. Many groups discussed a lack of communication and education about HIV/AIDS, STDs and sexuality in Latin American schools, and in Latino culture in general. This is a theme that came up often throughout the entire discussion of most groups.

Barriers to Testing for HIV: Cultural Themes

A number of cultural themes emerged when groups were asked to provide reasons Latino men do not get tested for HIV. One cultural theme that many groups discussed was a fear of rejection (*miedo de rechazo*) by family and friends if one tests positive for HIV. Participants stated, “We [Latinos] reject them and don’t help them,” and “You see how others have been rejected.” *Machismo* was mentioned in every group. As one participant said, “I am too big and too bad. I am who I am and I will accept it that way.” In addition, many groups discussed *pena* – being ashamed or embarrassed to talk about HIV/AIDS, STDs, sex, and sexuality, especially among family members. “In school [in the US] they teach you to be open and everything, but in your family it is not like that,” and “Parents don’t talk to their kids because their parents didn’t talk to them either.”

Multiple groups touched on religious beliefs as both compounding the problem of not being open to talking about issues related to sex, as well as influencing the use of condoms to prevent STDs and HIV because the Catholic Church prohibits condom use. One group noted that unlike in the United States, people in Mexico do not seek medical care unless they are sick. If a person feels healthy, they are not likely to go to the doctor. "If I am going to go to the doctor, it is because I am going to die of something. That is the mentality of most of us." Finally, groups discussed the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS (e.g., the belief that only homosexuals and drug users get the disease) as a barrier to Latino men getting tested.

Barriers to Testing for HIV: General and Personal Themes

Other themes that emerged in the groups were more general or personal reasons that Latino men may have for not getting tested for HIV. All of the groups mentioned the lack of information (*la falta de orientación*) about the disease, testing, testing locations, treatment options and where to seek help for those testing positive as a barrier to testing for Latino men. Others felt that the cost of the test was prohibitive. Some participants talked about feeling healthy or not having practiced behaviors that put them at risk for acquiring HIV, such as injecting drugs or having sex with multiple partners, as reasons for not getting tested. Many participants felt that it is better to not know if one is HIV positive. "*Ojos que no ven corazón que no siente*," or "What the eyes cannot see, the heart cannot feel." One participant said, "Life is difficult enough with work and life in general and then to add HIV on top of all that. It is better just not to deal with it. Like the man said, *Ojos que no ven, corazón que no siente*."

Some groups discussed a general fear of screening tests/blood tests (e.g., fear it will hurt, not knowing really what happens, not knowing what it is really for), as well as the belief that nothing can be done about the disease if one tests positive for HIV. Reasons for this belief include not being aware of the advances in treatment, not having health insurance or not being able to afford treatment, or not having legal immigration status. Some of the groups discussed the lack of confidentiality of the test as a barrier to testing for Latino men. It is problematic to be asked to provide personal information including name, address and social security number. Also, participants felt that the test is not really confidential when one has to go to a clinic, wait in the waiting room with people from the Latino community that one knows personally (including family and friends) and "everyone is there looking at you." Similarly, many groups discussed the fear that family, friends, or the government would find out about positive tests. As one participant mentioned, "It is the fear of confronting your own problems to your children, your spouse, your family. How am I going to tell them I am positive?" Finally, lack of time was raised as a barrier to getting tested for HIV. This came up numerous times in the group with migrant workers. They talked about working so much that they had little time to get tested, or for that matter, to have sex.

Participant Recommendations: Testing Latinos for HIV

When asked to discuss what can be done to get more Latino men tested for HIV, all of the groups talked about addressing the cultural issues, and improving communication within Latino families about taboo subjects (e.g., sex and sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STDs, oral sex). Latina women participants suggested that it would be important to work on making getting tested for HIV "normal, like any other daily activity, rather than something to be afraid of."

Providing more communication and education, possibly through a media campaign for Latinos, was often mentioned. Groups mentioned using various media (e.g., *Radio Rey*, *La Prensa*) accessed by Spanish-speaking Latinos to provide education and information about the disease. Information should be provided in Spanish using common phrases, should include the stories of people from the community who may or may not be infected with HIV, and emphasize the benefits of early detection and the advances in treatment. As one participant mentioned, "We need to see more announcements, see signs, and know that if you are Latino and have AIDS, if you go and do the test and you come out positive, that you are not going to die tomorrow! There is still time! If I know that I can still have hope even if I have the disease then I will not be afraid." One group thought excluding references to sexual orientation when providing education and information about HIV/AIDS would be helpful in the Latino community. As one participant explains, "Don't mention all the words that are from sexual culture. Like if one is gay or heterosexual. Talk to them openly about the risk behaviors and the ways of getting it."

All of the groups discussed ways to make testing more accessible to Latino men. As part of an educational media campaign in Spanish/English directed towards Latinos, participants thought it would be helpful to set up mobile HIV testing centers in places like laundry mats, mobile clinics, and soccer games. Other suggestions for improving access to testing for Latinos included providing free or reduced cost tests, anonymous testing, testing at work (possibly as a requirement of employment), testing at soccer games or as the "cover" to dances and/or clubs, testing students before graduation, paying people to get tests, and providing self-testing kits online.

One participant suggested, and other participants agreed, that more Latinos would get tested if there were more health educators funded to provide information and services in the evening. Another felt that providing results more quickly with the option to receive them over the phone would increase testing in the Latino community. Some participants mentioned that in their home countries results came much more quickly than in the United States. In some cases, they could pay for a test and get the results on the same or next day. Finally, one group discussed using a fine or other penalty if individuals did not get tested since it is a threat to the public's health.

Summary of Findings

A key finding of both the survey and community forum discussions was that many Latinos have not been tested for HIV because they do not believe they are at risk or because they feel healthy. Community forum participants indicated a reluctance to seek medical services unless symptoms are present. This assessment highlights the need for interventions that help Latinos speak more openly about sex and HIV risk. The findings also indicate the need for activities that increase knowledge of the disease and where to access HIV prevention services such as testing, as well as activities that raise awareness about the importance of testing. In addition, delivering this information in Spanish through people and venues that Latinos most trust and utilize, including health care providers, outreach workers, and media messages, was stressed as being important. There is also a need to increase the availability of and access to culturally and linguistically appropriate HIV testing services. Because of the fear and stigma associated with HIV and AIDS in this community, ensuring the confidentiality and/or anonymity of testing was important to survey and community forum participants.

This assessment found that men are less likely than women to have received general information about HIV/AIDS and HIV testing, and less likely to have ever been tested for HIV. Men are also more likely than women to believe it is difficult to get information about HIV/AIDS. Therefore, it is important that HIV prevention interventions in the Latino community are designed to reach men as well as women and families.

Many of these themes were evident in both survey results and community forum comments, and have been identified in previous needs assessments conducted in the Latino community on a national and local level:

Littau R, Miguelino V, Sanchez T, Aslanyan A. *HIV Testing Behaviors Among Latino/a Migrant Farm Workers in Three California Counties*. Presentation at the 131st Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, 2003.

New Mexico Governor's Task Force on HIV/AIDS. *Position Statement: United States/Mexico Border Health and Migrant/Seasonal Farm Workers*, 1999.
<http://www.aegis.com/pubs/nmap/1999/gatf/gatf-border-health.html>

Ruiz M, Kirsch J, Zhu J. *Voices of Latinos: An In-depth Study of the Health Needs and Issues of Latinos Living with HIV in Minnesota*. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota HIV Services Planning Council, 2000.

Swartz A. Listening to the Community: Assessing the HIV Prevention Needs of the Latino Community. *HIV Impact*. Jan/Feb 2003.
<http://www.omhrc.gov/OMH/aids/impact/JanFeb2003.PDF>

Recommendations

A&E Committee members and providers serving the Latino community reviewed the survey and community forum results and provided recommendations to address identified needs related to increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS, improving access to testing, and increasing the number of Latino men who are tested for HIV.

Recommendations from the A&E Committee

The A&E Committee felt that the needs assessment results emphasized the need for media campaigns targeted to the Latino community. They developed the following recommendations related to increasing awareness of HIV and testing through media efforts:

- Media messages should be in Spanish
- Media messages should include information about HIV and risk behaviors, but should not be population specific (e.g., messages should not specifically target gay men because men who have sex with men but don't identify as gay will not hear the message)
- Media messages should include information about testing, and specifically address:
 - Confidentiality
 - Where a person can get tested for HIV
 - Where HIV testing is offered in Spanish
 - Where a person can get tested for HIV for free
- Use community media outlets and public service announcements to publicize messages
- Use national models as a resource to help determine the content of the messages

Recommendations from Providers Serving the Latino Community

Discussion with a group of providers serving the Latino community resulted in the following recommendations for increasing awareness of HIV and access to testing:

- Provide funding for outreach programs that allow for in-depth interaction so that workers can build relationships and trust with the individuals they reach
- Have outreach workers available in the evening
- Include HIV testing as a component of outreach programs
- The MDH and service organizations should collaborate with community media outlets to access free space or time for HIV awareness and testing messages
- Use local and national capacity building providers to increase the capacity of social service and medical providers to:
 - Serve the Latino community
 - Conduct effective risk assessments, including the ability to talk about gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) issues
 - Access other resources such as funding, media, and print materials

The provider group felt that efforts to reach the Latino community should be focused on increasing human resources in outreach and testing programs. There was concern that increased media efforts that encourage getting tested for HIV would not be effective without having the infrastructure in place to provide linguistically and culturally appropriate testing services.

How the Findings Will Be Used

Community Outreach Coordinator

Once the needs assessment project was completed, the MDH considered the findings from the survey and community forums, as well as the recommendations from the A&E Committee and the group of providers, and developed a plan for addressing some of the needs identified through this effort. The plan was discussed and, with several revisions, approved by the CCCHAP.

The plan calls for the creation of a one-year full time Community Outreach Coordinator position, either through contract or within the STD and HIV Section at the MDH. This individual will work with both providers and the community to promote HIV testing in Latino communities with the highest rates of HIV infection and critical barriers to testing and information. Priority will be placed on promoting HIV testing in the Latino immigrant, men who have sex with men (MSM), and migrant worker communities.

The Community Outreach Coordinator will identify key providers in the Latino community in both the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area and in Greater Minnesota. Examples of such providers include Migrant Health Services, local community clinics, and local Latino non-profit organizations. The coordinator will assess the capacity and willingness of these agencies to provide HIV testing to the Latino community, and work with interested agencies to identify solutions to testing barriers. Examples of such activities include:

- Training to existing outreach workers (MDH- and non MDH-funded) to build their capacity in the area of HIV testing;
- Training for providers in the delivery of culturally appropriate services for men who have sex with men and other high risk individuals;
- Developing tools to promote integration of HIV testing, or referral to HIV testing, into existing clinic/agency protocols;
- Developing HIV testing information packets consisting of culturally and linguistically appropriate information about HIV, risk assessment tools, counseling and testing guidelines, etc.;
- Developing specific, localized referral information as a resource for these providers; and
- Ensuring that eligible agencies may participate in the capacity building and technical assistance activities provided by the MDH Office of Minority and Multicultural Health.

HIV tests may also be made available by the MDH to specific providers on a case-by-case basis.

At the same time, and in the same target communities, simple informational brochures and posters in Spanish will be identified and adapted for local use to provide basic HIV information, promote HIV testing, and list local resources, referencing in particular the providers trained by the Community Outreach Coordinator. The coordinator will work with Latino community leaders to distribute these educational and informational materials. The Community Outreach Coordinator will also collaborate with community leaders to promote HIV testing within the community through a variety of outreach mechanisms. These include working with existing HIV prevention programs and outreach workers, utilizing community media, holding health fairs, and making information available at points of access to the community such as churches, grocery stores, Laundromats, restaurants, dance clubs, gas stations, libraries, etc.

Several months after the plan was approved by the CCCHAP, the Community Outreach Coordinator position was filled as an internal MDH position, and work began at the end of June 2004.

Community Planning Activities

The findings from the needs assessment project have been integrated into the *Minnesota Comprehensive HIV Prevention Plan*, a document developed by the MDH and the CCCHAP that identifies priority prevention needs in the state. This document is distributed to CCCHAP members, prevention providers, and other interested community partners.

The findings from this project will also be used by the CCCHAP in future planning activities, such as the target population prioritization process that will next occur in 2005. During this process, in addition to HIV/AIDS surveillance data, the CCCHAP considers needs assessment data and input from the community to inform their prioritization decisions.

Appendix A: Survey in English

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS.

HIV/AIDS affects every one of us in the Latino community.

HIV/AIDS INFORMATION AND TESTING SURVEY

You can help your community!

Your answers to this survey will help the Minnesota Department of Health and agencies serving Latinos understand what we can do to:

- Increase awareness of HIV/AIDS in the Latino community
- Make it easier to get tested for HIV/AIDS

The survey is completely anonymous.

*We do not ask your name, and
we will not be able to identify you
from the information you give us.*

It will only take about 5 minutes to complete the survey.

*Please take a few minutes to complete the survey and return it to us.
We really want to know what you think. If your ideas don't match the
options that are provided, please write in your response in the space
provided after "Other."*

Thank you!!

Demographic Information

1. Gender (2 missing)

- Male 64 (54%)
- Female 52 (44%)
- Transgender 1 (1%)

2. Age (1 missing)

- Under 13 1 (1%)
- 13 – 19 16 (13%)
- 20 – 24 26 (22%)
- 24 – 29 27 (23%)
- 30 – 39 31 (26%)
- 40 – 49 13 (11%)
- 50 – 59 3 (3%)
- 60 and over 1 (1%)

3. Race/Ethnicity (Check all that apply) (3 missing)

- Latino/a 116 (99%)
- Other (please specify): _____

4. Number of Years of Education Completed (2 missing)

- Less than 6 5 (4%)
- 6 11 (9%)
- 7 1 (1%)
- 8 7 (6%)
- 9 19 (16%)
- 10 11 (9%)
- 11 4 (3%)
- 12 23 (19%)
- Between 13 and 16 21 (18%)
- More than 16 15 (13%)

5. City of Residence (6 missing)

- Minneapolis 46 (39%)
- St. Paul 37 (31%)
- Other (please specify): 31 (26%)

6. Number of years living in Minnesota (71 surveys included and 1 missing)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 | 9 (13%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | 6 (9%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | 10 (14%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | 7 (10%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | 6 (9%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | 2 (3%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | 5 (7%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 | 4 (6%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | 9 (13%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | 5 (7%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | 5 (7%) | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 | 2 (3%) |

7. Country of Birth (please specify): (71 surveys included and 10 missing)

Mexico 45 (63%); US 8 (11%); Other 8 (11%)

Survey Questions

8. Did you get information about HIV/AIDS during the last year? (3 missing)

- Yes 72 (61%) No 44 (37%) (If you answered No, skip to Question 9)

If you answered YES, please tell us how you got information about HIV/AIDS.

a) What PLACES did you get information about HIV/AIDS from? (3 missing)

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> School 30 (25%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Conference 16 (13%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ESL class 10 (8%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting 12 (10%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Church 6 (5%) | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS prevention program 20 (17%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clinic or hospital 34 (29%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Work 16 (13%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): 12 (10%) | |

b) What types of MEDIA did you get information about HIV/AIDS from? (3 missing)

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV (English) 28 (24%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure (English) 26 (22%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV (Spanish) 39 (33%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure (Spanish) 39 (33%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio (English) 8 (7%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Billboard or poster (English) 10 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio (Spanish) 18 (15%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Billboard or poster (Spanish) 17 (14%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper (English) 19 (16%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet (English) 9 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper (Spanish) 27 (23%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet (Spanish) 9 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): 0 (0%) | |

c) What types of PEOPLE did you get information about HIV/AIDS from? (3 missing)

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor or nurse (English-speaking) 18 (15%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Family 17 (14%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor or nurse (Spanish-speaking) 22 (18%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Friend 13 (11%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach worker (English-speaking) 15 (13%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Priest/Pastor/Religious Leader 2 (2%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach worker (Spanish-speaking) 37 (31%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher 15 (13%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): 4 (4%) | |

9. Is it difficult for you to get information about HIV/AIDS? (8 missing)

- Yes 22 (18%) No 75 (63%) I don't know 14 (12%)

(If you answered No or I don't know, skip to Question 10)

If you answered YES, please tell us why it is difficult.

Check all that apply:

- I don't know where to look 12 (10%)
- I don't know who to ask 8 (7%)
- I don't understand the information in English 6 (5%)
- I don't understand the information in Spanish 0 (0%)
- I can't find information in Spanish 5 (4%)
- I don't want anyone to know that I'm looking for information about HIV/AIDS 6 (5%)
- I don't want anyone to see me with information about HIV/AIDS 4 (3%)
- I'm not interested in learning about HIV/AIDS 4 (3%)
- Other (please specify): 0 (0%)

10. Please tell us about the best ways for you to get information about HIV/AIDS. (4 missing)

a) What are the best PLACES for you to get information about HIV/AIDS from? (4 missing)

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> School 51 (43%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Conference 28 (24%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ESL class 17 (14%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting 24 (20%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Church 22 (18%) | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS prevention program 57 (48%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clinic or hospital 87 (73%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Work 26 (22%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): 0 (0%) | |

b) What are the best types of MEDIA for you to get information about HIV/AIDS from? (4 missing)

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV (English) 50 (42%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure (English) 38 (32%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV (Spanish) 86 (72%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure (Spanish) 61 (51%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio (English) 27 (23%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Billboard or poster (English) 17 (14%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio (Spanish) 61 (51%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Billboard or poster (Spanish) 24 (20%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper (English) 30 (25%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet (English) 19 (16%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper (Spanish) 55 (46%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet (Spanish) 28 (24%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): 0 (0%) | |

c) Who are the best PEOPLE for you to get information about HIV/AIDS from? (4 missing)

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor or nurse (English-speaking) 47 (39%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Family 21 (18%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor or nurse (Spanish-speaking) 86 (72%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Friend 31 (26%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach worker (English-speaking) 30 (25%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Priest/Pastor/Religious 19 (16%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach worker (Spanish-speaking) 71 (60%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher 29 (24%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): 0 (0%) | |

11. Did you get information about testing for HIV/AIDS during the last year? (4 missing)

- Yes **63 (53%)** No **51 (43%)**

If you answered No, skip to Question 12

If you answered YES, please tell us how you got information about testing for HIV/AIDS.

a) What PLACES did you get information about testing for HIV/AIDS from? (4 missing)

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> School 20 (17%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Conference 10 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ESL class 4 (3%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting 8 (7%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Church 3 (3%) | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS prevention program 15 (13%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clinic or hospital 35 (29%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Work 10 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): 0 (0%) | |

b) What types of MEDIA did you get information about testing for HIV/AIDS from? (3 missing)

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV (English) 18 (15%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure (English) 21 (18%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV (Spanish) 23 (19%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure (Spanish) 35 (29%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio (English) 9 (8%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Billboard or poster (English) 5 (4%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio (Spanish) 14 (12%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Billboard or poster (Spanish) 9 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper (English) 15 (13%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet (English) 6 (5%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper (Spanish) 22 (18%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet (Spanish) 6 (5%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): 0 (0%) | |

c) What types of PEOPLE did you get information about testing for HIV/AIDS from?

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor or nurse (English-speaking) 17 (14%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Family 3 (3%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor or nurse (Spanish-speaking) 23 (19%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Friend 9 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach worker (English-speaking) 13 (11%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Priest/Pastor/Religious Leader 8 (7%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach worker (Spanish-speaking) 28 (24%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher 3 (3%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please specify</i>): 0 (0%) | |

12. What would stop you from getting tested for HIV/AIDS? (8 missing)

Check all that apply:

- I don't know where to go to get tested **26 (22%)**
- I don't know of a place to get tested where they speak Spanish **17 (14%)**
- I don't have transportation **15 (13%)**
- I don't have money to pay for the test **17 (14%)**
- My doctor or nurse has never talked to me about getting tested **10 (8%)**
- I'm not comfortable talking to my doctor about sex **8 (7%)**
- I'm not comfortable talking to my doctor about using drugs **3 (3%)**
- I don't think I'm at risk for getting HIV/AIDS **23 (19%)**
- I feel healthy **22 (18%)**
- I don't want to know if I have HIV/AIDS **12 (10%)**
- I don't know what I would do if had HIV/AIDS **16 (13%)**
- I don't want other people to know if I have HIV/AIDS **8 (7%)**
- I'm afraid my family and friends would reject me if I have HIV/AIDS **11 (9%)**
- I'm afraid of being deported **8 (7%)**
- Nothing would stop me from getting tested for HIV/AIDS **21 (18%)**
- Other: **0 (0%)**

13. What would make it easier for you to get tested for HIV/AIDS?

Check all that apply:

- Knowing that nobody will recognize me when I go to get tested **35 (29%)**
- Having a guarantee that my test results will not be reported to the INS **18 (15%)**
- Having a guarantee that my test results will not be reported to anybody **30 (25%)**
- Information about where I can get tested **26 (22%)**
- Information in Spanish about Spanish-speaking places I can get tested **27 (23%)**
- Information about where I can get a free test **33 (28%)**
- Information about how the test is done **21 (18%)**
- Information about where I can go for help if I find out I have HIV/AIDS **22 (18%)**
- Knowing more about HIV/AIDS **23 (19%)**
- Having my doctor or nurse talk to me about getting tested **21 (18%)**
- Nothing, I don't think it's difficult to get tested **16 (13%)**
- Nothing, I don't want to get tested **4 (3%)**
- Other (*please specify*): **0 (0%)**

14. Have you ever been tested for HIV? Yes **36 (30%) No **61 (51%)** (22 missing)**

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!!

Appendix B: Survey in Spanish

El VIH es el virus que causa el SIDA.

El VIH/SIDA impacta a cada uno de nosotros en la comunidad Latina.

ENCUESTA SOBRE INFORMACIÓN Y LA PRUEBA DEL VIH/SIDA

¡Tú sí puedes ayudar a tu comunidad!

Tus respuestas a esta encuesta ayudarán al Departamento de Salud de Minnesota y agencias que sirven a la comunidad Latina entender lo que podemos hacer para:

- Aumentar el conocimiento del VIH/SIDA en la comunidad Latina
- Hacer más fácil el hacerse la prueba del VIH/SIDA

Esta encuesta es completamente anónima.

***Nosotros no preguntamos tu nombre y
no hay manera de identificarte
con la información que nos das.***

La encuesta tomará cerca de 5 minutos para completar.

Por favor toma unos pocos minutos para completar la encuesta y devolvémosla. Nosotros sí queremos saber lo que piensas. Si tus respuestas o ideas no concuerdan con las opciones que nosotros damos, por favor escribe tu respuesta o idea en el espacio después de la palabra "Otro(s)."

¡¡Gracias!!

ENCUESTA SOBRE INFORMACIÓN Y LA PRUEBA DEL VIH/SIDA

Datos Demográficos

1. ¿Cuál es tu género? (2 sin respuestas)

- Hombre 64 (54%)
- Mujer 52 (44%)
- Transexual 1 (1%)

2. ¿Cuántos años tienes? (1 sin respuesta)

- Menos de 13 años 1 (1%)
- 13 – 19 16 (13%)
- 20 – 24 26 (22%)
- 24 – 29 27 (23%)
- 30 – 39 31 (26%)
- 40 – 49 13 (11%)
- 50 – 59 3 (3%)
- 60 años o más 1 (1%)

3. ¿Cuál es tu raza/etnia? (3 sin respuestas)

- Latino/a 116 (99%)
- Otra (por favor especifica): _____

4. ¿Cuántos años de educación terminaste? (2 sin respuestas)

- Menos de 6 años 5 (4%)
- 6 11 (9%)
- 7 1 (1%)
- 8 7 (6%)
- 9 19 (16%)
- 10 11 (9%)
- 11 4 (3%)
- 12 23 (19%)
- Entre 13 y 16 años 21 (18%)
- Más de 16 años 15 (13%)

5. ¿En qué ciudad vives? (6 sin respuestas)

- Minneapolis 46 (39%)
- St. Paul 37 (31%)
- Otra (por favor especifica): 31 (26%)

6. ¿Cuántos años has vivido en Minnesota? (71 encuestas incluidas y 1 sin respuesta)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Menos de 1 año 9 (13%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 6 (9%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 10 (14%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 7 (10%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 6 (9%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 2 (3%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 5 (7%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 4 (6%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 9 (13%) | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 5 (7%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 5 (7%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Más de 10 años 2 (3%) |

7. ¿En qué país naciste? (por favor especifica): (71 encuestas incluidas y 10 sin respuestas)

México 45 (63%); Estados Unidos 8 (11%); Otro 8 (11%)

Encuesta

8. ¿Has recibido información acerca del VIH/SIDA durante el último año? (3 sin respuestas)

- Sí 72 (61%) No 44 (37%) (si marcaste No, pasa a la pregunta 9)

Si marcaste Sí, por favor dinos cómo recibiste información sobre el VIH/SIDA.

a) ¿En qué LUGARES has recibido información sobre el VIH/SIDA? (3 sin respuestas)

Marca todas las respuestas que apliquen:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Escuelas 30 (25%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Conferencias 16 (13%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clases de inglés (ESL) 10 (8%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Reuniones comunitarias 12 (10%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iglesias 6 (5%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Programa de prevención del VIH/SIDA 20 (17%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clínicas u hospitales 34 (29%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Trabajo 16 (13%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Otros (por favor especifica): 12 (10%) | |

b) ¿A través de qué MEDIOS DE COMUNICACIÓN has recibido información sobre el VIH/SIDA? (3 sin respuestas)

Marca todas las respuestas que apliquen:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Televisión en inglés 16 (13%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Folletos en inglés 26 (22%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Televisión en español 39 (33%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Folletos en español 39 (33%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio en inglés 8 (7%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vallas o carteles en inglés 10 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio en español 18 (15%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vallas o carteles en español 17 (14%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Revistas o periódicos en inglés 19 (16%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet en inglés 9 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Revistas o periódicos en español 27 (23%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet en español 9 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Otros (por favor especifica): 0 (0%) | |

c) ¿QUIÉNES te dieron información sobre el VIH/SIDA? (3 sin respuestas)

Marca todas las respuestas que apliquen:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Médico o enfermera que hablan inglés 18 (15%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Familia 17 (14%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Médico o enfermera que hablan español 22 (18%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Amigo 13 (11%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Promotor de salud que habla inglés 15 (13%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sacerdote/Pastor/Líder Religioso 2(2%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Promotor de salud que habla español 37 (31%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Profesor 15 (13%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Otro (por favor especifica): 4 (4%) | |

9. ¿Es difícil para tí obtener información acerca del VIH/SIDA? (8 sin respuestas)

- Sí 22 (18%) No 75 (63%) No sé 14 (12%)

(si marcaste No o No sé, pasa a la pregunta 10)

Si marcaste Sí, por favor dinos porque es difícil.

Marca todas las respuestas que apliquen:

- No sé dónde buscar 12 (10%)
- No sé a quién preguntar 8 (7%)
- No entiendo la información en inglés 6 (5%)
- No entiendo la información en español 0 (0%)
- No puedo encontrar información en español 5 (4%)
- No quiero que nadie sepa que estoy buscando información sobre el VIH/SIDA 6 (5%)
- No quiero que nadie me vea con información sobre el VIH/SIDA 4 (3%)
- No estoy interesado/a en aprender acerca del VIH/SIDA 4 (3%)
- Otro (por favor especifica): 0 (0%)

c) ¿QUIÉNES te dieron información sobre la prueba del VIH/SIDA? (8 sin respuestas)

Marca todas las respuestas que apliquen:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Médico o enfermera que hablan inglés 17 (14%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Familia 3 (3%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Médico o enfermera que hablan español 23 (19%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Amigo 9 (8%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Promotor de salud que habla inglés 13 (11%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sacerdote / Pastor 8 (7%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Promotor de salud que habla español 28 (24%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Profesor 3 (3%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Otro (por favor especifica): 0 (0%) | |

12. ¿Cuáles serían las razones para no hacerte la prueba del VIH/SIDA? (8 sin respuestas)

Marca todas las respuestas que apliquen:

- No sé dónde ir para hacerme la prueba **26 (22%)**
- No sé de un lugar para hacerme la prueba que hablan español **17 (14%)**
- No tengo dinero para pagar por la prueba **17 (14%)**
- No tengo cómo transportarme **15 (13%)**
- Mi médico o enfermera nunca me han hablado acerca de hacerme la prueba **10 (8%)**
- Me incomoda hablar con mi médico acerca del sexo **8 (7%)**
- Me incomoda hablar con mi médico acerca del uso de drogas **3 (3%)**
- No pienso que esté en riesgo de tener el VIH/SIDA **23 (19%)**
- Me siento saludable **22 (18%)**
- No quiero saber si tengo el VIH/SIDA **12 (10%)**
- No sé que haría si tuviera el VIH/SIDA **16 (13%)**
- No quiero que la gente sepa que tengo el VIH/SIDA **8 (7%)**
- Tengo miedo de que mi familia y amigos puedan rechazarme si tengo el VIH/SIDA **11 (9%)**
- Tengo miedo de ser deportado/a **8 (7%)**
- No hay ninguna razón para no hacerme la prueba **21 (18%)**
- Otro (por favor especifica): **0 (0%)**

13. ¿Qué te ayudaría para hacerte la prueba del VIH/SIDA? (8 sin respuestas)

Marca todas las respuestas que apliquen:

- La seguridad de que nadie me reconozca cuando yo vaya a hacerme la prueba **35 (29%)**
- La garantía de que mis resultados no serán reportados a inmigración **18 (15%)**
- La garantía de que mis resultados no serán reportados a nadie **30 (25%)**
- Información acerca de dónde me puedo hacer la prueba **26 (22%)**
- Información en español acerca de lugares para hacerme la prueba donde hablan español **27 (23%)**
- Información acerca de dónde puedo hacerme la prueba gratis **33 (28%)**
- Información acerca de cómo se hace la prueba **21 (18%)**
- Información acerca de dónde puedo ir para ayuda si encuentro que tengo el VIH/SIDA **22 (18%)**
- Conociendo más sobre el VIH/SIDA **23 (19%)**
- Si mi médico o enfermera me sugieren acerca de hacerme la prueba **21 (18%)**
- Nada, no pienso que sea difícil hacerme la prueba **16 (13%)**
- Nada, no quiero hacerme la prueba **4 (3%)**
- Otro (por favor especifica): **0 (0%)**

14. ¿Alguna vez te has hecho la prueba del VIH/SIDA? (22 sin respuestas)

- Sí **36 (30%)**
- No **61 (51%)**

¡¡Gracias por tomarte el tiempo para llenar esta encuesta!!

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